

The Islander.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO



HAWAIIAN INTERESTS, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES, LITERATURE,

HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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VOLUME I:

FROM MARCH 5, TO OCTOBER 29, 1875.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
THOS. G. THRUM, BUSINESS AGENT.

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NO. 1.

DEVOTED to home and foreign affairs, news and general criticism. Published weekly. Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. THURM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

Price two dollars and fifty cents a year, or five cents a copy. Cash always in advance.

We send copies of our first number to friends in the country, hoping thereby to receive back their remittances and orders for the ISLANDER to visit them regularly. As we cannot conveniently or profitably attend to the collection of bills in connection with this enterprise, we shall adhere strictly to our rule of attending only to cash orders.

THE ISLANDER.

Although we, and doubtless the public also, do not attach much importance to newspaper prospectuses, yet, at the beginning of a new literary enterprise of a journalistic character it is desirable to lay before the expected patrons, the intentions of its founders; not necessarily those "good intentions" or resolutions which are characterized by some authority, as being utilized in paving a certain steep descent, but the general plan of operations which is intended to follow. We deem it unnecessary to promise in italicized capitals, that we shall be incorruptible advocates of all that is good and upright, that we shall be independent or that we shall be fearless to expose the evil and to protect the wronged. In these as in other respects the ISLANDER will be judged by itself.

As our name would signify, we propose to devote our pages to island interests; not that we shall necessarily labor for the confederation of the Pacific islands and archipelagoes, but we shall do all in our power to assist in the solution of those problems which affect the civil, commercial and moral prosperity of island communities, and especially of our own group. To this end we shall deal in ideas rather than men, and shall hold ourselves strictly to the judgment of things solely upon their merits. We shall be free to discuss anything under the Sun, or beyond it for that matter, that is interesting or important to mankind, without regard to prejudice or conventionality. We ask from the public the same treatment, which we bind ourselves to give,—judgment by merit.

In the way of literary entertainment we are glad to learn that Rev. Mr. Doane, will deliver a lecture next week upon the natural history, archæology and ethnical features of Micronesia.

We are reminded by the presence of naval forces in our streets of the foreign occupation a year ago, when even Iolani the palace was guarded by English and American bayonets. The daily practice of American sailors for the past ten days culminated day before yesterday in a battalion dress parade, in which eight or nine infantry companies from the three American ships, with the Admiral's band and the big sergeant of riot fame, were reviewed by the King and the Admiral, in front of the Aliioli House. Beside royalty, the beauty and gallantry of Honolulu were well represented on this occasion, to whom the well performed evolutions of the troops were especially interesting from the fact that the peace footing of our government for some time past has been such that movements more compli-

cated than a company parade have been impracticable. The whole force was armed with Remington rifles and sabre bayonets which gave them a fine, slashing appearance.

THE great events of last month, the King's return and the subsequent festivities are now matters of history, and have received due mention from other papers. The twelve days from the announcement of the Pensacola on Monday morning, to the revellers in quest of their homes as the dawn reddened the east last Saturday morning, were certainly crowded with scenes of unusual interest and brilliancy within the precincts of the Capital.

The pardon last week of a lot of political malcontents who had figured in the riot of a year ago, was doubtless a politic move, and appropriate to the occasion of His Majesty's return home. It will not only change the liberated men with adherents, but will have the tendency to weaken the force and union of the rival faction. We particularly rejoiced at the reprieve of Kaapuni for four months, one of the prisoners sentenced to be hung for the murder on Hawaii last July. It is evident from many circumstances that he is weak in intellect so as hardly to be *compos mentis*; and it is exceedingly doubtful if he had enough personal responsibility in the affair to make him even an accomplice in a positive sense. At the same time it is clear that he is not a safe person to be intrusted with his freedom. We trust that his sentence may yet be commuted to imprisonment.

To continue with the subject of His Majesty's arrival, our contemporaries failed to notice a circumstance of peculiar interest connected with this event. Everybody knows that on the arrival of the Pensacola, everybody else flocked to the wharf at the foot of Fort street. As a natural consequence everybody's dog and dogs following their masters assembled about the Esplanade in unusual numbers, and were busily engaged in making new acquaintances and exchanging notes, when the ships suddenly thundered out the royal salute; instantly all the dogs on the Esplanade, doubtless believing that there was a conspiracy afoot to involve them all in one common ruin, with one consent started up Fort street pell mell, dogs of high and low degree, big and little dogs, watch dogs, terriers and poodles, all mixed in inextricable confusion, all social distinctions lost as they rushed madly up street each with his respective tail between his hind-legs; the side streets and yards as they passed contributed their quota of eager curs who only added to the panic and to the numbers of the stricken throng. The upper parts of the town eventually absorbed the fugitives, and Honolulu rejoiced in one day that was not a dog day.

It will be remembered that a series of profound articles appeared in our venerable contemporary *The Friend*, some time since showing, beyond the possibility of a doubt that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon, and now hear what that presumptuous upstart, Holland, of *Scribner's Magazine*, says in regard to the theory: "To admit the Baconian theory of Shakespeare, except as a piece of ingenious

pleasantry, demands a brain so addled with theory as to be incapable of literary judgment, or a capacity for credulity not given to mere common-place mortals." Perhaps our Mentor of the *Friend* will once more unsheath his weapon of steel and defend the literary reputation of this town, and possibly prove to Dr. Holland, and the world, that his brain is neither "addled with theory" nor his "capacity for credulity" at all extraordinary.

THE student of general contemporary history can hardly desire a more advantageous stand-point whence to direct his observation towards the rest of the world than is afforded by the geographical and political position of these islands. Like the climber of some isolated peak in the midst of a populous plain, who rises above the noise of multitudes and the narrowed landscape of the busy towns at his feet, the ISLANDER obtains a wide and comprehensive view, unimpeded by local detail and undistorted by the fog-like atmosphere of party which broods over every hot political centre.

If a fault appears in the parallel, it lies in the difficulty of discerning exactly the due amount of importance which should attach to the vast mass of items usually forming our budget of news; and the work of a summarist may therefore be of use to the public, assisted or corrected as he is sure to be by the private judgment of readers who are possessed of information equal perhaps with that which he himself holds.

THE impending struggle for ascendancy between the two great political parties of the United States is of course watched with great interest, not only by the historian, but by all those concerned in the wide commercial relations of that country. The Republican party, than which no political body was a few years since more united and strong, seems to be succumbing to the inevitable fate of every party in power, and is yielding to the usual schismatic and debilitating influences of prosperity. While the Republican government was engaged in its difficult task of restoring order and healthy feeling to a nation lately torn by internal strife, the strong personal form which it assumed was not unpopular; people hailed a powerful remedy for dangerous evils. It is almost a political maxim that parties gain strength by occasionally being out of power; and in a country where popular opinion is fairly divided, it seems not unnatural that the rival elements should with something like alternation gain the supremacy.

Such questions as the action of the executive with regard to the Kellogg and McEnery struggle in Louisiana, and the divided opinions of government as to the speed with which a return to specie-payment ought to be accomplished, afford an opportunity which the Democrats will probably not let slip of offering to the nation a policy carefully constructed upon the experience of the Republicans; and perhaps the severest task before them will be to elect leaders from their reconstructed ranks who will at once attract something of the confidence which was felt by fair-minded men of all parties in the administration of 1868.

In view of the severe distress at present experienced in eastern manufacturing centres, perhaps one of the most difficult problems before the Democratic party will be their adoption or modification of the old cry against protection.

No subjects short of war-questions have for a long time past so agitated European politics as have the recent action of the German Government towards the Roman Catholics and the prominent attitude assumed by its Chancellor in this matter and in the Von Arnim cases. In the latter re-

spect there seems to be no doubt that Prince Bismarck possesses the confidence of the Emperor and the support of the great mass of the people; but unless revelations transpire of a more striking character than any which are currently reported, the impression must gain ground that a course has been pursued by a government towards its Minister abroad, not only without previous example in recent history, but also impolitic, if just, in its severity. It may be that a rupture was impending between the old nobility and a not unpopular government; but to hasten the crisis in this way is to call on the nation for an expression of sympathy upon a civil question for which it is probably hardly prepared, although as the military premier of a united Germany the Prince has well earned its suffrage by his successes.

THE recent action of the German government in religious matters affects a large amount of public attention, not only in the United States, where the attitude of the Roman Catholic party in matters of education rather than on the question of allegiance, has acquired prominence, but in England, where Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet upon the vatican decrees (suggested, some suppose, by the action of Roman Catholic members with regard to the Irish University schemes of the late government) has opened a fierce war of argument as to the precise nature of loyalty which subjects owe to civil rulers. This question involves a complicated admixture of religious and metaphysical with political principles, and will without doubt lead to the formation (if they do not already confessedly exist) of parties in the Roman Catholic Church holding widely different views.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Old and New* starts the new year with increased attractions. The fine art department is much enlarged and occupies a wide field of art criticism. The department of correspondence is a new feature and promises to be valuable. The examiner, record of progress and musical review more than hold their own. In the February number, the usual opening chat of the editorial clique, gives us an attempt of one of them to improvise a "short story" assisted by seven other sub-editors present and criticised by Frederick Ingham, the Ajax of the *Old and New*. Fausta Carter, tells how she tried to pilot Mrs. Malony, an Irish woman, who had ignorantly ridden past her getting out place in the horse-car, to the Eastern depot where her baggage was supposed to be, in time to take the baggage down to the Maine depot before the train should start; how after innumerable obstacles, the station was reached, the baggage was found, but final failure threatened for want of transportation to the Maine depot. At this moment "a tall portly gentleman of dark complexion" touched his hat to her, "Can I serve you Madam?"

"O, sir! could you take this woman and her things to yonder station?"

"Her indeed," he said with a smile, "but scarcely her things;" and he pointed to his elegant little buggy. Mrs. Malony caught the gesture, and stepped in. As they went the stranger waved his hand to a companion in a buggy. He was instantly at the door. With a porter he flung into it the widowed mother's stuff. "Blessings on you!" cried Fausta, and he followed his leader. Fausta rushed to the station and saw the denouement,—the son pressed in his mother's arms, and the dignified farewell of the olive-checked strangers. They drove rapidly away. The train went at the same moment.

"Who were those gentlemen?" said Fausta to the station master.

"Do you not know, madam?—It was the King of the Sandwich Islands and the Lord Chancellor."

"The story is short," said Mr. Ingham, "but I do not like it. Is it true?"

"Who said it was?" cried all seven in indignation.

A paper on Marriage, by John Weiss, is the chief attraction of this number. Written in simple, elegant language, it is deeply thoughtful and searching. On philosophical and high moral grounds he proposes a special court of divorce, "a court of last resort, before which, noble matrons might appear on the woman's part to lend the instinct of wifehood and the subtle judgment of the sex, to the grave balancing of the judges," which court should have jurisdiction to hear cases grounded upon incompatibility, to remand to another trial to give further opportunity for possible re-adjustment, and finally to decree a divorce when there should be left no doubt that sympathetic union was hopeless.

Trollope's story "The Way we Live Now," progresses in this number, and shows evidence of coming to an exciting crisis.

Mr. Hale has an interesting five-page notice of Mr. Howell's novels, which is full of praise and fiction ethics.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In South America, and Australia, the immersion of hides for twenty-four hours in a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, and a subsequent drying, has been substituted for the more expensive process of salting. This is of vast importance to these Islands, as hides and tallow seem destined to be our chief export before long.

From the quiet town of Newbury in Essex county, Mass., comes the most astounding news concerning discoveries of immensely rich mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The ore, which is now being taken out at the rate of ten tons a day, has so far averaged \$90 per ton of silver, \$70 of lead, and \$11 of gold. The cost of smelting, etc., is about \$20 per ton, leaving a net profit of \$150 per ton. The vein, which is of the kind known as "fissure vein," and therefore of unlimited depth, is estimated to be at least six or seven miles in length. The wealth which lies buried there, as may be seen by comparison with other mines, can be only counted by millions. The Comstock lode in Nevada, hitherto supposed to be the richest silver mine in the world, yields just one half as much silver per ton, not to mention the gold, lead, and copper, as the Newbury mine.

The remains of a gigantic beaver have been found in a peat bed in Ohio. It measured about six feet in length, and probably weighed nearly 400 pounds. Query—whether the Preadamite giants were accustomed to wear beaver hats made from the skins of these animals?

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

We do not mean that watch over the public journals which some unhappy governments seem to regard as needful for their own protection. Neither people nor rulers are to be envied when press-muzzling is in vogue. The influence of the Press concerns the world far more than the little which can be done to restrain it. There is no use in treating this influence with contempt, for it will carry weight and power with about the same ratio to private influence, or governmental action, as steam to main strength. A newspaper may make itself a public nuisance by assuming the role of a common barrator, or stirrer-up of strifes, or by allowing itself to be used as a medium for private abuse and scandal. We do not aim at either of these positions, but while declining to enter the "mud-war," shall seek to criticise whatsoever ought to be criticised, and is worth noticing.

ETHICS OF FASHION.

It is hardly pretended that the aim of fashion in dress is beauty; and yet doubtless, the hundred thousand contrivances, dodges, deceptions and artifices which the fashionable world indulge in are for the sake of an effect of some kind, and of vast importance, if we can judge by the toil, anxiety and expense which is consumed in them. What their effect is, it is difficult to say with any approach to definiteness. It would not be correct to throw upon milliners and tailors all of the odium of the ugly, inconvenient or inartistic features of dress, as the fashions follow each other in rapid succession, and we should certainly be unwilling to give them the credit for the beautiful and attractive forms and combinations which are sometimes met with even in fashionable attire.

The fashions come rolling in, one after another from some distant centre of social forces and influences, like the waves of the sea from an unknown storm, but the manner of their reception is significant of the degree of prevailing taste, in different communities and individuals. There are few fashionable epochs but what have something worthy of possession, some hint or suggestion of true art; and this, the artistic sense in communities and individuals,—if any such exists,—seizes, and developing and enriching it, modifies the objectionable features of the coming fashion and produces the beautiful without the dreaded result of producing the unfashionable at the same time. So art in the fashions develops or deteriorates in different societies and classes, in far away places, from their origin, the beautiful being selected and cultivated, and harbored long and fondly, the ugly being resisted and opposed, or if irresistible, quickly abandoned, until the *demi-monde* of Paris and Berlin becomes the simple and beautiful garb of elegant and refined common sense. Or, on the other hand, if the reverse process of deterioration is the one which coarse natures render inevitable, the delicate sensationalism of the original, grows into the meretricious, outlandish, and inartistic effects which codfish and other mushroom aristocracies, as well as kitchen Bridgets, delight in.

While, therefore, we cannot escape from the fashions, we are not bound to take them for better or for worse with something like christian resignation, and make ourselves dowdy and frightful as a social duty, but we ought to dress beautifully, and a brave and honest determination to do so, will eventually make it easy by the development of the requisite artistic sense, which is destroyed by nothing else so soon as the repeated transgression of its instincts through indulgence in outlandish fashions. Women especially, with whom dress is a study and ought to be a fine art, are to blame for permitting faulty forms of clothing. There is no good reason why they should not be artists in drapery, outline and color: then we should be saved the shock of meeting with unmeaning effects, we should be spared the demoralizing influences which hover around us when walking in company with an ugly bonnet, or dancing with an inharmonious ball dress.

There is no good reason why a bonnet should be constructed upon chaotic principles; neither are the chances of a pleasing effect enhanced when this loose combination of lace, ribbons, silk, flowers and feathers, looking as if it had been dipped in water and dried in the wind as a final touch, is hung from the back of the head like a dislodged last year's crow's nest; true, its position inspires the hope, which is rarely if ever realized, that the affair will soon tumble off and be lost to sight.

Perhaps all this is none of our business, and it may be

said that the perpetrators of these things are responsible beings, and can take care of themselves; yes, we admit this and that they will be punished under the inevitable retributions of nature, as they deserve; but still, after all, eyes have their rights. With children, however, the case is different; their mammas and governesses are responsible for their appearance; if this is inartistic or ridiculous, they are in the position of unfortunate beings, suffering from circumstances over which they have no control, and for no fault of their own. Therefore with a good conscience we may tilt a lance in their behalf when necessary. We have always felt sorry for little girls that the early inroad of dresses, pinafores and ribbons of an extremely starched and proper nicety should rob so many of them of the freedom of the hills and trees, and now we still resent the decisions which distinguish between them and their little brothers, unfavorably to the former. We cannot tell why small boys should be beautifully dressed and small girls otherwise, nor have we been able to discover by what occult principle it is necessary for the latter to appear in public, not at fancy dress parties, in a costume, which makes them ballet dancers, or half open sunshades according to circumstances.

Men are bound in the iron chains of stiff and inartistic dress customs, which, with slight biennial variations remain about the same, generation after generation: and most men are too busy to trouble themselves about a reform on esthetic grounds. They keep a kind of decent middle place escaping the extremely ridiculous in fashion and losing many opportunities for the beautiful. Certainly the average result reached by their fashionable sisters does not inspire to emulate their example.

GREVILLE'S JOURNAL.

"THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS, a Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV.," is the title of a work very lately published in London, which is said to make a greater sensation than any published for twenty years. A copy of the book as issued last January, by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York, as one of their attractive bric-a-brac series, is before us, and one has only to run over a few pages to see why it should arrest the attention of the reading world of England and hardly less of America. The author, Charles Cavendish Fulke Greville, during a long life in the highest social and official circles of England, was industriously noting the events and the incidents passing under his observation, and penning his own discriminating analyses of the character of the royal and noble and famous people whom he knew and met. And now ten years after his death, a selection from the portion ending with the accession of the present Queen is given to the world by a literary executor. Such personal and anecdotal narratives are always attractive. They are material for history, more interesting than history itself, but Pepy's Diary, Boswell's, Johnson's and Greville's Memoirs will be more than material for other writing.

But let our author speak. After relating a bit of gossip about King William, he says: "I hardly ever record the scandals of the day, unless they relate to characters or events, but what relates to public men is different from the loves and friendships of the idiots of society." In another place he says: "A journal to be good, true and interesting should be written without the slightest reference to publication, but without any fear of it: it should be the transcript of a mind that can bear transcribing." With all the superiority of the writer to common gossiping motive, his sub-

jects were given to saying much that is severe, much that is scandalous, much that the itching ear of the public is alert to hear, and that survivors and descendants must wish unsaid.

We may extract at random to fill up the short space this number of the ISLANDER can afford.

This of a dinner with King George: "I came to town. Went to Brighton yesterday for a Privy Council. I was lodged in the Pavilion and dined with the King. The gaudy splendor of the place amused me for a little and then bored me. The dinner was cold and the evening dull beyond all dullness. They say the King is anxious that form and ceremony should be banished, and if so it only proves how impossible it is that form and ceremony should not always inhabit a palace. The rooms are not furnished for society, and in fact society cannot flourish without ease; and who can feel at ease who is under the eternal constraint which etiquette and respect impose? The King was in good spirits, and after dinner cut his jokes with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic. Lord Wellesley did not seem to like it, but of course he bowed and smiled like the rest. I saw nothing very particular in the King's manner to Lady Conyngham (the King's mistress). He sat by her on the couch almost the whole evening playing at patience, and he took her in to dinner. * * I was curious to see the Pavilion and the life they had there, and I now only hope I may never go there again, for the novelty is past and I should be exposed to the whole weight of the bore of it without the stimulus of curiosity."

This of royal payment: "McGregor told me that not one of the physicians and surgeons who attended the Duke of York through his long and painful illness had ever received the smallest remuneration, although their names and services had been laid before the King. He told me in addition that during sixteen years that he attended the Duke and his whole family he never received one guinea by way of fee or any payment whatever."

This sketch of Brougham: "About three weeks ago I passed a few days at Paushanger where I met Brougham; he came from Saturday till Monday morning, and from the hour of his arrival to that of his departure he never ceased talking. The party was agreeable enough. Luttrell, Rogers, etc.,—but it was comical to see how the latter was provoked at Brougham's engrossing all the talk, though he could not help listening with pleasure. Brougham is certainly one of the most remarkable men I ever met; to say nothing of what he is in the world, his almost childish gayety and animal spirits, his humor mixed with sarcasm, but not ill-natured, his wonderful information and the facility with which he handles every subject, from the most grave and severe to the most trifling, displaying a mind full of varied and extensive information, and a memory which suffered nothing to escape it. I never saw any man whose conversation gave such an idea of his superiority over all others. As Rogers said the morning of his departure, "this morning Solon, Lysurgus, Demosthenes, Archimedes, Sir Isaac Newton, Lord Chesterfield and a great many more went away in one post-chaise."

In another number of this paper we may make further quotations.

ABUSING OFFICIALS.

Alas! Poor human nature, except that of the objects of criticism, is prone to take satisfaction in calling officials to a frequent and round account. They need it, it is said. Power is aggressive and arbitrary, unless held back. Mental vigor in a public functionary is likely to excite enmities, and non-entity deserves reproach. We do not desire to gratify and refresh the public taste in this direction, but we believe that no reasonable public officer should seek to shun or escape public criticism. The people can approach their servants in no way more wisely for themselves than through the newspaper, if there is ground for fault-finding. It is the "lion-and-lamb" argument for individuals to do otherwise, if censure is deserved. But we intend to act in no captious or ungenerous spirit.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1875.

NO. 2.

DEVOTED to home and foreign affairs, news and general criticism. Published weekly. Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. THOM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, Twenty-five Cents per Month, or Five Cents a copy. Cash always in advance.

THE ISLANDER.

HAWAII NEI waits breathlessly for the news of the legislative action which shall give their trade and commerce a new lease of life through the beneficent clauses of a reciprocal alliance, or shut them up to their own resources, to fight out their own national battle as best they may without assistance. The unsatisfactory condition of American revenues, and the introduction of a bill for increasing the duties on foreign sugars may be regarded as unfavorable to the prospects of a treaty which will involve a sacrifice in the revenues. The matter of the treaty is a crisis of considerable importance to us. It is difficult to see how, without it, we can attain to safe, economic conditions of national administration. With increasing annual expenses and diminishing revenues, state insolvency is a problem of easy demonstration, and which is not essentially complicated by possibilities of incurring debts.

We thank our big contemporaries, the *Gazette* and *Advertiser*, for the favorable and cordial reception which they have given us. In our career we shall study them much and try to profit by their example. These venerable journals keep up their ancient antipodal relations with great exactness, and this makes them exciting. It matters not what the subject of discussion is, law, politics or Tyndal, they promptly fall into position on opposite sides and open fire, which is kept up with great activity till their ammunition is exhausted, or a new and more absorbing *casus belli* arises. In the meantime what becomes of the opinions of the adherents of the two powers, thus exposed to desolating warfare?

THE *Gazette* of last week calls itself "newsy" thus advertising itself and serving humanity in the coinage of a new word.

We hope to profit by that mutual courtesy of these journals, which prompts them weekly to correct each other's mistakes free *gratis*.

NAVAL topics seem just now particularly absorbing here, what with parades, reviews and drill exercises. By the way, those uneasy souls who have been disturbed by the friendly semioccasional occupation of our streets by American naval forces, lest neutral relations should be shaken, may now rest in peace, seeing that British tars have paraded in our highways, and the balance of power is thus again restored.

THE festivities connected with His Majesty's return had a fitting and gorgeous ending in the *luau* given by Hon. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder at their residence at Waikiki last Saturday afternoon. Royalty, beauty and chivalry were present

at the informal and charming interchange of courtesies, while the King's standard waved appropriately from a cocoanut-tree, over all. The broad *lanai* vibrated with the steps of merry dancers till dinner in its archaic simplicity was announced, and then, two hundred and twenty-five guests with room for more—sat, or rather squatted, at the half acre of poi, fish—raw and cooked, luau, chicken, pig, pounded kukui-nut, crabs, &c., &c., &c., and after three quarters of an hour of bliss, struggled again to their feet for coffee, cake and more dancing, which latter, we may whisper, was for obvious reasons, not such an entire success as previously. A large crowd of natives made a second sitting at the tables, which it is quite correct to say had not materially suffered from the first onslaught.

THE Kilauea returned from Hilo last evening with the body of Mr. Frank Harris. The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church this day.

NEWS.

United States. By the arrival of the "City of Melbourne" yesterday we have the following: The Hawaiian reciprocity treaty is popular in Washington, is supported by the entire Cabinet, and opposed by Louisiana sugar interests; the confidential draft sent by the President and Secretary of State to the Senate will probably be amended before it is passed.—Harvey Jewell of Massachusetts is nominated by the President, as Judge of the Commissioners of the Alabama claims. Gold in New York was at 114½ on March 2. —Boston proposes a new line of steamers to Liverpool.—David A. Wells at the request of Senator Jones has given his opinion of the treaty, based upon his examination of it in 1867 and 1868. He characterizes it "as a swindle and in the nature of a fraud to deplete the Treasury," that it is in no sense a reciprocity treaty, but that it will take from the Treasury \$1,000,000 per annum, which will have to be made up by taxation.

There is much religious interest in San Francisco, Sacramento and other parts of California.—The winter in New England is said to be the most severe within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and much suffering exists among the poor.

The Louisiana muddle is still unsettled. The Louisiana committee have made a long report containing much historical matter, and recommending the passage of a resolution recognizing Kellogg as Governor, and propose a resolution as the opinion of the House, that the conservatives elected a majority of the members of the representatives of the State Legislature, in the last election; that some members were fraudulently deprived of their seats, and that the legislature take such actions as right and justice demand. The Wheeler compromise after a stormy debate, was barely passed.—The Beecher case is making progress. Tracy opened the case for the defence on the 24th of February with an elaborate argument which lasted several days. The examination of

witnesses for the defense begun March 2nd, and the case will last seven or eight weeks longer.

Extra session of Congress on March 5th, to consider treaties, &c.

Hartford has had a \$250,000, and Chicago a \$350,000, fire.

England. A disastrous railway accident near Richfield, Staffordshire, occurred March 2, by which thirty persons were injured.—Gladstone has published another pamphlet on "Vaticanism."—A British fleet has bombarded fort Mozambique.—John Mitchel is elected to Parliament.—Dr. Kenealy is elected to Parliament to the consternation of conservatives.—Sir Chas. Lyell the Geologist, died in London, Feb. 22.

When Dr. Kenealy took his seat in Parliament, he received discourtesy from the Speaker, and polite attentions from Disraeli.

France. MacMahon has accepted the resignation of his cabinet. The French Assembly develops into a two house legislature, the law adopted for the organization of the Supreme legislative body providing for a Senate and Chamber of Deputies; the last originating finance bills. Part of the Senators to sit for nine years and part for life.

Spain. Attempted assassination of King Alfonso at Madrid. He calls for 70,000 more soldiers, 15,000 of them for Cuba. Concha has returned from Cuba. Two iron-clads and 2,500 men sent to Cuba. Defeat of Spaniards by the Cubans.

THE declaration of war by the government of Montenegro against Turkey has caused considerable anxiety in Europe, and the great powers have been trying to effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty.

S. F. MARKET.—Sugar is reported as having stiffened in prices in view of Washington advices proposing an increase of 25 per cent. upon present duties, which would probably become the law of the land. Quoted at 8 to 10½c. Choice Washed could command 10¾ to 11c.

Pulu—in little demand at 8½ to 10c.

Rice—small sales of Hawaiian Table, at 7½ to 7¾.

Coffee—quoted at 18 to 21c.

Hides—Prices firm. Dry 18½ to 19½c; wet, salted, 8½ to 9c.

HAWAIIAN ANTIQUITIES.

I have recently come across several ancient Hawaiian relics, a description of which may be of interest, as they are rare and curious.

The first is the idol of an ancient god (*akua*) [called Kuka'ilimoku, carved out of Kou wood. It is a stick about 15 inches long, surmounted by the figure of the god, about 5 inches high. The latter is in a stooping position, the hands resting on the hips, the face in the usual hideous idol-style, the mouth wide open, and the head surmounted by a three-pointed helmet. The ancient Hawaiians used this idol when they went out fishing for *opelus*, on which occasions it was stuck up in the canoe's bow and supposed to bring good luck. It is of great age, the otherwise very hard wood showing signs of decay. It was found in a cave at Kapalilua, on Hawaii, and is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Cooper, of South Kona. (I find there were three other fish-gods, known as Kamohoalii, Keili and Kukeoloewa.)

The next relic is a long shallow dish for cooked pig or dog, supported at each end by a figure carved like an idol; both figures and bowl being of one piece of dark polished Kou wood. The dish is about 3 feet long and the figures a foot high. The latter do not point in opposite directions, but face the same way, so that the arms and legs of one

bend backwards while supporting the dish, while those of the other point forward. The whole shows evidence of considerable skill, and taking into consideration that it was made before metal implements were known on Hawaii, the design and finish of both figures and bowl are remarkable. Efforts should be made to procure the relic as a loan for the proposed National Museum. It belongs to H. R. H. Luka Keelikolani and is stowed away at her country seat (Hulihee) at this place. I am told there were formerly several dishes similar to this one, with the difference, that the supporters very appropriately were carved in the form of dogs, but they have either been destroyed or taken to Honolulu. At the same place I was shown a poi calabash of one piece of Kou, which is probably the largest one in existence, as I found it to measure 25½ inches in diameter at the mouth, 18 inches in depth and 7½ feet in circumference. It is only used by royalty, being *kapu* to common natives. The cover is made of wood, as there cannot be found a calabash large enough to close it.

About a week ago I was told, that there was an ancient idol hidden away in a cave in the *pahoehoe* a mile from here. After a good deal of trouble I succeeded in inducing an old native to show me the place, very reluctantly however on his part, as he believed it would be sure destruction to enter the *akua's* abode, nobody having been in it since the general destruction of idols in 1819. He insisted however in taking a lot of natives along, and in fastening a rope to my foot, in order to pull the body out, as they were all convinced, I would not come out alive. On my asking if any one would accompany me, they refused to a man. The stones, which skillfully marked the entrance were taken away, showing an opening barely large enough to admit a man. On entering I found the cave only 2 to 3 feet high, so that I had to creep along on hands and knees with a lantern. About ten yards from the entrance I found the idol, lying on a heap of decayed wood, formerly probably a box or calabash. It was the complete figure of a nude man, some three feet high, head, body and limbs well covered, and the face elongated, something like a dog's. It was also very decayed, on account of the great age. Beside it lay a native calabash with human bones. The god was known as Kalaipahoa, and as the natives still adhere to their superstition, that anybody simply touched with it, is sure to die, I was not suffered to remove it. The entrance was again carefully closed, and in a few years only a heap of rotten wood will be left of this relic of ancient Hawaiian idolatry.

F. B.

Kailua, Hawaii, March 1st, 1875.

WHAT IS A MU? OR HOW McPHERSON CAME TO HIS DEATH.

"Well, Tom, I trust you find that lounge comfortable. By the bye, pardon my negligence, take a cigar."

"Thanks, Sallust, I don't smoke, that is to say only occasionally, on my birthdays, for example."

"Ah! As for me I try to love my neighbor as myself, and so I smoke every day of the year in order that nobody's birthday may be neglected. But I want to find out more about this interesting people. Have they no *volkslehre*, as our German friends call it?"

"Yes, the Hawaiians are preeminently superstitious. The mountains, and valleys, and woods, and plains, are peopled with spirits and the ghosts of the dead. And they tell of a species of water-imp, or vampire, which is peculiar, I believe, to the country. It goes by the name of *Mu*, and is described as possessing the human form, but as being of diminutive stature, not often exceeding three feet in height. Both sexes go naked, and wear their hair long, generally about to the knee. Their features are singularly repulsive, and consist chiefly of a huge mouth-extending nearly from ear to ear, with immense, projecting lips. They have, however, no teeth. Their places of abode are always

subterranean caves opening under water into some river or pond. Deep pools lined with reeds, where the water is sluggish are their favorite localities. From these secret haunts they emerge only during the night and lie in wait on the banks for victims. They will take anything in the shape of man that may happen along, for human blood is their only diet, but they are extremely partial to children. Having overpowered their prey by numbers, they drag it into the water and plunge with it down to their dismal den, where, without waiting for the extinction of life, the impish horde eagerly collect, and scores at a time applying their hideous lips to every part of the body, they greedily quaff long draughts of the sanguineous fluid; the horrid banquet only terminating with a complete desiccation of the subject."

"Pon my word, Tom, these are remarkable creatures; did you ever see one?"

"Oh, yes,—that is, no, not exactly, but then I have seen any number of natives who have seen people who have seen them. And I knew one man, a Spaniard, who once while riding along a lonely mountain pathway after nightfall, was attacked by a swarm of them. They came pouring out of a dense jungle of *hau*, and endeavored to entangle his horse's legs with the *maa*, a weapon formerly much used by Hawaiians in battle, and consisting of a cord about a fathom in length with a stone attached to each end. In fact the horse was thrown down and his rider was only saved from the fate of a sucked orange by the opportune arrival of a company of *kanakas*. Some of the latter subsequently endeavored to throw discredit on the story by reporting that he was drunk."

"Probably on tangle-leg whiskey, Tom."

"My dear Sallust, it was on the man, not the horse, that the aspersion was cast. Two years after the event the place was regarded with the same horror that often attaches to a haunted house. I happened to know of several men of the highest intelligence who could not be persuaded by any consideration to pass that thicket alone after dark."

"Has there been any instance known of a foreigner having fallen a victim to the appetites of these vampires?"

"I know of but one case. It occurred more than twenty years ago on one of the other islands. A wealthy Scotchman by the name of McPherson had purchased what was then regarded as one of the most beautiful estates in the kingdom. He spent large sums of money on it in improvements, and was rapidly bringing it to a high state of productiveness, when suddenly his death occurred in a mysterious manner. His body was found in the river which runs through the estate, and it was supposed by some that he accidentally fell overboard from his canoe; others adopted the theory that his Chinese coolies had murdered him. The true explanation of the disaster has never been known but to a few, and I tell it to you, my boy, in the strictest confidence."

"Jess so, Tom. Proceed."

G. H. D.

ETHICS OF FASHION.—2.

It is a doctrine with some, and perhaps all real artists, that beauty is founded upon utility. This we hold in its strictest sense, as a principal in aesthetics. The rule runs through all nature, and an honest application of it will help to solve many a vexed question of style and effect. Men and women are beautiful when in their best physical condition, neither encumbered with much adipose matter nor weakened with want of flesh, and

this because they are then in the best condition for use, with every muscle and nerve in working order. So dress is beautiful when strictly held to these premises, and ugly as soon as they are transgressed. The peasant girls of the Roman Campagna or the Swiss Alps, dressing for use have obtained the beautiful, and having *this*, need not the charm of novelty, which their less picturesquely dressed sisters pine for, but rejoice in costumes so pleasing and convenient that a thousand years have not been able to wear them out. While with the fashionable world, many cast of fashions are utterly hideous to those who lately gloried in them. No wonder that the beauty loving and sensible women of Vine-land have organised themselves into an anti-fashion society for the sake of the fine art of dressing. No wonder that dress reform leagues bristle all over the civilized world.

It is not that utility is more important than beauty, that we place it first: it is because they are inseparable, and the one is the condition of the other. If you can ignore this, fair follower of the Graces, and still succeed in producing a faultless effect, all the more credit to you; it is because your delicate instincts follow nature's laws without your knowing it. But the instincts of the most cannot be trusted; they must follow use, and so attain both to convenience and beauty. Therefore, if we dwell at some length upon the practical, we must not be thought to have become utilitarians in a gross sense.

No one will deny the importance of convenience in dress, or that the harmonizing of convenience with fashion is one of the most serious and difficult problems that come to women. Men might almost as well be deprived of their liberty as to be condemned to wear the ordinary fashionable dress of women. The same would be true of women if they were accustomed to a perfectly convenient dress, but they do not sigh for freedom, because no personal experience informs them of its value. Occasionally urgent circumstances modify dress for convenience sake. Skating, mountain and gymnastic costumes of American women, are generally picturesque and beautiful, in a measure depending upon their adaptation. But these modifications are regarded by the fashionable mind as pardonable only from severe circumstances, as departures from the society creeds, as improper in ordinary life; so the delighted being who rejoices for a season in a comfortable and beautiful dress, and wishes she could always wear it and enjoy the freedom from that restraint which the conventional garb throws around her, feels, as she breathes the atmosphere of society, almost a pang of conscience at having such heretic thoughts. Some empty headed critic has said that the long skirt was absolutely essential to the due artistic effect of the drapery of woman's dress. This dogma would be unworthy of notice except for the unfortunate fact that the dress authorities of the civilized world devoutly believe it and act accordingly.

To a certain extent, moral principles are involved in the dressing art, but not to the degree of changing the human form divine, by the addition of well known grotesque deformities, or even by hiding its general character in negative and unmeaning outlines. The sentiment which tolerates and approves of an absolute partial exposure of the person on esthetic grounds, cannot consistently claim on moral grounds that the beautiful human outline shall be distorted. One of the best effects of certain forms of the costume of oriental women, arises from that simplicity which leaves to the figure the responsibility of the appearance.

We confess that the prospect of real artistic reform in dress is not encouraging. So long as fashions have their

present origin there is little hope. If a congress could be formed of honest and brave men and women, each one of whom was a poet, a painter, a sculptor or a romper, the public might gradually learn to venerate and follow their decisions, and this positively and without dissent when it once became the *fashion* to do so.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The February number of the *Atlantic* opens with one of Bryant's touching and beautiful picture poems, which we treasure especially as being among his last, and then comes "The Hessian Mercenaries of the Revolution," a most interesting description of the inner workings of that degrading and abusive system by which hired soldiers were enlisted for England in the war of the Revolution. For instance, in the town of Julich, Germany, there lived a tall young carpenter. One day a well dressed gentleman entered his shop and ordered a stout chest made, with a lock on it, for household purposes. It must be six feet six in length, longer indeed than the carpenter himself. Cost and time were settled, and at the appointed day the gentleman reappeared. "Too short, as I had dreaded," said he. "Nay, your honor," says the carpenter, "I am certain it is six feet six," and takes out his foot-rule. "Pshaw! it was to be longer than yourself." "Well, it is." "No, it isn't." The carpenter to end the matter and convince the gentleman gets into his chest. No sooner is he in than the gentleman, who is a Prussian recruiting officer in disguise, slams down the lid, locks it, whistles in three stout fellows, who picks up the chest, gravely walks through the street with it, opens it in a safe place, and find—horrible to relate—the poor carpenter dead! "But England wanted men, and the princes wanted money, and thus the evil work went on till there were no longer men to be bought or stolen." The second number of "Roderick Hudson" follows, a story by H. James, Jr., which promises to be something more than merely sensational. A long and condensed review by Clarence King of the first volume of Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States." He names and describes six races bordering on the Pacific Ocean from Alaska to Darien, and including the whole of Mexico and Central America. It is fifteen years since Mr. Bancroft, who is a Californian, began to collect materials for his great work. He brought together a library of sixteen thousand volumes, many of which are in original manuscripts. The first volume of this work has been given to the public, the other four will follow in 1875. A spicy little piece entitled "The Girls that Tried Farming" is peculiarly attractive. It is a story of two girls who were obliged to work for their living. They went out West, bought a small farm and with no capital to carry it on labored with their own hands, day after day, year after year, until, literally, their small wilderness blossomed as the rose. Their labors and struggles brought them not only a comfortable home and the means of earning an independent livelihood, but it made them strong and ruddy,—brown indeed and with hands roughened by work but in lieu of these it gave them broad shoulders, strong lungs, hearty appetites and good digestions. It is a piece which opens a new and stimulating field of thought to all women in this country as well as in America who want not only independence but also health. The second number of Mark Twain's amusing "Cut" Pilot's Experience on the Mississippi, poems by Longfellow, Stedman, Trowbridge and Celia Thaxter, help to make out a most interesting number for this month.

WHILE the *Advertiser* and *Gazette* are treating their readers to Lunalilo's National Hymn translated into French and Italian, we give herewith the English version of the Kamehameha Hymn, which was composed by His Majesty KALAKAUA, and translated by the editor of the *P. C. A.*, than whom none is better qualified to give its metrical rendering:

Hawaii! sea-girt land!
Strong for thy monarch stand;
Sons of the ancient band,
Stand for your King!

Hawaii's true-born sons,
Cherish the high-born ones—
From old their lineage runs—
Guard the young chiefs!

Hawaii! young and brave,
Thine 'tis thyself to save!
Hopeful thy banner wave—
Upward, and on!

O Thou who reign'st above,
Father of might and love!
Grant that thy peaceful dove
Brood o'er our land.

GIFT.

Low at her proud feet men kneeling bent,
And all fair things which earth has named as gift
Laid down for her delight. She did but lift
Them idly—costliest gems, rare flowers with scent
Of tropics, robes of queens, pictures which lent
From century to century; as drift
Dead leaves, or as through dreamy fingers sift
The seaside sands, these beauteous tokens went unnoted.
Came one then who bore in his
Strong hand no gift, but stood and whispered: "Think
If loving me thou would'st these tokens miss."
Oh! proud, swift feet! As past some dizzy brink
She fell upon his breast and cried: "I drink
An empire's pearl dissolved in every kiss!"

—From the *Independent*.

By H. H.

FRANK H. HARRIS, ESQ.

Rarely, if ever, has our community been more shocked, than by the late news of the sudden accidental death of Mr. Frank H. Harris, on Hawaii. Nearly his whole life, as boy and man, has been spent in Honolulu, and he had grown to be one of our best known citizens, and was regarded as one who had thoroughly identified himself with Hawaiian interests. The following particulars of his death we borrow from the *Hawaiian Gazette*: "On Friday morning he left the plantation for Hilo, on business, and returned toward evening, taking the upper road to his place. The water in the gulch between Kaiwika and Alae was very high at the time, as it had been raining for a day or two past. Some of the natives saw him coming on the other side of the gulch, but thought nothing of it. Finding him so long a time in crossing over, one of the employees went out on the bridge, and seeing no signs of him, he turned towards the sea-beach, and there his eye met the Major's horse, swept down by the water, about two hundred fathoms or more below the road. The alarm was given at once, and search was made, but no trace was found of him. This was about 5:30 P. M. Search was kept up till late at night. Next morning his body was found by two men washed ashore on Honolii, his face badly bruised, no clothing of any sort was found on the upper part of his body, except his collar. He had his pants, boots and spurs on. That is, in brief, the story relating to his death."

MARRIED—In San Francisco, Feb. 15, Capt. P. P. Shepherd to Mary C. Scott.

DIED—In London, of heart disease, E. M. Mayor, formerly of these islands.

In this City, March 8, Geo. W. Hempstead, of New London, aged 40 years.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

NO. 3.

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THE ISLANDER.

For a week past we have hung round the usual centres of Honolulu gossip with ears wide open for news. Argus-eyed towards any one whose looks betrayed (as looks will betray) that he possessed secret intelligence, and with as many arms as Briareus to drag into our sanctum the uncommunicative possessor of any *nu-hou*, we are compelled to assert that nothing has been talked of save reciprocity, contracts, and No. 13 Dutch standard. What other newspapers are to do when the great treaty-question shall be settled, we cannot guess; for ourselves, it is enough to say that we face the future calmly, whether the California refiners' appalling assertion that far more than 150,000,000 lbs of sugar can be grown in these islands up to an elevation of 3,000 ft., frighten the special session of Congress into a rejection of a treaty which will place American manufactures at an advantage of ten per cent. over their previous position, or not.

Speculation is of course rife on this subject. Upon reading the refiner's letter to Representative Luttrell, copies of which arrived by last mail, half Honolulu cried (in time-honored phrase) "*Hic jacet Reciprocity*," and went home to dinner as usual; nearly the other half considered (upon due perusal of the extremely various prognostications of San Francisco agents and other correspondents) that probably Mr. Luttrell had heard all that kind of thing several times before, and that pros and cons were still in doubtful balance, while the cheerful oracle of next morning's bulletin declared the news to be positively encouraging.

Whatever befall, those planters who have signed contracts with the California and Bay Refineries have at least secured an average "bird in the hand" for the time being. Should the proposed treaty fail, their policy will result as favorably as anything can under the circumstances, especially in view of duties increased by twenty-five per cent.; while should the errand of our commissioners prove successful, all that the planters lose will be the possible profits upon such of their sugars as they could have manufactured above the grades contracted for, together with two thirds of the removed duties, some portion of which in any case would tend to the advantage of the importing market.

Meanwhile the elements have wept copiously during the last few days over something or other, not we hope, the "*Hic jacet*," and we imagine that the wise men of Transit of Venus Observation Station B, who will probably leave by H. B. M. S. *Reindeer* to-morrow, will not be sorry to fold their umbrellas. After so many months of astronomical and naval importance, Honolulu would indeed feel insignificant, were the remaining war-vessel anything less than a flagship, and with a fine band.

In writing of a murder recently committed during a drunken orgie in Hamakua, Hawaii, the *Gazette* of last Wednesday alludes to certain nameless officials whose example and influence

tend to the increase of that drunkenness which, though legislated for in most rigid style, is nevertheless very common. If this state of things be true, the Minister of the Interior should step in as well as the Attorney General; and not only should crime be punished, but a little cleansing of the public officers concerned should take place.

A course of thorough application to the internal improvement, moral and physical, of the country is one which we are sure finds favor in the eyes of the present Ministry; and, so long as it is understood that matters of this nature are kept prominently in view, their Excellencies need not be troubled by the clamor of the never-satisfied street-corner politician for a "policy." Policy, like many other good things, should in our case at least begin at home; and moreover the intentions of our government in the conduct of outside affairs must necessarily depend to a great extent upon the result of the special commissioners' visit to the United States.

THE lecture of the Rev. Mr. Doane on Friday last, for the benefit of the funds of the Young Men's Christian Association, touched upon the history and geography of the Micronesian islands; we understand that he will continue his remarks upon the subject this Friday evening, when the natural history of the islands and the manners and custom of their inhabitants will be explained; and before the commencement of the lecture a selection of instrumental music will be performed through the kindness of one or two connoisseurs of the pianoforte.

"O I saw plentee dogs!" This was the enthusiastic expression of a little girl seven or eight years' old, one of the through passengers by the Macgregor, as the result of a sight-seeing expedition through our metropolis; and we guarantee that she did not see much else that was remarkable. Her statement of her experience may be taken as a brief and truthful description of Honolulu in its salient points. Whether the countless number of canines in our community is any evidence that we are going to the dogs may be a matter for debate, but it is certain that they form a very objectionable element. Their numbers increase annually in spite of tags and police lasso practice; and as in Constantinople, it is becoming dangerous to be in certain localities unarmed and alone. Several times lately has our head editor been obliged to stand on the defensive in the streets after night-fall, against the attack of hungry, wolfish dogs, and has consequently since much exposed himself to the penalty for carrying concealed weapons. The dog question is a serious and difficult one, against which ordinary measures seem useless. If the legislature was near by, we should make this a plank in our political platform, and recommend the appointment of government inspectors of dogs, which office should command a liberal salary. We should further advise that these inspectors be very carefully selected from the numerous candidates, particular regard being had to their dogged qualities of character; and their ability of lassoing a dog on the run. They should be fully authorized by law to arrest dogs at all times and places without a warrant, and on investigation to execute the same. In these investigations, all dogs having fleas, dogs without masters, lean

and sick dogs, three legged and tailless dogs and all india-rubber dogs, being deemed illegal by law and liable to extermination at the command of the inspectors.

THE dirt nuisance may not inappropriately be referred to in connection with the last subject; and as the Board of Health have again subsided into torpor, the question of new officials, the universal remedy for state evils, might be agitated in this branch of the public service with hopeful results. In fact we have an idea, not entirely developed as yet, that there would be more hope for the Hawaiian nation if they were all officials, but of this more anon. No one can deny from their own experience or observation, that Honolulu is the dirtiest town in civilized countries. Its streets much of the time are lined with unsightly piles and streaks of rubbish of various kinds, which makes the dust raised by the winds peculiarly objectionable to the nostrils and lungs. No one who is not an official, and probably none who are, know how often the streets are swept, or how many years it is since the last occasion. Certainly there is not a systematic street cleaning oftener than once in each reign, on the average. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; and the prevalent state of things contrary to the former may help to account for the scarcity of the latter in our population. The health feature of this matter is perhaps second to none in importance. But what matters it! Our doctors are in stronger force than ever before. Live—that is if you can—and let live.

THE news from France announce the dawn of a new epoch which is full of encouragement for the permanency of the republic. The reorganization of the Assembly into a two house congress of senators and deputies is a blow alike to the hopes of imperialism and royalty. It is an intelligent and significant stand for popular rights, and all the more welcome from the failure of republicanism in Spain. Sweet are the uses of adversity, and France a constitutional and free republic in the midst of Europe, thrifty in the soil of crumbled thrones, may rejoice in the overthrow of imperialism and the humiliations of Sedan.

WE cannot turn to Spain with their new and inexperienced King with feelings of like satisfaction. Nor do his devout acts of papal allegiance inspire us with any hope for the future. With the enterprising Don Carlos whose chances are rather improved than injured by the monarchy, on the north, doubtful support at home, gallant Cuba in the west, and the broken reed of papal infallibility for spiritual solace, together with the constitutional fondness of Spaniards for revolutions, it is quite likely that master Alfonso will find the Spanish gridiron an exceedingly blistering and uncomfortable seat.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—March 6th. Governor Kapena delivered an address about his visit to the United States to the people of Lahaina.—12th. Execution of Kaaukai for his part in the murder of Kanehunamoku and his wife Hikikala, near Hilo, Hawaii, in July last.—Death and burial of Mr. Alexander Dow, of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged twenty-three years.—Departure of schooner *Ada May* for San Francisco, with a cargo of domestic produce valued at \$8,774.00.—At the Lyceum, at 7½ P. M., Rev. E. T. Doane gave his first lecture on Micronesia, its history, of discovery, language and formation, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A., to a rather slim house.—13th. Geo. C. McLean's new brick store opened for the accommodation of

the public.—A little native girl of about 8 years was seriously burned by her clothes igniting while playing around a fire place. Through fright, she ran out of and around the house, and when secured, her clothes were burned off, and her body a raw blister.—Death of J. S. Drewes, aged 52 years, a native of Memel, Prussia.—Funeral of the late Major Frank H. Harris, escorted by the military.—Collision of two carriages and one express wagon on Fort Street, doing considerable smashing thereof, and running away of horses by which Mr. Alexr. McKibbin was thrown out and badly hurt.—14th. Funeral of the late J. F. Drewes, escorted by the Fire Companies.—15th. The native girl burned last Saturday died this A. M., after 30 hours of intense suffering.—Rain.—Arrival of Sch. *Flying Mist*, 14 days from San Francisco, en route for the Ochotsk; reports having passed a dismasted water-logged wreck the second day out, apparently that of a lumber vessel; could not see any hull, nor was there any signs of any persons thereon.—16th. A. M., More rain.—Marshal's sale of real estate situate in Waipio, Hawaii, by auction, knocked down to F. Spencer, Esq., for \$500.—Thos. H. Harrison declared himself a bankrupt before the Hon. A. F. Judd.—P. M., Most rain.—18th. Am. Bktne. *Jane A. Falkenburg* arrived, 13½ days from Astoria.—Weather still unsettled.—Hawn. Bark *Ka Moi* arrived, 136 days from Bremen.—19th. The second lecture by the Rev. E. T. Doane on Micronesia, its flora, fauna and history of civilization, takes place this evening at 7½ P. M., at the Lyceum, and will be preceded by choice music from Honolulu's leading pianists.—Mail per H. B. M. S. *Reindeer* closes to-day at 4 P. M.

THE Exhibition of Chile extends the time for making application for space to the 1st of April next. It is to come off Sept. 16th, 1875, and not 1874 as noted in the *Gazette*.

THE TREATY.

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," the wise man saith, and this is as true with treaties as other things. Moreover, delay is a prominent feature of diplomatic negotiations the world over, and those who enter into them have the prospect of much disappointment and weariness of the flesh, even if finally successful. Our hoped for treaty is no exception to these conditions; the first item of delay has begun in the adjournment of Congress without coming to a vote upon it.

The mention in the body of the treaty of the clause for ratification by the House was peculiarly unfortunate, and now that Congress has adjourned, puts off the final completion, on their part, to next December. It is hardly a question whether the House have any jurisdiction whatever in the passing of treaties, even though their terms affect the revenue, the Constitutional limitation in these matters, simply being that bills for raising the revenue shall originate in the House. On the other hand the President and Senate having the power to conclude treaties, no treaty would require any further action after passing the Senate, unless necessitated by its own terms. As soon as a treaty is passed by the President and Senate and proclaimed, it becomes a law absolutely, which all United States courts and officials are bound to recognize, and needs no new laws to give it force, though subsequent legislation would often doubtless be a matter of convenience.

It is hard for us if we must have our commissioners at Washington next December to repeat before the House and

its committees the work which they have already done before the Cabinet and Senate; and there is no telling whether or not the present favorable feeling toward the treaty will then exist; in all probability the interest in the matter will have much declined.

As regards the action of the Senate in the special session, although many circumstances are favorable to the passage of the treaty in that body, yet the influences which tend to defeat it are so numerous, and so intangible that it is both difficult to meet and to review them; and we can conscientiously offer no more encouragement than to say that the chances are even; while, as we have above hinted, the prospects of its final ratification have seriously suffered by the failure of Congress to act upon it before adjournment.

The chances of our treaty do not lie in its reciprocal trade features so much as in the mutual political dependence it will indirectly foster between the two countries. Most American statesmen look upon it in this light and regard its measures as sure to cause an annual loss to the revenue of the United States; nor can we hope by mere argument to convince them otherwise; but it is highly probable that a seven years' trial would prove such a relation with us to be profitable to the United States from a financial point of view.

WHAT IS A MU? OR HOW MCPHERSON CAME TO HIS DEATH.—2.

"McPherson and I were very intimate, and I must say I have never known a more generous, open-hearted man. He had the magnificent physique of an Apollo, and a strikingly handsome face. Black hair and beard, and flashing eyes of a dark-blue tint. As might be expected he was extremely devoted to the fair sex, and was exceedingly popular among them. I well recollect the last time I saw him. It was on the evening of the day preceding that which proved to be his last. The sun had just set behind the mountains in the west, as I rode up to the house, and the narrow strip of clouds which rested lightly on their summits were still effulgent with its farewell beams, glowing like a diadem of dazzling gold. In the east the rising moon was peeping benignantly over the tops of the green hills, and beginning to diffuse its mellow radiance over an incomparably lovely landscape, where valley, and hill, and grove, and plain more than satisfied the delighted eye, while the soft murmur of the river, combined with the good-night song of the birds, lent their gentle influences toward tranquilizing the soul through the sense of hearing. My friend was reclining on a ratan chair, out on the broad piazza, and chatting with a couple of black-eyed nymphs."

"*Houris*, I presume, Tom."

"Not exactly. They were *hapa-haoles*. Joining the party we spent the evening, regaled with sweet odours from the garden blown, in mirth and hilarity. The next day was Sunday, and McPherson started off in the early afternoon on a duck-shooting excursion up the river. An old native accompanied him for the purpose of paddling the canoe. After sailing up as far as the depth of water in the river would permit they debarked and continued the sport for some miles further up the valley. It was nearly dark when they again reached the canoe, and the old man endeavored to induce McPherson to return home on foot, and leave the canoe at its moorings until the next day. But he would not for some time offer any satisfactory reason for his proposal, Hawaiians being universally extremely reticent on the subject of the gnomes which infest their land. But finally, seeing that McPherson was determined to return by water, he in-

formed him that from ancient times that part of the river which lay before them had been celebrated for being the resort of an immense colony of *Mu's*. The channel of the stream was deep, and the shores rocky and cavernous, but the chief reason why they had collected there in such numbers was because the water of the river was tainted with human blood. Ages before, a chief living near the foot of the mountains had, in a fit of anger, run his wife through the breast with his spear, and buried her body on the bank of a little stream, whose waters emptied into the river. And ever since the blood had unceasingly flowed from her heart, and trickling through the banks gave to the water of the brook a sanguinary aspect. McPherson laughed gaily at the tales of the aboriginal, and told him of all things nothing could afford him greater delight than an opportunity to see a *Mu*. Shoving the canoe off, he bade the old man go home in the way that suited him best, but the latter seated on a rock only wept to see his master pursuing a course which he knew from the traditions of his ancestors would result in certain destruction. McPherson floated along safely enough until he reached a bold rocky bluff where a number of ancient trees cast a gloomy shade. Here his attention was attracted by a shrill scream from the shore, and presently he saw by the light of the rising moon an innumerable swarm of black objects approaching him on every side, like a vast army of water-rats. Propelled by the skillful stroke of the paddle, the canoe shot forward like a rocket, for already McPherson was beginning to feel more than satisfied with what he had seen of the *Mu's*. But his super-human efforts were of no avail. They closed in upon him in countless myriads; they hung on to the sides of the canoe; they sat astride of the outrigger. The light craft was soon swamped, and then the conflict was fierce but brief. McPherson, making a battle-ax of his paddle, split innumerable heads, dyeing the stream incarnadine, and exhibiting valor worthy of the Cid. But although scores of the hellish throng was sacrificed there was no apparent diminution in their numbers. It was fighting against hope. Without allowing him a moment's rest they swarmed upon him from before and behind, from right and left, and soon a hundred bony hands clutching him by the hair, the ears, the beard, the arms, the legs, with diabolical chuckling he was dragged down to the sunless caverns of death. G. H. D.

THEODORE THOMAS.

There is an article in the February number of *Scribner's Monthly* bearing this title, which commences with the earlier life of this great musical genius, when, at six years of age, in 1841, he played the violin at public concerts, at fifteen was made first violin of the fine orchestra which accompanied Jennie Lind in her earliest American concerts, and at a little more than twenty years of age conducted both the Italian and German operas. In 1864 he announced his first series of symphony soirees at Irving Hall, at the time the Philharmonic Society was in the full tide of its popularity. During this time of struggle and neglect, of meagre audiences, and the false judgment of both the critics and the people, Thomas was upheld by the thought of his great art project, which was to effect a radical change in the conditions of musical culture in America, and to re-establish the highest forms of the art upon a totally new basis. He believed that these forms would never flourish until they were made the daily amusement of the masses instead of the luxury of the rich. He believed there was no music too high for the popular appreciation, and that no scientific ed-

ucation was required for the enjoyment of Beethoven. It was only necessary that a vitiated public taste should have time and opportunity to accustom itself to better things. As the first step toward this he determined to raise a permanent orchestra and chorus, a thing which had never been done in America, and to make for them a permanent home. They must also be under the same control, always ready to co-operate and always in full training. New York, where he proposed to develop his scheme and make this city the centre of musical taste and culture, has one of the finest concert rooms in the United States, but Thomas had in his mind an ideal concert room very different from the ordinary one. It must be suitable for use at all seasons of the year. It must communicate in summer with an open garden. It must be well protected from the winter's cold. It must be bright, comfortable, roomy, well ventilated,—for a close and drowsy atmosphere is fatal to symphonic music,—and it must offer to the public every advantage not inconsistent with musical enjoyment. The stage must be adapted for a variety of performances—for the popular summer entertainment as well as the most serious of classical concerts, for the union of chorus and orchestra in symphony, oratorio, and cantata, as well as for the musical drama. Here, night after night, the whole year round the noblest works of the greatest masters might be worthily presented. The design was an ambitious, many might say a chimerical one, but more than half the work is now accomplished. The permanent orchestra has been created. It plays the noblest of music every night in the year. The public taste has been revolutionized. The people relish a master-piece of art. The populace have learned to love with fervor symphonic music. They run after it with enthusiasm, and it is better appreciated to-day in the United States than in any country of Europe except in Germany. In order that the orchestra might be kept in the highest state of efficiency there must be a concert every night, and to have that the orchestra must travel, and so the lore and knowledge of orchestral music have been carried from one end of the country to the other. The progress of Western culture has been characteristically rapid, influenced no doubt by the strong German element in Western society. There is to be a great musical festival at Cincinnati in May of the present year, which will rival, in the serious character and scientific importance of the programme, the most ambitious efforts of New York or Boston, and even the achievements of the great choral festivities of England. Thomas has strong preferences and antipathies in musical matters, but, like all fine artists, his taste is a broad and catholic one. In the rendering of the new school of music—the music of Liszt, Berlioz and Wagner, Thomas stands alone. No one in America has done more than he to advance the study of Beethoven. He is an appreciative disciple of Mozart. He is one of the best interpreters of Schumann. He has taught us more about Bach than any other conductor now in public life. And it is not only Americans who praise him or who ought to praise him. At the close of the season in April of 1872, a week's festival was given in New York by Thomas' Orchestra, combined with the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, which closed with a memorable performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony. Rubinstein declared that in no city of Europe could such a festival be given at the end of a season. One secret of the success of this wonderful orchestra is the constant practice that is kept up, and the care with which the members are selected is another, but the character of the conductor has, perhaps, a still greater effect. He holds a

perfect control over his men, partly by strict discipline, and partly by that undefinable personal influence which so commonly belongs to persons of strong will. He tolerates no element of discord, and thinks nothing of sacrificing his best players to promote the harmony of the whole band. While his intercourse with its members is habitually cordial, his government is a stern one. He is a very different person at rehearsal and at performance, where his orders and suggestions are conveyed only by a glance of his quiet eye, a slight inclination of the head, or a half perceptive motion of the hand. Sometimes he teaches his audiences also how to behave. At the symphony concerts he refuses to go on with the performance while there is any disturbance in the hall. At the Summer Garden there is more difficulty, but when conversation passes reasonable bounds Thomas stops the music and says, in his quiet way, "When the ladies and gentlemen have done talking we will go on with the concert,"—a remark which is always followed by a hearty outburst of applause. On one occasion a party in the front seats were distinguishing themselves by loud chatting and laughter during a performance of the Midsummer Night's Dream Overture. The conductor gave a signal and suddenly into the midst of Mendelssohn's soft and dreamy strains broke the loud roll of the drum. The audience started with surprise, but the talkers remained unconscious only raising their voices a little, while the rattle of the drum went on. By this time the eyes of the whole house were fixed upon them, but it was not until the orchestra shook with laughter, and the delighted audience began to applaud, that the culprits awoke to the situation. To any one who has been to the delightful Winter Garden at Central Park, New York, and heard the glorious shiver of those countless violins, this article will be a most attractive one.

RYK.

WE are favored with some short pieces of verse by a gentleman residing in Honolulu, one of which extracted, the writer says, from a more extensive work, is descriptive of a tropical sunset; we are compelled by our limited space to print only the shorter of the manuscripts, the subject of which will probably be recognized by all habitués of our streets:

I am a man of bees, which I hunt amongst the trees,
And the mountains of Oahu are my home;
My feet may be unshod, yet I strut along the road
And whistle "Yankee Doodle" as I roam.

I wear a flowing mane, and I travel with a cane,—
One of nature's noble idlers as you see;—
I'm a waif on the streets, while I live upon the sweets
That busy bees lay up in store for me.

I'm partial to my fare, and I breath the purest air;
I'm careless, free and happy all day long;
Contented with my lot, tho' at times I've ne'er a coat,
The mountain crags re-echo with my song.

Not bothered with my friends, for I make them serve my ends,
I borrow all the money that I need;
I don't insure my life, for I've neither child nor wife,
And freedom, self and honey is my creed.

I'm careless in my tone, and I "go my game alone;"
When hungry I may always eat my fill;
My thoughts are light as air, and my mind is free from care:
—After death my bones may whiten on the hill.

No one may know the spot where my body lies to rot;
The story of my life shall die with me;
Amongst the mountain fogs, there surrounded by my dogs,
My aimless life will end beneath a tree.

Honolulu, March 1875.

The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE events of the past week are neither many nor of significant importance. True a Samoan princess has come and gone with whatever opportunities of political alliance with that archipelago her presence afforded. We do not know whether the dinner given on board the yacht which conveyed Her Highness, carried with it any civil significance or not; albeit, it was attended with unusual and unexpected difficulties, the common fate of diplomacy and statecraft.

THE prevailing topics of street conversation since our last issue have been the weather and the refiners. For some days past the more enterprising portion of our population have ventured out-of-doors without the erewhile necessary protection of umbrellas and overalls; and the not unnatural feelings of surprise and distrust with which this change in the policy of the elements was viewed has been promptly allayed by the discovery, set forth in a recent morning bulletin, that careful consideration of the best authority on the subject would suggest the vernal equinox as having had something to do with the matter.

WE do not attach much importance to any of the melodramatic arguments advanced by the Western refiners in their first touching appeal to Congress. Their reference to the prodigal son was hardly a happy quotation for them, for devout Senators at Washington, upon investigation, will ascertain that the prodigal son was received back with open arms in spite of the jealousy of the elder brother. That they are a pure-minded and patriotic set of citizens is highly possible, and the way in which they combine a knowledge of scripture with a disinterested refining of our raw sugars for everyone's benefit but their own commends our highest admiration; so, too, does the subtle and logical style of presenting the question seen in such argument as this:

"But, admitting for the sake of illustration, that reciprocity would cheapen the price of sugar to the consumers of the Pacific coast, why should they be favored more than those of the Atlantic and all other portions of the Union?"

* * * These queries are asked only to present the subject from another point of view; for * * * the result would be quite the reverse if reciprocity should be adopted * * *

But even if reciprocity is to be prevented, we fear that these virtues will not in the present worldly and practical age constitute its principal obstacle. Meanwhile the counter-petition of the Californian merchants presents some of the arguments in favor of the proposed treaty which may reasonably be supposed to claim weighty consideration on the side of American interests.

An interesting article in the *Gazette* of last Wednesday, cites some information with respect to possible prejudice to relations with other states on the part of two nations enter-

ing in reciprocal treaty with each other; and, as (we believe) the information was originally collected when the subject of reciprocity was on a previous occasion under consideration, it probably disposes of one argument advanced by the Refiners.

But by this time probably the fiat or non fiat has passed; wherefore we will no longer discuss what we cannot alter.

It is with much pleasure that we note the cooling presence of ice once more in our community. The race between the two opposing ice interests was terminated day before yesterday by the triumph of the faction presided over by R. Rycroft Esq., who reports himself as prepared to reduce the temperature of the population at one half the old rates. We breathe freer, and now calmly look forward to the approaching Summer Solstice.

WE sympathize deeply with the *Advertiser* upon the endless difficulties and "peculiar responsibility" of newspaper editing. Have we not been labored with by grave and senior members of society for occasions of "extreme levity," have we not been closeted with injured individuals with solemn expostulation and unexpected information as to our sins of personal hostility and disregard of human feelings. We know all about these "arduous and delicate" duties. But when that paper, moralizing further, upholds, as the correct newspaper principle, that it is for journals to follow rather than lead and control public opinion; that "as in other trades" the journalist must please his customer to succeed, and be ready to advocate what he believes to be impracticable and fallacious, if demanded by the tastes and beliefs of his readers,—we are surprised, not so much at the low standard of newspaper morals adopted by our contemporary, as at his willing and public confession of it. Verily, the *ISLANDER* has never once thought that journalism was a trade, but has been under the somewhat positive impression that it was a profession of high and honorable responsibilities, and that as well might a clergyman preach what he does not believe to please his audience and for the sake of his salary, as a journalist act in the same way to his readers from financial considerations. We further hold that while it may be unnecessary to the world's progress that any particular journal should continue, it is necessary that whatever is spoken or published, should be honest and manly.

H. B. M. S. *Reindeer* sailed on Saturday last, taking with her those who remained of the gallant and learned observation party. The weather, after much hesitation, admitted a few final chronometer-observations to be made just before the vessel sailed, for comparison with time in San Francisco. Honolulu has been much favored, intellectually and socially, by the visit of these gentlemen and of the vessels of war detailed for the same service; and we hope that our successors a century hence may be as lucky, if indeed anything then remains to be found out.

THE Rev. Mr. Doane concluded his lecture on Micronesia last Friday evening, speaking of the ethnology of the islands and their fauna and flora, and pointing out that the history and natural features of the Pacific afforded a most

interesting field for study and research. At the commencement of the evening a short concert of vocal and instrumental music was afforded by the kindness of Miss Castle, Dr. Hoffmann and Captain Tupman. The latter gentleman sang from "Il Trovatore," Miss Castle accompanying him on the pianoforte; a pianoforte duet by Miss Castle and Dr. Hoffmann followed, and then Miss Castle and Captain Tupman sang an exceedingly pretty duet from "Lucia de Lammermoor."

Apropos, why, with such an amount of resident and transient musical ability in our town, have we no musical society?

THE band of the *Pensacola* played a very good but somewhat short selection of music on Tuesday evening under the trees in front of the Hotel; and for this treat (which we hope, may be repeated) we are indebted to the kindness of Admiral Almy.

If the treaty fails as seems somewhat probable from the latest news, what are we, LITTLE HAWAII, to do about it. Are we to give up in that event, and gathering together our household gods, flit to easier shores, and leave the poor little archipelago to its fate? It is not a question of rats leaving a sinking ship but of sailors leaving it. What chance is there for a deserted vessel! Who is so chivalrous and honored as the man who stands by to the last for the sake of the general safety, and if the rescue of all is impossible, goes down with the rest!

Hawaii, now perhaps more than ever before needs the help of brave, patriotic and wise citizens. Perhaps heretofore we have trusted too much to our advantageous circumstances which have brought easy wealth to our pockets, and now shorn of these, we struggle for other special advantages in the way of privilege, perhaps too easily satisfied with conditions which favor individual wealth without assuring national growth or laying foundation stones for future state prosperity and stability. If the treaty fails, it may be for the sake, under providence, of leading us to devote ourselves more directly to those resources which may be made the causes of a permanent national prosperity. While, on the contrary, if the possession of the treaty should tend to make us forget the future in our absorbing interest in the present, it might not in the end prove a blessing. The treaty cannot make us securely prosperous without people, while a large population would bring independence with or without foreign assistance. Whatever the importance of reciprocal measures with our neighbors, it does not compare, as a state necessity, with the subject of population or *Hooulu Lahui*, as our King terms it. And this so far as any immediate or practical result is obtainable can be effected through immigration only; this above all other questions, is at the present time, the fullest of promise, as well as of the first importance to Hawaiian politics.

KING ALFONSO has received his "baptism of fire" on the battle fields of Navarre, and will probably shortly present with appropriate solemnities, sundry flattened bullets to the image of the Virgin Mary at Madrid. Late dispatches give the impression that the dawn of the monarchy in Spain has rather stimulated than discouraged Carlism, as we hinted in a late number, would probably be the case. Three Carlist victories are reported in Lorca, Lacar and Guipuzcoa. Before it was Republicanism or Don Carlos, now it is Alphonso or Don Carlos, and we know no reason why Spaniards should be particularly enthusiastic over either of the present rivals.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—March 18th. Willful desertion of a bullock from a herd, while being driven past the Soap Works, for the express purpose of maliciously injuring a horse which it did then and there gore on the premises of Mr. W. Rawlins so effectually that it (the horse,) died the same night.—19th. Arrival of Am. Sch. *Fanny*, 11 days from San Francisco, bringing our News Agent's mails, en route for the Ochotsk; followed a few hours later by the Am. Sch. *Peerless* from the same port, with the Post-office mail, reporting 10 days passage, en route for Samoa.—Pressing desire of the populace for a glimpse at the Samoan Princess on her landing.—Second and closing lecture by Rev. E. T. Doane on Micronesia at the Lyceum, preceded by some choice vocal and instrumental selections by Capt. Tupman, Miss Castle and Dr. Hoffmann to a better house than the former, considering the inclement weather.—20th. Haw'n. Bk. *W. C. Parke* sailed this A. M., for Port Gamble, in ballast; also the Am. Bk. *Delaware*, for Victoria, with cargo of domestic produce valued at \$18,390.00.—H. B. M. S. *Reindeer* took her departure at 5 P. M., for San Francisco, taking a mail, also several male favorites of Transit fame, and a "lost child."—Auction sale by E. P. Adams of real estate (Kalo land) at Waikiki; knocked down to Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn for \$122.50.—Sudden exhibition of the Pugilistic art between a native and a chinaman on Nuuanu street, and early terminating thereof through the arrival of Police, who pressingly invited their company to McDuff's headquarters. 21st. Str. *Kilauea* reports picking up a spar off the Kona coast, evidently a schooner's mainmast. It was towed to Kealakekua to be brought down by the *Prince*.—22nd. Arrival of Am. wh. Bk. *Mt. Wollaston*, (off and on) from a cruise on the line, with 110 bbls sperm.—Considerable spread of bunting among the shipping and throughout the city in honor of Emperor William's birthday.—23rd. Am. wh. Bk. *Onward* arrived, from a cruise on the "off shore ground," with 140 bbls sperm.—Am. Sch. *Flying Mist* sailed for a cruise North.—Am. Sch. *Peerless*, sailed for Samoa.—Death of Abraham Russell, of New Bedford, aged 65 years, long a resident of these Islands.—24th. With the return of "the trades" this A. M., the public are favored with Ice from the new factory; Query—Is this what our trade winds have been waiting for?—Funeral of the late Capt. Abraham Russell.—Wh. Bk. *Onward* is discharging her oil at Brewer's wharf for shipment on the *D. C. Murray*.—Am. Sch. *Fanny* sailed on her northern cruise.—25th. Social entertainment by Admiral Almy on board the *Pensacola* this afternoon to a number of invited guests.—26th. Good Friday.—Lookout for "Hot + Buns."—Government offices closed.—*Prospective.*—27th. Bk. *D. C. Murray* will probably get off for San Francisco.—Administrator's sale of real estate by C. S. Bartow.—28th. Easter Sunday.—Praise service in the evening at Fort Street Church.

POLITICAL APATHY.

In Arnold's lectures on modern history he refers to the unfortunate condition of a country in which the best men decline to accept public office, or to take an active interest in public affairs. That such is the chronic difficulty in this realm has long been a common observation. It is difficult to assign very satisfactory reasons for this apathy, for such it is, in the minds of an intelligent community like this. People come here, it is true, with the idea of making money with which some day to return to their early homes. As we all know, large fortunes made here have been withdrawn from the country, and their fortunate owners have gone with them. But it is also true, that many of foreign parentage are born here, who have no such affiliations abroad as naturally would lead them to emigrate; on the contrary, are devotedly attached to the land of their birth. Hardly the aboriginal Hawaiian clings more tenaciously to the idea that there is no country like Hawaii in beauty or goodness, as do the foreign children who were born here. Even those who have been long years away, and who have received a large

share of success, still think regretfully of Hawaiian cascades, valleys, horses, skies, and freedom from "carking cares." There is beyond doubt, a strong love of Hawaii in this large and increasing portion of the community.

The varied nationalities here, leading to distrust or jealousy of each other, is often alleged as the principal cause of a want of common interest and pride in acting for the public good, in our narrow political arena. But the same cause elsewhere does not prevent political homogeneity. All nationalities are soon Americanized in the United States, and we doubt not that in all countries of reasonably good government, permanent immigrants attach themselves to the soil and institutions of their adopted land.

It used to be said that the tyranny of the Kamehameha dynasty was so unendurable that foreigners here would compromise themselves in advancing the interests of the country no more than they could thereby advance their own interests. However that may be, the present and last preceding reign have not given serious cause of alarm on any such grounds. It has seemed to some, that quite another extreme, of too great yielding to the clamor of many, was possible. Why then we ask is the general feeling of hopelessness, apathy and indifference kept up? We propose to recur to this subject hereafter.

STRAY THOUGHTS—IMMORTALITY.

Why do we believe in immortality? "Because the soul is immaterial," say some. But has the soul existed from eternity? Thus believed some of the old philosophers, "for boys when pursuing difficult studies grasp many things so readily that they seem not to get a knowledge of them for the first time, but rather to recall them to mind." And thus believe some of the Beechers. But our experiences of what took place before we came into this world, or into our present bodies, do not influence us to believe in the pre-existence of souls. But, admitting that the soul is immaterial, if it had a beginning, why may it not have an end?

Some believe that the soul is immortal because of its capacity for acquiring vast treasures of knowledge. But is it not often the case that this knowledge is forgotten in old age, and the mental powers fail until there is scarcely any evidence of the existence of mind? There is animal life, but where is the soul?

Some liken death to sleep; and because the soul in dreams goes forth into the future and foretells coming events, and catches a glimpse of scenes surpassingly lovely and fadeless, they believe that it is immortal. But dreams are often worthless vagaries not to be told.

These and other arguments for immortality were lately pronounced inconclusive by a clergyman, but he brought forth an argument which satisfied many minds, and his own perchance. It was substantially this: man, as a work of God, is but partially finished in this life. His noble powers are only partially developed. Neither the sculptor nor the painter leaves his work half done. Each is satisfied with nothing short of perfection, and the ancient poets composed for immortality. Will then the great Artificer, whose resources are infinite, suffer man, his most glorious work, to perish when apparently the development of his powers has only commenced? No, he will not leave his work half finished. Man was made for immortality.

And why is not this argument conclusive? Simply for this reason, that if it were carried out to its logical results, it would favor the doctrine of universal salvation, which the reverend gentleman would be one of the last to support. As "Jesus Christ has brought life and immortality to light through the gospel," what is the need of an argument to tell us that the soul will never die?

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

About fifteen years ago a work was published giving the results of certain experiments by which it was supposed to be shown that alcohol passed unchanged through the body. The alleged discovery has been from that time up to the present, one of the big guns of the teetotalists; they arguing very plausibly that such being the case, alcohol can only be regarded as a disturbing element in the system,—a poison not only unserviceable, but inevitably hurtful. This hypothesis, so opposed to universal experience, led many to seek for the truth by experiments of their own. Among others, Drs. Anstie and Dupre instituted and carried on for years a series of experimental investigations which have resulted in proving the falsity of the proposition alluded to above. They have shown beyond a doubt that alcohol in less than narcotic doses is almost entirely disposed of within the body. The question now arises "does alcohol play the part of a food"? A very large part of the available energy of the body is developed by the oxidation of hydrocarbon, like fat. Now, being a highly oxydizable hydrocarbon, there cannot be any doubt that it is by its oxidation that alcohol disappears within the system. We must therefore class it, where Pavy and universal experience put it, among force-producing foods, its usefulness depending upon the rapidity of its transformation and the promptness with which it supplies available energy.

We are happy to announce to our lady friends that it is probable that they will be able ere long to buy sewing-machines for about one-half of the existing prices. The "feed motion" patent which has heretofore been controlled by the six leading companies of the United States has recently expired, and the application for an extension has been denied. It therefore, becomes public property and can be used by any one without the payment of the heavy royalty hitherto demanded.

There are doubtless many mighty mysteries in the domain of natural science of which man as yet has not the slightest conception. The recent investigations of a Prussian scientist, Prof. Landois, go to show that ants have an articulate language, which their high degree of intelligence would lead us to believe must be quite extensive. They possess organs of speech, but the sounds they produce are on too high a pitch to be audible to human ears. If some inventive genius would get up an acoustic microscope we should probably have ere long a formic dictionary and grammar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We take the liberty of publishing the following encouraging letter, which explains itself;

LAHAINA, March 15th, 1875.

THOS. G. THURM;

Dear Sir:—I see that you have commenced issuing the "ISLANDER."

Your enterprise has my best sympathies, and, if within the literary scope of the journal, I should be glad to see articles from competent hands, touching upon the past of these Islands and of this people; a past as varied in fortunes and frequently as interesting in details, as the past which Homer sang to listening Greeks, as the past which fired the hearts of the northern Vikings and furnished a theme for a Niebelungen Lied, as the past of any other people that had intellect enough to appreciate, and grace enough to commemorate, the deeds of their ancestors.

Very truly, &c.,

ABR. FORNANDER.

PUT IT OUT.

It was the custom in the camp life of the late American war to make known by the bugle signal the hour in the evening when all lights were to be extinguished. The following beautiful stanzas by a true poet, although unknown, were suggested by this practice:

The clear notes rising, climb
A ladder of sweet sound,
And from each golden round
The ascending angels nearing heaven do chime
"God's watch begins; put your dim lanterns out."

Put out each earthly light:
It is God's shadow falls
Along the darkening walls,
Closing us round, when men say "it is night"
He draws so near it shuts the daylight out.

Forbear each scheme of ill:
Good angels walk the ward,
And heaven is all abroad
When twilight falls and earth is hushed and still:
Room for the angels! Put the dark deeds out.

Put out all thoughts of care:
Rest gently aching head:
He stands beside the bed,
Who brings in peace and healing unaware,
And sends soft-footed sleep to shut pain out.

Put out,—quite out—the light!
Hark! as the notes grow faint,
Was that a new voiced Saint
Who climbed with them and scaled the starry height?
Has from among us any soul gone out?

God's love falls as a screen,
When lamps turn dim and pale.
No flickering flame shall fall,
For with his hand held steadfastly between,
No wind can blow to put the life-lamps out.

Through Earth's long night he waits,
Till to the Soul's glad eyes,
Filled with divine surprise
Heaven opens wide her golden morning gates;
Then, day being come, He breathes the candle out.

FROM GREVILLE'S MEMOIRS.

The independent, impartial spirit of our author is shown in the following: "Lord Mount Charles then talked to me about Knighton, whom the King (George IV) abhors with a detestation that can hardly be described. He is afraid of him, and that is the reason he hates him so bitterly. When alone with him he is more civil, but when others are present, he delights in saying the most disagreeable things to him. He would give the world to get rid of him, and to have either Taylor or Mount Charles instead, to whom he has offered the place over and over again, but Mount Charles not only would not hear of it, but often took Knighton's part with the King. He says that his language about Knighton is sometimes of the most unmeasured violence—wishes he was dead, and still it appears there is some secret chain which binds them together, and compels the King to submit to the presence of a man he detests, and induces Knighton to remain in spite of so much hatred and ill-usage. The King's indolence is so great that it is next to impossible to get him to do even the most ordinary business, and Knighton is still the only man who can prevail on him to sign papers, etc. His greatest delight is to make those who have business to transact with him, wait in his ante-room while he is lounging with Mount Charles or anybody, talking of horses or any trivial matter. He makes them wait on purpose, and likes it.

This account corresponds with all I have before heard, and confirms the opinion I have long had that a more contemptible, cowardly, selfish, unfeeling dog does not exist than this King on whom such flattery is constantly lavished. Princes have only to behave with common decency and pru-

dence, and they are sure to be popular, for there is a great and general disposition to pay court to them. I do not know anybody who is proof against their seductions when they think fit to use them in the shape of civility and condescension."

This sketch of James Macintosh will interest: "November 12th.—At Rochampton at Lord Clifden's from Tuesday, the 10th, till today; Sir James Macintosh, Moore, Poodle Bying, and the Master of the Dolls. I never was in Macintosh's society for so long before, and never was more filled with admiration. His prodigious memory and the variety and extent of his information remind me of all I have heard and read of Burke and Johnson, but his amiable, modest and unassuming character makes him far more agreeable than they could either of them (particularly Johnson) have been, while he is probably equally instructive and amusing. Not a subject could be mentioned of which he did not treat with equal facility and abundance, from the Council of Trent to Voltaire's epistles; every subject, every character, every work, all were familiar to him, and I do not know a greater treat than to hear him talk. I could not help reflecting what an extraordinary thing success is in this world, when a man so gifted as Macintosh has failed completely in public life, never having attained honors, reputation, or wealth, while so many ordinary men have reaped an abundant harvest of all. What a consolation this affords to mediocrity. His virtues are obstacles to his success; he has not the act of pushing or of making himself feared; he is too *doncereux* and complimentary, and from some accident or defect in the composition of his character, and in the course of events which have influenced his circumstances, he has always been civilly neglected."

This of Wordsworth: "I have just come home from breakfasting with Henry Taylor to meet Wordsworth; the same party as he had at Southey—Mill, Elliot, Charles Villiers. Wordsworth may be bordering on sixty; hard featured, brown, wrinkled, with prominent teeth and a few scattered gray hairs, but nevertheless not a disagreeable countenance; and very cheerful, merry, courteous and talkative, much more so than I should have expected from the grave and didactic character of his writings. He held forth on poetry, painting, politics metaphysics, and with a great deal of eloquence. He mentioned that he never wrote down as he composed, but composed walking, riding, or in bed, and wrote down after."

"July 4th.—At court yesterday, and council for a foolish reason. The King has been (not unnaturally) disgusted at the Duchess of Kent's progresses with her daughter (Victoria,) through the kingdom, and amongst the rest with her sailings at the Isle of Wight, and the continual popping in the shape of salutes to her Royal Highness. He did not choose that this latter practice should go on, and he signified his pleasure to Sir James Graham and Lord Hill, for salutes are matters of general order, both to army and navy. They (and Lord Gray) thought it better to make no order on the subject, and they opened a negotiation with the Duchess of Kent, to induce her of her own accord to waive the salutes, and when she went to the Isle of Wight to send word that as she was sailing about for her amusement she had rather they did not salute her whenever she appeared. The negotiation failed, for the Duchess insisted upon her right to be saluted, and would not give it up. As she declined to accede to the proposal, nothing remained but to alter the regulations, and accordingly yesterday, by an order in council, the King changed them, and from this time the royal standard is only to be saluted when the King or the Queen are on board."

This of Thiers was written September 10th, 1833.—"At Gerhambury on Saturday till Monday. Dined on Friday with Talleyrand, a great dinner to M. Thiers, the French Minister of Commerce, a little man, about as tall as Thiel, and as mean and vulgar looking, wearing spectacles and with a squeaking voice. He was editor of the *National*, an able writer, and one of the principal instigators of the revolution of July. It is said that he is a man of great ability and a good speaker, more in the familiar English than the bombastical French style. Talleyrand has a high opinion of him. He wrote a history of the revolution, which he now regrets; it is well done, but the doctrine of fatalism which he puts in it he thinks calculated to injure his reputation as a statesman."

The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

"Happy is the nation whose annals are few." If this saying of some wise philosopher—we have forgotten who, and it don't make much difference whether it was Bacon or Shakespeare or neither—is true, as doubtless it is in the main, then surely are we Hawaiians the most favored of peoples. But while this may be a matter of self congratulation to the most of us, to editors it is a condition not without its trials. There is no doubt but that Adam and Eve were unspeakably happy in the garden of Eden, or that the pastoral simplicity of the patriarchs was conducive of physical and spiritual contentment, but it is equally certain that editors would have become impoverished among them in spite of the happiness. So far as we are able at the present moment, laboring under the imperious mandate of the devil of type and ink, to forecast the insular horizon, the prospect for unmitigated and quiet happiness for a long time to come, is simply appalling. We despair of amassing material for a decent annal, for several years at least. In the meantime the country is comparatively secure in the comforting fact that if our means for accomplishing are small, there is also little to be accomplished. Our decline is so gradual that it is not difficult for us to accustom ourselves to its changes with genuine philosophy.

It is on this principle that hammocks are to be hung in the offices of the Ministry at the Aliioli House: there being little or nothing for them to do, and with the prospect of a hot Summer before them, the ingenious plan which has been devised for signing state documents in a reclining posture without seriously interrupting day-dreams and office-hour siestas, is as perfect as the circumstances permit.

The honesty of the *Advertiser* last week in ignoring the importance of honesty in editing newspapers, is admirable in itself. The faint hopes we fondly cherished that our brother quill-driver had meant his previous remarks upon newspaper morals, in a Pickwickian sense, were swept away by this frank confession. We are glad to know clearly the platform of our contemporary, as we shall be less likely to be misled in the future by his various leaders. At the same time what faith can the public place in his delphic utterances; when in lofty strains, immoral literature is condemned, there will be a lurking suspicion that church members and Y. M. C. Associations are being propitiated and nothing more; when affectionate loyalty to the government and the ruling party is expressed in glowing terms will not readers be afflicted with a sense of trade enterprise? And so on through all branches of journalistic influence. To refer further to a somewhat extraordinary number of that paper we note that it contains the interesting announcement that "Encke's comet has been discovered at the Naval Observatory, at Wash-

ington." We are glad to learn that it has been found at last. It had doubtless been mislaid among the rubbish of one of the unoccupied rooms of the observatory. We are further informed that it is in a debilitated condition, being so faint that no one can see it without using large glasses, presumably of stimulants. We moreover learn that Honolulu is situated 182,000,000 miles from Washington where the comet has turned up.

As we had foreseen, the calm which followed the Tyndal argument between our two contemporaries, was only portentous of the storm of words which has already begun upon the confusing questions as to whether the present editor of the *Gazette*, late editor of the *Advertiser*, did or did not seven years ago give some kind of support to injurious statements of J. C. King in regard to the labor system of the Islands, and whether or not ten years ago he supported the idea in the pages of the *Advertiser* that these Islands were capable of a yield of 200,000,000 pounds of sugar. We may expect to see the pros and cons of these important and vital questions thoroughly sifted down to the last details during the next two or three weeks, with the customary charges and flat denials of the "you did," "I didn't," "you're another" style of debate. In the meantime the *Gazette* will very properly, and with telling effect, keep its *impersonality of the press* argument well employed. To its pathetic question "Is there no power in the land to stop these insidious attacks, &c.," we answer, "No, of course not."

The latter paper in speaking of Charlie Ross and the details of his search, becomes somewhat vague, when it says "The inability to know his exact fate is certainly one of the most mysterious and harrowing of circumstances." Whether the inability to know, &c., denotes a condition of *non compos mentis* or not, we do not feel justified in concluding without further study, but if it does, it is certainly a "harrowing circumstance."

The coming April term of the Supreme Court, will be presided over by Mr. Justice Judd, the other two Judges being absent. We have not heard whether Judge Judd will sit alone upon cases which have been appealed from himself, but under the late practice of the Court, in which parties have been compelled to submit their appeals to the identical judge first ruling against them, with one associate only, such an innovation would have the advantage of greater simplicity with equal effectiveness.

A recent decision of Mr. Justice Judd in the Supreme Court affirms the invalidity of a deed written in the English language and signed by Hawaiians, who were misled in regard to its contents. It would be well for land titles if acknowledging officers should closely interrogate Hawaiians who offer deeds for acknowledgment in regard to their contents, and the actual payment of the consideration named in the deed. These questions of course should be asked by a person familiar with the native language, and should be asked so pointedly that no deception can be practiced.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

Last week we briefly commented upon some of the causes alleged for the indifference to political matters manifested by most of this community. No stronger illustration of the entire unconcern about matters of public importance could well be given than appeared during the last general elections for the Legislature. This inactive, inert state of the public mind is not due to the local causes of climate, varied nationalities, or to the temporary residence here of a large class of the community. Nor do we incline to attribute it to this form of government, for except in the United States, a Constitutional Monarchy has thus far proved at least no less successful than republicanism. Even our much talked-of labor system, on which many would saddle most of our misfortunes, does not to our mind account for this strange lack of public interest. The labor system is open enough to objections, and we shall be glad when it is replaced by natural laws of supply and demand; but the present class of agricultural laborers is not of sufficient intelligence to induce one to regret the smallness of their political power now.

We think, however, the difficulty which we have referred to is sufficiently accounted for by the feeling in the minds of most people that nothing can be accomplished in the direction of reform, and that the part of wisdom is to keep silent and observe. Forty-six years ago the first bill of rights was enacted in this country at Lahaina. A system of law and government has from that date prevailed here, which is even yet quite unintelligible to the majority of the Hawaiian race. For many years a large share of confidence was reposed by the Hawaiians in the advice of foreigners domiciled here, whose aid was relied upon in securing national integrity and a wise administration of the laws. Of late years, although most of the educated Hawaiians retain the same feeling towards foreigners, the race generally have exhibited a strong desire to engross the political power and management to themselves. The native and foreign races meanwhile live together in a most friendly way, but the former is never acquisitive, is tenacious of little else besides forms and insignia of power, free from apprehensions for the future in material wants, and can hardly be expected to bring about much improvement in a system which is still so strange and unintelligible to their minds. As long as they continue to seem reluctant to rely on those who are familiar with the workings of this system of law, perhaps it is unreasonable to expect progress. Time only and its teachings will bring about a better state of things.

WANTED! A POPULATION.

National prosperity is best promoted by a right proportion between population and area of available lands.

Land without people is of little or no present value. Our two or three million acres of good forest, grazing and arable lands depend in their value upon the hands we have to work them; and as the number of hands is small and growing less the appraisement of our acres must be in corresponding low and discouraging terms. So this problem of population comes to be the question on the solution of which depends the answer to all other national questions,—revenue, trade, continuance of our institutions of government and independence itself.

An addition to our population for the sake of enterprises which are in the need of laborers, though a national want, does not represent our great necessity in its fullest sense. We want men to restore the barren and forsaken terraces of

a departed, industrious generation; we want families to repopulate the fertile vallies of our domain, and to own and love the desolate soil; we want to plant homes everywhere,—it may be barbarous, half-civilized, half-pagan, but homes still, fostered by ownership of the land where the roof-tree springs, foundations of national dignity and strength.

It is practical for us to tempt here from China and Japan a few hundred homeless, bohemian laborers, by the offer of wages and advances, but plantation demands will never repopulate the country, as we have ascertained by twenty years of experience and observation; and plantation demands may be less in the future than in the past.

The only way to attract Chinese and Japanese here in any number, and to make Hawaiians of them when they are here, is to give them land. We have the land and we want the men. It is our own fault if we persist in going to ruin without trying to save ourselves.

Enterprises of this character are no experiment; of all government investments they have been proved to be the surest and most profitable. The United States give lands and the people come by millions; Mormondom advances passage money and traveling expenses, with the promise of land on credit, and has built an empire in one generation; the English Colonies of the South seas, spend money lavishly and offer lands for the encouragement of immigration, and reap large immediate profits besides laying the sure foundation of great nations in time to come, while we are satisfied to dwindle without even trying to prevent it, until some day the original settlement of these islands shall be reversed, and the survivors,—a respectable canoe load perhaps, will embark with pigs, dogs and idols—the idols then as now will be gold and silver coins—for lands where human loneliness is less prominent.

It cannot be urged that while encouragement to immigration is possible to continental states, it is impracticable to island governments. Not a single principle can be adduced in support of such a theory, with the exception of the possible argument, which might be urged, that island communities are less enterprising than larger nationalities. The problem is the same, the needs are the same, and the work here is more manageable from being simpler and more circumscribed.

Let a trial be made to test the practicability of such an enterprise here. Let a thousand suitable acres be selected and devoted by the government to the experiment. Let it be surveyed and divided up into homesteads of from one to five or ten acres each. Then let it be opened to Japanese or Chinese immigrants, the government landing them here and taking their promissory notes for the cost of transportation. Some further assistance would be necessary in the way of tools and in some cases house material. Let, say, five years residence and cultivation entitle each settler to a patent for his homestead in fee.

Now as to the profits of the investment, allowing fifty dollars for the cost of transporting a man and his wife from Japan or China, and twenty-five dollars more for expenses attendant upon settling them in their new quarters, we have in the first year as returns, taxes amounting to from five to seven dollars, an average of nine per cent on the seventy-five dollars invested; in the next few years, besides taxes, the benefit to trade resulting from their crops, and the consumption of goods by the family. Multiply this by five hundred, or, as a more forcible argument by twenty thousand families, and the general gain becomes important. This calculation is upon the basis of the non-payment of

the promissory notes mentioned above for expenses, and is profitable enough without their settlement; but a large proportion of these notes would be eventually paid, especially if made an encumbrance upon the title of their homesteads.

So much for the immediate money returns of the enterprise: the greatest profit would be the lasting benefits which would continually and in an increasing ratio come to the state from the successful planting of such communities.

Such a trial is well worth making. The expense would not be excessive, and with any decent management, it could not be an entire failure.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—March 25th. Wh. Bk. *Mt. Wollaston* sailed for the Arctic.—26th. Suicide of Bob, a Hope Island native, at the Prison, by hanging himself.—General observation of this day (Good Friday) as a holiday.—Sudden death of Allan W. Judd, of rheumatism of the heart, aged 34 years.—D. K. Parke had his left hand badly injured through the explosion of a gun cartridge while on a gunning excursion at Ewa.—27th. Administrator's sale of real estate by C. S. Bartow; The land in Manoa Valley containing about 12¼ acres was knocked down to W. R. Buchanan for \$230.00, and the three lots on the mauka side of Beretania Street, corner of Alapai, sold to Aseu for \$115.00 each.—Arrival of Am. Bk. *Agate*, 60 days from Newcastle, with coals.—Departure of North German Bk. *Unkel Braesig* for San Francisco, with cargo of domestic produce valued at \$39,403.46.—A lively contest for supremacy took place at half past four between Engine Cos. Nos. 1 and 4, in front of H. M. Whitney's bookstore, with the following result: Six of one and half a dozen of the other, except on time of letting on water, in which *Ones* beat their opponents fair and square.—Funeral of the late Allan W. Judd.—28th. Arrival (outside) of Am. Wh. Bk. *James Allen* from Kawaihae, with 150 bbls sperm.—Praise service at Fort St. Church postponed for two weeks.—29th. Bk. *D. C. Murray* sailed for San Francisco with cargo valued as follows: foreign \$250; domestic, \$28,919.58; transhipped, \$4,297.92.—Am. Wh. Bk. *Onward* sailed to cruise, awaiting the arrival of the next Steamer.—Invitations were distributed to-day from the Marshal's office requiring a number of our prominent citizens to "go-a-courtin'" next week.—30th. Arrival of Haw'n. Bk. *Mattie Macleay*, 22 days from Portland.—The Band of the *Pensacola* furnished some very acceptable music at the Hotel, from 7 to 9 p. m.—31st. Credit sale at H. Hackfeld & Co's., by E. P. Adams.—April 1st. April-fools day; no serious practical observation of the same.—Quarter-day; prompt observance thereof by our mercantile friends, judging by the exchanges of their small documents in any and all localities.—The recent interesting private exhibitions of Dr. Harkness with the microscope has induced the circulation of a paper for the establishment of a Microscopic Society in this city, with funds to procure the necessary powerful instruments.—2nd. Continuation of credit sale by E. P. Adams, at H. Hackfeld & Co's.—

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

For a month the whole editorial corps of the *ISLANDER* have been vainly struggling with the theory of light which the wise men of our day generally acknowledge to be the "correct thing." (Possibly because it is so incomprehensible). It involves conditions which, to our finite minds, seem absolutely contradictory and impossible. It assumes that all interstellar space, including this mundane region in which we live and move and have our being, is pervaded by something (call it ether if you like,) "inconceivably more solid and elastic than steel." We proceed to quote: "Knowing the relative velocities of light and sound, Sir John Herschel calculated the necessary elasticity of the ether (in other words, the amount of force which the wave theory of light requires to be exerted at each point of space) as one trillion one hundred and forty-eight billion times the elastic force of ordinary air at the surface of the earth. The at-

mospheric pressure is fifteen pounds to the square inch; the corresponding ethereal pressure must therefore be about seventeen million million pounds, a pressure which Professor Cooke, of Harvard, translates into the weight of a cubic mile of granite. The atmosphere counterbalances a column of mercury thirty inches high. Could it be demonstrated in a similar manner, the pressure of the ether would sustain a column of mercury six times as high as the sun! These numbers give but an approximate idea of the enormous solidity of the adamantine something which the earth sweeps through at the rate of eleven hundred miles a minute without resistance. Prof. Jevons justly observes: all our ordinary notions of matter must be laid aside in contemplating conclusions like these; yet "they are no more than the observed phenomena of light and heat force us to accept."

Photographs of a larger size than any hitherto produced have recently been taken in Paris. They measure four feet three inches, by three feet four inches, and are obtained in a single piece by means of large and specially constructed camera.

If you wish your children to be blessed with sound teeth, furnish them with food which is rich in phosphates, and we believe there is nothing which surpasses *oat meal* in this respect. We make this statement from motives of pure philanthropy, and not on account of any feelings of malice towards the dentists, or any expectation of being subsidized by the grocers.

A LITTLE SHARK STORY, ABOUT A BIG SHARK.

Not long ago a company of young men were engaged in sea-bathing not a thousand miles from Honolulu. After careering on the snowy crests of the wild ocean waves to their heart's content, the most returned to the sandy beach. But one adventuresome spirit, a youth to fame and fortune not unknown, instead of going in, turned his prow out to sea and swam out beyond the breakers several hundred yards from the shore. Being a stranger to the locality, he troubled not his soul with any apprehension of hidden dangers, but with a gay exuberance of life he reveled in the freedom of the deep,—the crystal sea. Now diving far down beneath the surface, and then leaping nearly his whole length out of the water. With many an agile feat, and many a merry antic he made the blue brine boil like a pot. Suddenly his attention was arrested by the appearance of a huge gray monster in the water far below him. One glance convinced him that it was a man-eater of the largest size. His blood congealed in his veins; his body grew livid with hopeless terror. Another wild glance showed him the huge animal rising toward him, his immense round snout being almost directly under him. In a full confidence that that moment was his last on earth, and that he should soon be in heaven, he threw himself backward with a prolonged shriek of despair, and with arms and legs commenced splashing the water with such a terrible, superhuman energy that, in spite of being a good swimmer, he would very soon have exhausted himself, and, shark or no shark, have perished by drowning, had not a native who happened to be near by, supposing he had an attack of cramp, come to his rescue. He was pulled ashore in a state of semi-consciousness, and after crawling slowly up the beach on his hands and knees, he was about to offer up a prayer of thanksgiving his great and incomprehensible deliverance demanded, when he noticed for the first time his companions indulging in, what appeared to him, most inappropriate levity. As soon as they were able to offer an explanation he learned, much to his chagrin, that his shark was only a long rock lying on the bottom in about three fathoms of water. He postponed his prayer *sine die*.

NEW LITERATURE.

The *Christian Union* says that Earl Russell, moved perhaps by the excitement caused by the Greville Memoirs, is about to publish his own recollections. People who have had occasion to study the temperament of the noble Earl, will easily understand why it is that he does not have the publication of his memoirs deferred until after his death. His "Recollections of Americans and American affairs" will undoubtedly be related with admirable vigor, but with a noticeable lack of compliments.

Harpers are at work on the publication of Dr. Livingstone's *Last Journals*. They will contain the following memorandum of Stanley:

"When my spirits were at their lowest ebb the good Samaritan was close at hand, for one morning Susi came running at the top of his speed and gasped out, 'An Englishman! I see him!' and off he darted to meet him. The American flag at the head of a caravan told of the nationality of the stranger. Bales of goods, baths of tin, huge kettles, cooking pots, tents, etc., made me think 'This must be a luxurious traveler, and not one at his wits' end like me.' (28th October.) It was Henry Moreland Stanley, the traveling correspondent of the *New York Herald*. * * * The news he had to tell to one who had been two full years without any tidings from Europe made my whole frame thrill. The terrible fate that had befallen France, the telegraphic cables successfully laid in the Atlantic, the election of General Grant, the death of good Lord Clarendon—my constant friend, the proof that Her Majesty's government had not forgotten me in voting \$1,000 for supplies, and many other points of interest, revived emotions that had lain dormant in Manynema. Appetite returned, and instead of the spare, tasteless, two meals a day, I ate four times daily, and in a week, began to feel strong. I am not of a demonstrative turn; as cold, indeed, as we islanders are reputed to be, but this disinterested kindness of Mr. Bennett, so nobly carried into effect by Mr. Stanley, was simply overwhelming. I really do feel extremely grateful, and at the same time I am a little ashamed at not being more worthy of the generosity. Mr. Stanley has done his part with untiring energy; good judgment in the teeth of very serious obstacles."

The fifth volume of Kinglake's *History of the Crimean war* is about to be published in England. It will be entirely devoted to the battle of Inkermann.

Mr. Bancroft's American history was not completed by his tenth volume, but he is now at work upon still another.

Eating for Strength is the title of a new cook book by Dr. Holbrook of New York and is exciting much attention. It is divided into four parts, i. e. "The Science of Eating;" "Receipts for Wholesome Cookery;" "Receipts for Wholesome Drinks;" and "Answers to Ever-recurring Questions." It is said to be immeasurably in advance of American housekeepers in general.

Dr. Holland's new story, *Seven Oaks* in process of publication as a serial in *Scribner's Monthly* is having a great success, and has necessitated extra editions of the Magazine every month to supply the popular demand.

THE following article from *Traite sur la Fabrication de Sucre*—a new French work on Sugar—translated by P. Jones, Esq., of this city, will doubtless be of interest to our agriculturists. The instrument for ejecting the liquid must be similar to the Babcock Fire Extinguishers:

"Soluble Sulphides or, as they are sometimes called Sulphurets, have for a long time been employed in freeing

vine-yards from insects and vermin. Lately, they have been tried on cane-fields, and, it seems, have answered the purpose admirably.

If the sugar-cane be watered after sun-set, or on a very cloudy day with a solution of one pound of sulphide of potass or soda, or of an equal quantity of Bisulphide of Calcium in 100 gallons of water, insects will be destroyed, and the Sulphureted Hydrogen, which will be produced during the night, effectually drives away the vermin it cannot destroy.

These substances have no deleterious effect on the cane, nor on vegetable life, if care be taken to water only after sunset; for, under the influence of the solar rays, the drops of liquid produce stains on the leaves. But, by employing these solutions in the shade, chemical action takes place very slowly, the Sulphides produce Sulphureted Hydrogen, and a Sulphide of Potassium of Soda or of Lime, which is quite inoffensive.

These solutions at 0.001 or 0.002, can be ejected on the cane by means of a small pump fastened to a portable zinc reservoir, for Sulphides are without action on this metal.

Among all the trials made, this is the only one that has given a satisfactory result; but even this is not infallible in all cases; for, should a heavy rain-fall take place immediately after the watering, the chemical action would no longer take place.

We have seen rats and mice entirely disappear from fields infested with them, after two sprinklings with this solution."

STRAY THOUGHTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF IMMORTALITY.

"The soul uneasy and confined from home rests and expatiates in a life to come."

Believers in immortality indulge in anticipations more or less cheering. Cicero was a believer in immortality, yet not altogether without doubts; and he says, "If I err in believing that the soul is immortal, I err gladly; neither while I live shall anything wrest from me this delightful error. But if in dying I am to lose all consciousness, as certain insignificant (minuti) philosophers teach, I have no fear that those dead philosophers will ridicule my mistake."

And what were Cicero's anticipations in regard to the future life? Hear his own words: "O happy day, when freed from this turmoil and confusion, I shall join that divine assembly of souls! For I shall go, not only to the men of whom I have spoken, but also to my beloved son, than whom a better man never lived, not one who surpassed him in piety, whose body was burnt by me, when, in the course of nature, mine should have been burnt by him; whose soul, not deserting me, but looking back, departed to those places to which I myself would come. Which great sorrow I seemed to bear bravely; for I consoled myself by supposing that our separation would not be long."

These are the sentiments of Cicero, put into the mouth of Cato the Censor. His anticipations were of an intellectual character; elevated indeed, but not to the highest state. They were fixed upon "a society in which was everything that mortals should seek, honor, glory, tranquility of mind, enjoyment." These, in his view, were the foundation of a happy life. But virtue must come in to give perfection to this happy life. Nor were the social affections lost sight of, so that his anticipations of the future life were evidently modeled on a society of intelligent, refined, and unselfish friends.

Mohammed promised his followers a paradise of sensual enjoyment, and in that anticipation they range and revel according to their divers tastes and inclinations; the ignorant and young thinking of nothing in the future state but animal enjoyment; the aged and thoughtful looking for purer, more elevated happiness.

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THE ISLANDER.

A matter of some note to our gossips has occurred this week in the arrival of the monthly steamer from the Colonies, this time with a yellow flag, and we have great reason for various kinds of thankfulness that such occurrences are not often our lot. The *Mikado* was signalled on the morning of the 3rd; and, instead of coming into port at once, she anchored outside under direction of the pilot. All speculations as to possible later telegraphic news respecting the Treaty were hushed into whispers in view of the threatening emblem which floated aloft; and those who remember the sweeping epidemics which have several times ravaged our country could not but be grateful that the flag indicated only some cases of measles on board, so far under medical control. The *Mikado* was afterwards brought into port under strict quarantine to obtain necessary supplies, and she sailed the same evening with mails and a few Honolulu passengers for San Francisco. Everyone felt sorry for the ship-bound passengers whose ocean-voyage might not be varied by a few hours' walk on terra firma, but self-preservation is a national duty.

Whether it was absolutely necessary that the vessel should have been prevented from coming alongside to receive freight we do not propose to judge. We understand that in the opinion of the port-physician, a man of great experience and not without appreciation of the disastrous results of contagious disease among our people, a portion at least of the passengers might have been allowed to land; as a matter of course some officers of the vessel were permitted to come ashore, and one passenger was actually left here. Certainly from the mere contact of wood and iron between wharf and ship no very dangerous results could have been feared, supposing a strict tabu to have been maintained; and this was we believe the intention of the agents for the line, sanctioned by the port-physician. If a conscientious fear of possible evil actuated the majority of the Board of Health, of course their anxiety for the public welfare cannot escape consideration; but it should be clearly understood, we think, firstly, what value is attached by the Board to the opinion of their medical officer, and secondly, what formalities are to be observed before he may permit a vessel bound for Honolulu to enter the port. In view of the advantage to this place of mail communication, in view also of the importance to mail steamers of their time, and remembering that the list of suitable medical officers who have not resigned a somewhat thankless position is not very large, these points should be distinctly settled.

On the same morning the schooner *General Harney* arrived, 18 days from San Francisco, with news of a negative character generally.

THE great impersonality question is still a *casus belli* between our great local contemporaries. Adopting as its text

a high-toned remark of the *Advertiser*, to the effect that "impersonality in journalism is the best policy," the *Gazette* of last week proceeds, great heavens! to name several gentlemen who are supposed, perhaps with various degrees of accuracy, to inspire the rival press. Gentlemen, does not this savor of the infantile? Do you not see that if this great theory of impersonality were maintained, you need not trouble your polemic minds, nor ransack files of papers to ascertain whether on particular dates the present ruling spirits of one paper wrote for the other, or vice versa? For us the subject is too deep and terrible. We are reminded of the perplexing results attending the matrimonial alliance of Mr. A., a widower, with Mrs. B., a widow, when the respective families of A. and B. children were supplemented by a further quiverful: a child cried one day, and Mr. A. in the next room indignantly reproached the responsible parent of the B. juveniles; but a change in its tone caused triumphant rejoinders from Mrs. A. (formerly B.), upon the tempers of the A. family; the entry of a nursemaid with the weeping infant caused a cessation of strife in the presence of the youngest joint-stock.

VARIOUS theories have been raised as to the causes producing baldness. In some places, it is tight hats; in others, night work under gas burners; in Honolulu it is probable that more bald heads as well as smashed hats are caused by low hanging shrubbery over the sidewalks and equally low but more fatal projecting roofs, which latter particularly abound in the shop region of Nuuanu street. True, these circumstances are "nuts" to our hat and hair inducer sellers, but are not the rest of us taxpayers, entitled to protection!

NEWS.

The schooner *Genl. Harney*, which arrived on the 3rd, and the *Str. Macgregor*, yesterday, the 8th insts, brings the following interesting news:

UNITED STATES. The election returns from New Hampshire, ensure a Republican Governor and Republican state government.—The Arkansas muddle is settled (?) by the recognition at Washington of Garland as Governor.—The new sugar tariff bill of twenty-five per cent. additional duties, includes molasses.—The new treaty in negotiation between the United States and Belgium, provides for reciprocal protection to the trade marks of the citizens of the two contracting countries.—Senator Booth, generally non-committal on political subjects, opposes the Hawaiian treaty.—Late Vice Consul Christie of Honolulu, is to be the executive officer of the United States Legation in Japan.—Brigham Young prosecuted for contempt of court in refusing to pay the attorney's fees incurred by Ann Eliza in the divorce suit. How are the mighty fallen!—Madame Ristori is to visit San Francisco in her farewell dramatic tour.—The religious revival in California continues with unabated interest.—The Beecher trial progresses slowly with the prospect that every one will be heartily tired of it before it comes to the verdict.

CANADA. Prospects of a northern railroad from Three

Rivers to the Pacific Coast. This makes the proposal of a Hawaiian treaty of reciprocity with British Columbia as proposed by Mr. Desmond, of practical interest.

FRANCE.—A new Cabinet has at length been successfully organized, composed as follows: M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior; M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction; De Maux (of the Right), Minister of Agriculture; De Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General De Cissy, Minister of War; Admiral De Montargrae, Minister of Marine; M. Colleux of Public Works. A cabinet of nine ministers; (let Hawaii pause and reflect; it may be that no want of prosperity arises from an insufficiency of cabinet ministers). The senatorial elections for the upper house of the new French assembly are to be held next September. The present electoral system is to be maintained.

GERMANY. Berlin protests to the King of Italy against the machinations of the Pope toward rebellion in Germany. It is quite probable that His Infallibility will be compelled before long to emigrate to the United States, that refuge of the oppressed the world over. There is little doubt but that he could obtain a fat bishopric at least in that country.

SPAIN. The civil war vigorously prosecuted on both sides. There is a Carlist rumor that Alfonso desires to abdicate in favor of Duke de Montpensier. This is probably a canard, for the regulation duration of each new Spanish government is considerably longer than Master Alfonso's trial of the gridiron up to date. Don Carlos has been defeated at Huguet with a loss of 300 men. He calls into service all men in Navarre over eighteen years of age.—Carlists defeated by Gen. Compos before Plot.—Cabrera with eight other Carlist chieftains have declared for Alfonso.

ENGLAND. John Mitchell was again elected to Parliament, by a majority of 2868 out of 3869.

John Mitchell died on the 20th of March, at Newry, Ireland.—The annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, came off March 20th, and was won by Oxford by ten lengths.—The great revival meetings under the leadership of Moody and Sankey still continue in London, with some opposition from the public journals.

The revolution in Bolivia is ended.

SUCCESS OF THE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty was passed in the American Senate on the 18th March at 4:35 P. M., by a vote of 51 against 12. The amendments proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee being agreed to. All the Pacific Coast Senators except Booth voted for it. The amendments are as follows: Tobacco, starch, leather and manufactures of leather are to be admitted free into the Islands. Ornamental woods are struck out of the articles to be admitted free into the United States. There is no duty however, on such woods under the existing laws. Also during the term of the treaty, the Hawaiian Government shall not lease or cede to any foreign power any bay, harbor or any portion of its territory. Also excluding all Hawaiian fruits, except bananas, from the privileges under the treaty.

The success of the treaty is generally conceded to the credit of Hamlin from Maine, who engineered it in Committee, and to Sargent who pulled the laboring oar in the Senate.

Advices show that the preponderating influence in securing the passage of the treaty, was its value as a political alliance. Letters from Admiral Porter and General Schofield to Senators emphasized the strategic importance of the Islands to the United States in case of war. It was also argued that without such commercial privileges the inde-

pendence of the Islands would speedily succumb and the Islands be in danger of going into the control of some other foreign power.

The influence of His Majesty's visit is recognized as having been strong on the negotiations.

Commissioner Carter arrived yesterday morning with the news of the success of the treaty mission. He appears in good health after his difficult labors. He is in good spirits as to the final ratification of the treaty. Says the Democrats are favorable, and there is no danger of the reversal of so large a senatorial vote.

An increase in newspaper postage and a further rise in overland freights is reported.—The Beecher trial progresses with a continuance of public interest.—Gold at 116. The President is supported by the Senate in his Louisiana acts by a vote of 33 to 23.—Governor Kellogg has issued a call for an extra session of the legislature for April 14.—Indian war threatened at the mining region of the Black Hills.—Prospects favorable for the Darien Canal.—It is expected that Attorney General Williams will retire from the Cabinet rather than face the Democratic Congress.

The arrival of Mr. Carter yesterday with the news of the passage of the treaty put every one into good spirits. As some one on the street remarked, it was good "to see so many happy faces." No one can more heartily congratulate our Commissioners upon their success, or more heartily thank them for their industry, than we, yet we would remind the public that we are not yet out of the woods, and it may be as well for us to moderate our transports for the present, and forego the satisfaction of the hundred gun salute which was ardently proposed by the somewhat excitable morning bulletin, over the way, till final ratification. In the meantime the home obstacles which have remained latent, awaiting the first definite step of the treaty, may now be expected to spring forth into well defined opposition. The hitherto deserted Foreign Office will become the scene of bustling activity in Machiavellian tactics. Diplomatic mistrust will have to be soothed, suspicions and jealousies of the great powers laid and conciliated. Obtuse Privy Councillors must be labored with and educated; and probably some expected contingencies will have to be met.

The strong probability is that Congress next December will fully ratify the action of the Senate without difficulty; still *this* is not absolutely certain. We may look for untiring opposition with shrewd wire pulling from the S. F. refiners and others, so that the battle will in a measure have to be fought again.

Local Jottings.—April 2nd. Preliminary meeting of the Microscopic Society at the Aliioli House, to take steps toward formation and procuring the necessary instruments and books.—Am. Wh. Bk. *Jas. Allen*, sailed to touch at Koloa, for wood &c., en route to the Arctic.—3rd. Arrival of Am. Sch. *Genl. Harney*, 17 days from San Francisco, with the Post Office and News Dealers Mails.—Arrival of the S. S. *Mikado*, 20 days from Sydney, via Auckland, with the measles.—Marshal's sale of real estate. Lot on King street, running through to Hotel street, with its buildings, sold for \$785.00 to Joseph Arisa; the property situate in Moanalua, principally kalo lands, sold in eight separate lots to various parties for \$600.00 in the aggregate. The balance of the land as advertised was withdrawn as part settlement had been made.—Usual weekly "musical" by the Hawaiian Band at Emma Square.—Departure of S. S. *Mikado* for San Francisco, at 8 P. M., with a small amount of freight from here, valued at \$1,093.12.—4th. Haw'n. wh. sch. *Giovanni Apiani* arrived from a successful trading cruise.—5th. Arrival of Am. wh. sh. *St. George*, from a cruise with

45 bbls. sperm, and sailed again to await the arrival of the *Stmr. Macgregor*.—6th. Sudden death of James L. Lewis, of Stonington, Conn., for 24 years a resident of these Islands. —P. M. The *Pensacola's* band gave its open-air concert as usual at the Hawaiian Hotel. —7th. Rejoicings among the sporting fraternity over the recovery of a long lost gun. —Total loss by fire, last evening, of the mill buildings of the Halawa Plantation, and partial destruction of machinery. The fire was discovered by one of the overseers, and lasted only about one hour. —8th. Arrival of *Stmr. Macgregor*, with the mails and the welcome news of the passage of the treaty in the Senate. The populace considerably elated in consequence. —Schr. *Gen. Harney* sailed for the Arctic. Schr. *Good Templar* cleared for San Francisco, with a cargo of domestic produce valued at \$15,176.67, to sail to-morrow. —Am. Bktn. *Jane A. Falkenburg*, do., do., for Portland, with cargo of about \$34,000. —8 P. M. Torchlight procession, headed by the Band, to the Palace and the residence of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, an impromptu and popular demonstration consequent upon the passage of the treaty, and in recognition of the labors of our late Commissioner to Washington.

THE MICROSCOPIC SOCIETY.

Persuant to invitation, a number of subscribers to the Microscopic Society met at the Museum Room of Aliiolani House at 11 o'clock last Friday, to take preliminary steps towards organization. In the absence of His Majesty—from indisposition—His Ex. W. L. Green, by motion of Hon. C. R. Bishop, was chosen Chairman, and C. J. Lyons Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman then stated that to His Majesty belonged the credit of the suggestion and the efforts towards our establishing a society for scientific purposes, and he—the chairman—was agreeably surprised at his own success in having had over \$800 pledged by subscribers in a few hours, and he thought by a little additional effort the sum would reach \$1,000. The object in thus early coming together was to learn the views of members and decide upon what instruments and kinds to order, and to this end called upon Dr. Harkness for some of his practical experience and suggestions.

Dr. Harkness then made some interesting remarks and explained—through the exhibition of a Queen's Microscope, which he always used in his travels—the benefits of the Binocular Microscope, especially that of Beck's make, of London, with objectives from 2 inch to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the necessary adjuncts, that would cost, probably, \$600 laid down here. This, he thought, would be all sufficient for the wants of the Society to start with, and with a library of Microscopic Works, among which was mentioned that of Carpenter's on the Microscope and Revelations, we should be able to labor with interest for years to come.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of His Ex. W. L. Green, Dr. Trousseau and C. J. Lyons to consult with Dr. Harkness in the matter, and order an instrument to cost not over \$600. The committee was also empowered to expend \$100 in books for a Library.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Davies, His Ex. W. L. Green, Dr. Trousseau, A. J. Cartwright and C. J. Lyons were appointed a committee to draw up a prospectus and name for the Society, and to draft necessary Constitution and By-Laws.

F. A. Schaefer moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Dr. Harkness for his kind attention to, and assistance in aiding, the Society.

Mr. T. H. Davies moved that Dr. Harkness be made an honorary member, which was unanimously carried.

Dr. Harkness thanked the members for the honor done him, and expressed the high hopes he had in the Society we had just formed. We did not know the rich field that laid before us, but he did, and could therefore look forward with confidence to a future of success, for our ponds, and streams and reefs furnished an endless field for the Microscope. He then made the Society its first donation, consisting of a specimen of the Red Snow animalculæ, *protococcus nivalis*, from the Nevada Mountains.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call of the chairman.

HAWAIIAN TRAVELS.

The art of writing travels might be systematically set forth by some one with a genius for reducing art to formal rules. There would be a great field of literature of travels to be examined, including, beside the tomes of first-class explorers and discoverers, the infinite number of magazine articles and letters to newspapers from own correspondents, special correspondents, and occasional correspondents. Letters from Europe, how to write them, or principally how not to write them, would certainly form one division of this work, and we think that a considerable section might be appropriated to the art of writing about the Sandwich Islands. Is there any country in the world of its size and unimportance which has been so much written about: or to drop the disparagement about our importance, which is only a disclaimer enforced by the rule of not praising ourselves, is there any other country under the sun which has been so much written about in proportion to the respective number of travelers visiting it? As a contribution to that chapter of the forthcoming work we tender these fugitive hints.

In the first place, O scribbling traveler, do not be surprised that you have really arrived here. It is not a "mysterious Island" to which you have come, wind-driven in a balloon, and have landed at through all the perils which Jules Verne's traveling party encountered. If you have paid your fare and taken your tickets by the proper line of steamers or packets, it would rather be matter of astonishment if you had not arrived. If of the gentle sex it will not establish for you a Madame Ida Peifer reputation to come here. The designation of Letters "by a lady" will not be more distinguishing and heroic than if "by a gentleman."

If your first item concerns the great circumnavigator, and you are prompted to narrate his unhappy fate, and to examine the question whether he was in fact eaten, and then, whether there was anything of retribution in the fall of the adored man, refrain. Columbus discovered America, but the fact is not mentioned in all the correspondence from that country. And the time has perhaps come when Captain Cook may be slighted in works less than historical. To us islanders there is an offensive assumption in the iteration of this fact of discovery of the islands by that lamented gentleman. Truly, he then became acquainted with a fact in geography of which he had been ignorant, and of which it would now be considered a great deficiency to be ignorant. It is infant school knowledge. The Islanders knew it all the time, although, till then, they were not acquainted with the existence of the islands of Great Britain and the people thereof, and this visit of Cook here was really the discovery of England to us,—or, not to be engrossing and assuming as writers generally have been, let us say there was then a mutual and reciprocal discovery by the two peoples and countries of each other.

A series of letters from a correspondent spending a winter here and visiting all the islands will be incomplete without a review of missionary "labors" or "schemes" treated as one or the other according to the stripe of the writer—but let it be remembered that these events have gone into history. They may be allowed in a comment on men and manners, as they now exist here, but will not require your laborious repetition.

There is a series of wood-cuts in several of the New York and Boston publishing houses, such as views of Honolulu taken sometime before 1850—the house of Keawe, with idols standing in front—the view of some impossible surf-bathing, when the bathers ride at the back of the wave, instead of in the face of it, the Hawaiian woman on horseback dashing over a bridge, and several other standard illustrations with which you may consider it proper to retire from the service of modern correspondence and books—they are *functi officio*;—that taro, spelled kalo, (*Arum Esculentum*) made into a paste called "poe" is the chief food of the indigenes, is now established beyond controversy.

But we were only to give hints, and not to construct the treatise, and thus far we have not come to the suggestions of what should be written, nor will the little column of this number of the *ISLANDER* afford us space—are we hypercritical, or have we, who live here, reason to say of so much that is written of us, as "stale, flat and unprofitable."

THE PROPHET NOVELIST.

Edward Eggleston after speaking in the *Christian Union* of Macdonald's works, has the following about Macdonald himself.

The admiring reader nearly always wishes to see the author and is very often disappointed. Your good writer is quite likely to be a dull talker, and then you may find him out of tune. But George Macdonald is just what you look for. His rather long hair falls away from a part near the middle, his full beard gives grace and dignity to a face that expresses all the high moral and poetic quality you hoped to find. He has not a particle of cant, and he has more of the spirit of the Christ than any man I ever met. He lifts you up. I shall never forget the evening I spent in his company and that of his wife and son, at the house of a well-known publisher. Macdonald did not preach, he was the easy gentleman, talking to ladies most delightfully about precious stones, chatting such light things as became the occasion, and yet leaving on my mind a strange sense of his own elevation.

Many men are able to make friends; George Macdonald inspires in his friends a sort of worshipful devotion that is something rare. There was a little club in Glasgow, I believe, held together solely by their common admiration for his wonderful and mysterious fairy tale, *Phantastes*. One member of that club was the poet, Alexander Smith.

He is a heretic, did you say? I have heard that one of the bishops of the Methodist Church has said that every man who is worth anything is heretical on some point. If orthodoxy consists in intellectual stagnation—in believing what your grandfather did—then George Macdonald is a heretic. He is a most original and courageous thinker. To be a brave thinker and a devout spirit at the same time—what more can you ask? He believes that God's mercy does not end with this probation, but that even in perdition the soul may turn, and that if it turn, God will not cast it out. He is too tender-hearted to believe that evil is endless. Some in one way, some in another, the best spirits of our time are trying to find relief from the old theory of endless misery and sin. But if you should once hear Macdonald preach against sin, and about its punishment, you would not be inclined to try the experiment of putting off your repentance to the next world.

Dr. Macdonald was born Dec. 10th, 1824, at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire. I know not what influences were about his boyhood except that the sturdy orthodox grandmother in *Robert Falconer* is said to be an exact copy of his own. He doubtless inherited and learned at home that spirit of lofty conscientiousness that crops up in all his works. He meant to be a chemist, I believe and went at sixteen to the University of Aberdeen, where he studied the natural sciences. But higher impulses seized him, and at twenty-one years of age he went up to London, and attended the Theological College at Highbury, becoming a minister among the Independents. He was settled for three years in Sussex, and then had a charge in Manchester for a short time. His health broke down, and he went to Algiers for six months. There he gave himself to literature. He is now a layman in the Established Church, but he often preaches for the Independents. He is a most Catholic man. While in America he preached one Sunday morning in Dr. Charles S. Robinson's Presbyterian church, filling Dr. Bellow's pulpit in the evening. Thus does he show his acceptance of his own golden sentence about faith in Christ: "Any faith in Him however small is better than any belief about him however great."

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose you have a little drawer for "Notes and Queries" in your sanctum, such as obtained a wide and useful sway a few years since. By the way, if you have none, would it not be well to open one? It would I think be quite a useful feature of your pleasant paper,—if rightly used be the means of imparting useful information. At any rate I would like to drop the following piece of history into your supposed drawer of "Notes and Queries" for information:

In Kotzebue's *Voyages*, Vol. 2, page 393—4, occurs the following statement, when speaking of the change of language on the occasion of a new sovereign in Tahiti (or Otaheite) he says in regard to the Hawaiian Islands: "About the year 1800 Tamaahmaah, on the occasion of the birth of a son, invented quite a new language, and began to introduce it. The newly invented words were not related to any roots of the current language nor derived from any of them; even the particles, which supply the grammatical forms, and are the connectives of the discourse, were transformed in a similar manner. It is said some powerful chiefs, who were displeased at this metamorphosis, destroyed the child by poison. At his death the enterprise which had been undertaken at his birth was abolished. The old language was again adopted and the new one forgotten." This paragraph contains the idea I seek light upon. I need not quote more. M. Chamisso, the writer of the above fact, obtained his information of one M. Marin, a Spaniard, residing on the islands. M. Chamisso was the writer of the scientific part of Von Kotzebue's volumes, and would write only what he thought to be true. The following are some of the words which Chamisso obtained of M. Marin:

New Language.	Old Language.	
Anna,	Kanaka,	Man.
Kararu,	Waheini,	Woman.
Amid,	Kokine,	To walk.
Japapa,	Irio (or Lio),	Dog.

It will not be expected that any one now living will be able to confirm the fact or deny it. The main idea on which information is asked is. *was such the custom formerly among Hawaiians?* Is there not some one who can give light on this point?

Let me say, on Ponape, Micronesia, something of the kind obtains. Here is an instance. There is a high chief who took, when young, the name of *Cheu*, the word for sugar cane. Now this word for sugar cane is never spoken in his presence, but another one is used—*uentep*. The meaning of the two are precisely alike. The only reason why one is used and the other not, is simply because a high chief has it as a name. And it would be very improper to be calling for a stick of sugar cane by the word which his name is spoken, hence the other will be used.

Did there ever, or does there now obtain on these islands anything like this?

E. T. D.

Honolulu, April 2d, 1875.

We invite information on the above subject. The editors will always be willing to receive questions on any subject and answer them through the *ISLANDER*, if they can.

THE ISLANDER.

A weekly journal devoted to Hawaiian interests of every kind. While its columns treat prominently of Home and Foreign news, a large space is given to general literature and scientific research, especially referring to the Hawaiian and other Islands of the Pacific. Thus it occupies a field appropriated by no other existing paper. Arrangements have been made for the publication in the *ISLANDER*, of valuable and interesting manuscript papers relating to the language, manners and customs, religious rites, songs and legends of these and other Pacific Islands, to which the public have never before had access. Prominent among these is the famous prophecy of Kamehameha's conquest of the Islands known as

Kani Kani Lani,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic, will be commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the 23d of April, to be followed by David Malo's

Hawaiian Antiquities,

by the same translator, thus affording an opportunity for reading and collecting the best specimens of Hawaiian literature, which has never been equalled.

These features, with its low price make the *ISLANDER* the most desirable as well as the cheapest English newspaper published in these Islands, and will give it files a personal value.

Advertisements inserted at liberal rates after the 1st of May, when the paper will be increased in size. Price, \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a month.

THOS. G. THURM,
Business Agent, Honolulu.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

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Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, Twenty-five Cents per Month, or Five Cents a copy. Cash always in advance.

THE ISLANDER.

OF course we are not fool-hardy enough to begin our gossip this week upon any other subject than the much talked of treaty, nor are we tempted to do so, for it is indeed a pleasant subject, now that it has begun to be successful. Our observation tells us that this archipelago took a new departure from Thursday morning of last week when the Macgregor swung around Diamond Head with its bunting all flying, —very pleasant comfort, by the way, for the yellow flag of the week before. We see in less lengthy faces, and the general diminution of dismal talk on Queen and Kaahumanu streets, in the cessation of expectancy of plantation failures. In other ways also is the stimulating effect of the news evident, not the least of which is the reduction of the *Gazette's* subscription price, and the organization of a new gymnastic club among the young men. In the meantime we congratulate the public on the prospect of the speedy termination of the existing "set to" between our large contemporaries upon the perplexing and still unsettled question as to which paper, or which editor—we beg pardon—was the real enemy to the treaty; this hope is more hopeful from the recent touching and impressive publication of "last words" of the combatants. We look tremblingly forward to their next encounter, which must inevitably convulse the community within the coming fortnight with the pros and cons of some new and vital subject.

THE pen is by some ancient or other said to be mightier than the sword. It is some little time since we islanders have been anything of a warlike nation, save on the occasion of meetings of the legislature, or differences of opinion in the barracks; and some excuse has existed therefore for the extent to which the pen is cultivated in our midst. Doubtless our weekly papers have done much by their Demosthenic and powerful harangues to promote the success of the new treaty with the United States; and we have all continued to argue and oburgate for some time after the question had been quietly settled in Washington; but meanwhile it is interesting to note that, in addition to the thoroughly able presentment of the matter made by the Hawaiian Commissioners to the United States government, the opinion of military and naval authorities as to the advantage likely to accrue to our great continental neighbor in case of war, by a special treaty-relation with this small group of islands has also furthered our cause.

THE Commissioners must have labored assiduously and argued exhaustively to obtain the almost unexpected majority which voted on March 18th for the treaty; their wise course of action is seen in the fact that those feelings of compassion and magnanimity, by which it has been sentimentally suggested that a treaty might be coaxed out of a senate invested with the highest political responsibilities of

a great nation, have not entered apparently to any important degree into the calculation. The well-timed visit of our King, and the graceful and hospitable reception awarded to him by the United States government, have lent to the whole negotiation all the characteristics of dignified international regard which could possibly be wished; and, although some journalistic prophets look for a speedy absorption of the islands into the greater nation, there is nothing in the visit of our King and the errand of his Commissioners, nor is there anything in the King's reception at Washington and the establishment of a treaty which indicates any disposition to shake the independence of Hawaii or do more than extend to her the hand of friendly alliance in view of certain reciprocal advantages likely to accrue.

WE are sorry to state that the resolute policy inaugurated by the Lunalilo Cabinet in regard to the Chinese leprosy is at present wholly relaxed. The sole measure by which the country can be saved from this scourge has been given up. The encouraging prospects of extinction of the disease by absolute separation, after great expense, hard work and most decided progress are all lost by the present almost utter abandonment of restrictive measures. The headway that was made against the disease has doubtless by this time succumbed to an increase of the disease itself in every part of the country and without interference from the medical authorities. Evidence of this could be furnished in unlimited quantities. If the present Ministry really want something to do, here is work of the most vital and pressing importance. No one will object to their having a policy, or two or three of them for that matter, if they are good ones.

OPPORTUNITIES OF THE TREATY.

After a long depression in business, prosperity through the measures of our Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, smiles upon us. A new opportunity for developing our latent resources, will probably be ours as soon or sooner than we are ready to make the most of it. While there is no reason to expect that either of the contracting powers will terminate the treaty at the end of its seven years term, yet we cannot be sure of its indefinite continuance, and wisdom will lead the prudent to "make hay while the sun shines" to the largest possible extent.

With these prospects opening up to these Islands, the question of men and labor at once becomes, perhaps, more important than ever before. If the present home supply is all that can be looked to for satisfying the agricultural demands, what good will the treaty be to us, beyond helping the "thirty pleasant American gentlemen" as Mr. Wells is fond of terming our sugar planters, and a few rice planters on to fortune, and the slight public stimulus that such individual prosperity will produce? Where will there be opportunities to those not at present established in agricultural enterprise, to profit by the new conditions? Where is the possibility of that degree of flourishing national prosperity, that might be represented by one hundred and fifty or two hundred sugar plantations, and a thousand rice plantations,

beside innumerable homestead patches? The answer to these questions is, that without more men than we now have, we shall sadly fail of the chiefest and most permanent advantages which the treaty makes possible to us.

Important as is this necessity for a large increase in our working population, it fortunately is not a difficult problem to solve, if the enterprise is entered into with common business sagacity.

The work of building up our population by attracting immigration, cannot be begun too soon. New men will be wanted before they can be procured even if the enterprise should be commenced at once. Hardly nine months are left, before the probable final ratification of the treaty, not too much surely for preparing for the new demands it will create.

This opportunity for re-enforcing our population, is of great importance from another standpoint; if we make the most of the seven years of the treaty, we may so lay the foundation of our national prosperity both as to people and to trade, that the cessation of the treaty, if it should terminate, will leave us able to go our way independently, alone and with good prospects for the future, but, if instead, we go on as we have done, leaving nature and destiny to take their course unassisted and uninterrupted, the termination of the treaty seven years hence or any other time, will leave us with our chief prop removed, exposed, helpless and ruined in trade and in national dignity and independence. Let the royal motto *Houlu Lahui* be put into practice and the national life to be, saved by grafting.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—April 8th. Haw'n Wh. Bk. *Desmond*, originally the Am. Bk. *Helen Snow*, lately the Russian Bk. *Tugar*, arrived from a cruise.—Midnight. *Str. Macgregor* sailed for the colonies, with cargo of Domestic produce valued at \$8,867.80.—10th The offer of the old National House on Nuuanu street, by auction, failed to elicit a bid above \$20.00., and consequently was not sold by auction.—Arrival of Haw'n Brig *Wm. H. Allen*, 25 days from Tahiti, via. Flint's Island.—Am. Wh. Ship *Europa*, arrived from a cruise, via. Hawaii, with 250 bbls. Coast oil.—5 p. m. Music by the band.—11th. Am. Brig *J. B. Ford* arrived, 16½ days from San Francisco, with a full cargo of Assorted Mdse.—Fort St. Church held its second Praise Service this evening, which passed off with much credit to all concerned, and to the appreciation of a very full house.—12th. Am. Wh. Bk. *Java* arrived off and on. Haw'n Wh. Brig *Onward* arrived from a cruise with 300 bbls. Coast oil.—Am. Wh. Sh. *St. George*, and Haw'n Wh. Bk. *Desmond* sailed for the Arctic.—Sudden death of John D. Robinson, of heart disease, aged 34 years.—Foreign Jurors called, and commenced their courtly duties on the Meek Will case which lasted until the 13th and resulted in their maintaining the same.—Death of Mrs. Delia S. Bishop from injuries received from a fall during last week.—War at the Barracks between two soldiers, resulting in the victory of one and desertion of the other. Pursuit and capture of the unfortunate one, much to the amusement of street loungers, and deposited in the calaboose.—Arrival of Br. Bk. *Carn Tual* 156 days from Liverpool, with full cargo of English and European goods.—7 to 9 p. m. Promenade concert at the Hawaiian Hotel, by the band of the *Pensacola*.—14th. Am. Sh. *Fred. Tudor* arrived off the port, 18 days from San Francisco, en route to Howland's Island.—Am. Wh. Bk. *Java* sailed for the Arctic.—15th. Haw'n Bk. *Mattie Macleay* sailed for Portland with full cargo of domestic produce.—Haw'n Wh. Schr. *Giovanni Apiani* and Am. Wh. Bk. *Europa* sailed for the Arctic.—Demolition of the National House commenced.—*Punahou Mirror* puts in its claim for public appreciation and support.

REMARKS ON HAWAIIAN POETRY.

BY THE LATE HON. LORRIN ANDREWS.

It is with much pleasure that we offer to our readers the following valuable paper, by the late Judge Andrews, upon the nature and history of Hawaiian poetry, and closing with an introduction to the prophecy, *Hawi Ka Lani*, by Keaulumoku, the publication of which will be begun in our next number.

In laying before the public a few specimens of Hawaiian poetry, it may not be deemed improper to make a few cursory remarks respecting the character of such poetry. Every intelligent person who has resided at the Islands a few years and has become but partially acquainted with the language of the people, will easily perceive them to be a highly *poetical people*. Their climate, their social habits, their exploits in war, and some parts of their religion, were all calculated to develop the feeling and expressions of poetry. This was discerned by foreign visitors and residents before the introduction of letters, by the gatherings of the people at *hulas* and in connection with other forms of amusement—the cantillating of words and expressions very different from those of common personal intercourse, and connected with exhilarated feelings. But as the people had no letters, nor any way of exhibiting ideas to the eye, poetical ideas as well as all other intelligence were conveyed from one to another by oral instruction. This was not peculiar to Hawaiians. All nations emerging from the savage or barbaric state to that of intelligence have passed through that stage where all intelligence was conveyed orally. And it is a matter of astonishment how retentive the memory becomes in such cases. Whether it be true or not what late German critics believe, that the long and diversified poems of Homer, whether composed by himself or others, did actually exist, sung, repeated, but unwritten for several generations, handed down from one to another, until in later ages they were reduced in writing; we have seen that a Hawaiian *kaao* or legend was composed ages ago, recited and kept in memory merely by repetition, until a short time since it was reduced to writing by a Hawaiian and printed, making a duodecimo volume of 220 pages, equal to several books of Homer; and that too with the poetical parts mostly left out. It is said that this legend took six hours in the recital. Hawaiians have many other *kaaos* of a similar class, some longer and some shorter. Hawaiians composed *meles* or songs which, in the same way, have been kept in memory for ages and handed down to the present time. Thus the fact that the ancient Hawaiians were makers and lovers of poetry and have specimens of it, of various kinds to a large amount, is beyond dispute.

But the reader will enquire, what is the character of Hawaiian poetry? How does it differ from prose? It is rather remarkable that many foreign residents commence and prosecute the study of the Hawaiian language with considerable success, so as to speak, write and transact ordinary business in it; who, on attempting to read and translate a Hawaiian *mele*, are brought to a dead stand in the first or second line! A full essay on Hawaiian poetry, its characteristics, peculiarities, and its relation to the poetry of other languages cannot be attempted at present. The various points involved in such investigations, particularly if illustrated with quotations, would take more time, more space, and perhaps more ability than can now be given to them.

The word *MELE* signifies a *song*, or words so arranged that they may be cantillated or sung. To arrange or put

words in such order is termed *haku*. The specific and perhaps original idea of *haku* was to sort out feathers of different qualities and colors, and arrange them in the ancient war cloaks, *kahulis* or wreaths for the chiefs. It was a work requiring art and skill. A secondary idea was to regulate, to reduce to order; to compose, to put words in order, and is used like the Greek *poieo*, whence *poiete* and the English *poet*, i.e., an artificial composer of words. To make or compose poetry in any language requires art, skill, ingenuity, taste, &c. And the poet or *haku mele* is considered as possessing a degree of skill and ingenuity beyond the mass of common minds.

Among Hawaiians the *oihana haku mele*, the skill of the poet has been honored from time immemorial. Among them were several grades of poets, as *hakumele maikai* or *akamai loa*, exceedingly skillful; this was the highest class. *Haku mele olioli* or makers of common songs, and *haku mele paeaea*, the makers of low vulgar meles. Hawaiians had different classes of meles themselves, such as *mele kaua*, war-songs; that is, celebrating the exploits of warriors. *Mele koihonua*; that is, detailing, celebrating the genealogies of the chiefs. *Mele ku'o*, that is, singing meles, pronounced with protracted musical sounds. *Mele olioli*, that is, songs on joyful subjects, comprising a great variety. *Mele kanikau*, that is, *elegiac*, expressing sorrow for the death of friends. *Mele paeaea*, a class of low meles. *Ipo's* or love songs; and *inoas* or songs composed at the birth of the chief and recited at his funeral.

Again, meles may be divided into three classes as to their excellence in the judgment of Hawaiians themselves. *Mele maikai*; this is the highest and best class, exhibiting more skill in its structure and containing good sentiments. Secondly, *mele olioli* or *mele lealea*, embracing a large class of various kinds, but of a middling quality as to skill and composition. Thirdly, *mele paeaea*, wanting in many respects the high qualities of poetry. This class embraces much that is low, vulgar and indecent in sentiment, and ranges from high to low in composition, and resembles the low songs of grog-shops or the fore-castle of ships. It has different names applied to it as *mele kamalii*, *mele pupule*, &c., as the English say, prose run mad. Most of modern meles that appear in the newspapers belong to the class *olioli* in sentiment, but *paeaea* in quality.

WHAT, AND WHEN, WILL THE END BE?

Information comes almost daily from the most distant parts of this archipelago revealing a sad state of things among our native population. Unprejudiced witnesses from the various islands unite in testifying that illicit distillation, drunkenness, idleness and open disregard of sexual morality are fearfully on the increase in many places. The Rev. E. Bond of Kohala, a keen observer, and a vigorous thinker, said recently in a public address in speaking of the family relation: "It is this which renders my hopes for this nation exceedingly faint. Among the greater part of the nation the family has been overturned. Previous to the year 1864 the majority appeared to be striving to ascend to a purer and a better life. But now it is apparent to all that the sanctity and the security of the Hawaiian family has greatly diminished, that is, marriage has become a matter of small account in the opinions of most. Desertion of husbands and of wives is a matter of daily occurrence. Promiscuous intercourse is habitual." He proceeds to say, leaving this subject: "Distillation and rum-drinking have assumed vast proportions everywhere. And moreover it is

customary in many places to indulge the children in the vile compounds of hell." Before closing he utters the following: "Wonderful has been her (Hawaii's) fall from the regions of great light to the fearful night where she now dwells." This fearful picture of demoralization is corroborated, as we have already said, by common report, as well as by our own observation. And what have been the causes of this moral decline of the Hawaiian race? Can it be attributed to civil, or religious, or natural agencies? or to a combination of these and perhaps others? It will be remembered that the year 1864, which the reverend gentleman above quoted, mentions as the date of the commencement of the retrograde movement, was a year of overturning in our political, and also in our religious world. At that time a despotic king ruthlessly assailed the rights of the nation, subverted the existing form of government, and instituted one founded upon the principles of despotism. And it was about the same period that the Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, contrary to the advice of those whose long and intimate acquaintance with this people as well as their well-known soundness of judgment should have entitled their opinions to the highest degree of respect and confidence, caused the American missionaries here to be supplanted to a great extent by native pastors. All who are conversant with Hawaiian church history during the last decade will agree that this change has been attended with most deplorable consequences. A puerile ambition to be able to say "Behold a nation christianized!" is, we hold, at least partially responsible for the present relapse toward barbarism.

But the question of causes although of interest is not one of vital importance at present. The crisis can only be met by a wise, discreet, and unselfish exercise by each one of us, be we king or commoner, of those agencies under our control.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE Rev. Mr. Doane in a recent lecture in this city on Micronesia, advanced a new and exceedingly plausible theory, in regard to the formation of the low, annular coral islands so common in that part of the world. He supposes a subsidence of the crust of the earth to have taken place, causing the high islands, many of which are surrounded by coral reefs, to sink slowly beneath the surface of the sea.

At the same time these circumlittoral reefs of coral have been growing upwards, at a rate corresponding with the subsidence. As the central island becomes more limited in area, its flora and fauna are transferred little by little to the islets of sand and mud formed on the reef by the action of the wind and tide. This process, continued through ages, perhaps, finally results in the complete submergence of the once high island, and the peaceful waters of the lagoon ripple their requiem over its forgotten glory, while the reef over which the white breakers have so long washed becomes covered with sand and drift, and forms the circular island as it now appears.

In a majority of cases this lagoon is connected with the outer ocean by one or more deep channels or breaks through the island. The lecturer supposes these to have been caused by fresh water streams, which poured down from the mountainous heights of the high island, into the sea, it being a well-known fact that the presence of fresh water prevents the growth of coral.

Mr. Wallace has found undoubted evidence of the former existence of a vast Pacific or Australian continent, embracing Australia and New Guinea with the adjacent islands and extending as far west as Celebes, and why may we not go farther, and suppose the islands of Micronesia to be the omphalones of another buried continent.

(From the Pall Mall Budget.)

"THE HAWAIIAN ARCHIPELAGO,"*

In the full inclemency of a severe English winter Miss Bird's glowing account of the Sandwich Isles is too seductive for pleasant reading. Serene skies and balmy yet invigorating breezes, genial warmth that is seldom oppressive, a glorious wealth of varied vegetation, magnificent mountain scenery, luxuriant forests with an undergrowth of gay gardens of wild flowers and blooming shrubbery, the most delicious fruits to be had for the gathering, the most picturesque of coral reefs, the most stupendous volcanoes in creation, a merry and kindly people, a constitutional monarchy under an affable monarch, a most hospitable white population who welcome the stranger everywhere—these are attractions hard indeed to steel the senses to. We can scarcely wonder that after a few months' stay, Miss Bird felt that prompt departure should be made a matter of principle. Not that she led, by any means a lotus-eating life. Her visit to the islands had originated in an impulse of charity. She disembarked on a voyage from New Zealand to San Francisco, that she might help to nurse the son of a fellow-passenger. But, once landed, the invalid mended fast in that health-giving air, and she was left free to follow her own inclinations. These tended to incessant activity; she worked hard for the enjoyment of the leisure she sometimes allowed herself. At first, although the spirit was eager, the flesh was feeble. It appears that every one rides in the Sandwich Isles, and Miss Bird had hardly learned to sit a horse. In her first attempt she had to cling to the horn of the deep Mexican saddle, and a gallop on rough ground generally landed her on her animal's neck. Not unnaturally she shrank from the native fashion of riding astride. Very soon, however, she got the better of that *mauvaise honte*. Skill and confidence, came with practice. She could stick to anything (half broken or unbroken), like an Australian stockman or a Guacho of the Pampas. She traveled extraordinary distances. She dispensed with a guide, even with a companion, carrying her slender wardrobe in her own saddle-bags. She dashed through torrents, climbed mountains never trodden before by female foot, and dived into craters seething with subterranean fires. She went in steamer and sailing craft from island to island until she had "done" everything supposed to be worth seeing. And the result is a comprehensively agreeable account of islands we hear very little of. Perhaps her style is somewhat redundant; the force of her descriptions is occasionally weakened by a flux of epithets applied with some lack of discrimination. But she attains, on the whole, to what should be the leading merits of a book of the kind. She dashes off her descriptions of the country and people vividly enough to give us very definite general impressions of them. Though she floods her paradise in rosy light, she does not paint it without shadow; nor does she lose sight of hard useful facts, although she is disposed to riot in raptures.

Religious considerations apart, the islands have gained in some respects by the introduction of Christianity. The wars have ceased that used to devastate them. The petty princes and chiefs have lost the power they abused; they have no longer slaves to oppress; they no longer subject their vassals to an unsparing conscription; they all pay obedience to a king of their own election. They are blessed with the Government machinery of an advanced civilization—Ministers of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Justice; two Legislative Chambers, a Chief Justice, assistant justices,

* "The Hawaiian Archipelago." By Isabella L. Bird, Author of the "Englishwoman in America," (London: John Murray. 1875.)

sheriffs, a civil list, excise, customs, and, of course, a debt. The common people have taken to wearing clothes, except in out-of-the-way places and at extraordinarily high temperatures. There are considerable numbers of whites settled among them who ought to help to enrich the country. All that would seem to promise well; yet, unfortunately, there is a good deal to be said on the other side. In the first place, there has been a melancholy diminution in the population. It is only 49,000 now; it is said to have been at least 300,000 when Captain Cook sighted these shores a hundred years ago. So late as 1832 an official census returned it at 130,000. What is worse, it would appear that the decrease goes on steadily; and, if that be so, the period of the extinction of the race would seem to be matter of easy calculation. No adequate cause for the decline is suggested in Miss Bird's book. The people may be easy in their morals, like the most of the islanders in these seas; yet they are scarcely more so than in the old heathen days. Except at seaports like Honolulu, they are brought little in contact with white seamen. The tone of upper-class opinion is all in favor of propriety. The whites, as a rule, set an excellent example in the way of temperance, and are for the most part respectable, although there are black sheep among them who will go their own way. This rapid diminution is the more to be regretted that the natives appear to have good capabilities. They are quick and intelligent. They readily imitate European forms of speech and conduct, and as they are under a fairly good Administration (although "run" to some extent by American "carpet-baggers") (really now Miss Bird!) they might be trusted to raise themselves in the social scale. To be sure, their lines have fallen to them in over-pleasant places. The richness of the soil fosters indolence. A little patch of *kalo* will keep a man in comfort for a year, if he is not content with the fruits that grow wild in profusion round his dwelling. Consequently he has no motive to better his condition; nor will he consent to hire his regular labor to the white colonist who is striving to amass a fortune by growing produce for the American markets. For if there are a good many who try, few succeed in making money; although, on the other hand, the European squatter need have no fear of poverty.

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Hau'i Ka Lani,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic, will be commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the 23d of April, to be followed by David Malo's

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Advertisements inserted at liberal rates after the 1st of May, when the paper will be increased in size. Price, \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a month.

THOS. G. THURM,
Business Agent, Honolulu.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

NO. 8.

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THE ISLANDER.

PUBLIC opinion having concluded that the treaty is a very good thing, and that all that has been said and done here has not affected it much one way or the other, and that moreover it is pretty safe now in spite of "fires in the rear," "secret enemies," and all that sort of thing, attention has at last been turned to home matters and to the regulation of internal administration. The rumors of a coming change in the Cabinet and Supreme Bench are doubtless due to this circumstance, and to the feeling latent in the community that, judging from our past history, the time has arrived for a readjustment of the Cabinet; it is a question of privilege whether a change of some kind is not due, not only to editors who find it somewhat difficult to supply exciting intelligence for their readers, but also to street politicians and corner gossips. Until rumors assume a more positive and probable turn, we shall not consider it necessary to discuss candidates, but when our trumpet does speak it shall give forth no uncertain sound. Something more than a rumor authorizes us to announce another official supposed to be a fifth member of the Cabinet, and from his having no special department, but a good deal to do with all the departments, he is supposed by some to be prime minister:—his name is Hiatus.

THE question as to how many judges can sit under one wig would just now be attracting the attention of litigators generally, were it not that there is no positive historical evidence of any supreme court judge of this country having worn any hair but his own,—probably the warmth of the climate accounts to some extent for this fact. But when the Crown lawyer declines to submit appealed cases to the banco unless there be actually three judges seated upon it, we think that a better understanding should exist as to whether appeals are directed to the three arm-chairs, which, occupied or otherwise, are facetiously termed a bench, or whether one or two judges can be invested with the legal wits of three. The only practicable and immediate escape from the difficulty pointed out by the Attorney General would be for the one or two judges present to put on three wigs between them when appeals are made to the court in banco.

THE *Gazette* of this week rushes to the support of the Administration and the Board of Health on the leper question, against the statements in our last number. One thing is evident; either the *Gazette* does not know anything about the subject, or else it acts on the principle of the adage, *whatever is, is right*. Instead of the "general belief" being that the disease is kept under control, it is that lepers are at large in every part of the Islands, that they walk our streets by scores, that many of them carry on the avocations of fruit and country produce vendors without interference; these things are matters of "general belief" and are probably near the truth. We can easily put the *Gazette* or the

Board of Health in the way of satisfying themselves on these points. But we believe that the latter do know these circumstances, at any rate they ought to know, and they are appointed to office for the purpose of knowing and acting on their knowledge. Our correspondent gives the probable real present status of the practice in this matter.

THE *Gazette* of this week charges us with advocating immigration and dropping the subject without offering any plan for accomplishing it. In our issue for April 2, we gave a practical plan in detail for the encouragement of immigration and the settlement of the immigrants upon arrival. He is right in suggesting that our land policy needs modification to render such an enterprise successful.

THE *Lahui Hawaii*, just three months old, is one of the best papers that come to our sanctum. It is fearless and manly in its utterances, and is fast winning a reputation for independence and force among its readers. We believe that it will have a successful and honorable career, and highly valuing its influence and usefulness we earnestly wish for it a perennial life. We have heard that the publication in its pages of the classic story of *Ulysses*, is seriously objected to by certain venerable fathers on Hawaii and the paper opposed by them on this account; and this seems all the more incredible from the fact that no uttered protest came from these quarters when the *Kuokoa* while publishing a page in which they were interested, used an adjoining page for the narration of the unaccountable and somewhat inexcusable caprices of one *Robiana Lo*, the cessation of whose chronicles was left to the opposing influences of those philistine journals the *Advertiser* and *Nu Hou*. We are under the impression that if the story of *Ulysses* is the proper thing to put into the hands of young students of the dead languages, it cannot be fatal or even dangerous to the morals of the average Hawaiian.

We recollect, to the honor of a former Police Magistrate of this place, that on some occasions, when "the Court" has had to open its ears for the reception of evidence the hearing of which could not possibly benefit public morality, the order has been given to close the doors, leaving those outside whose presence might not be justified by their technical interest in the case. Whether a course of this kind, with regard to the series of lawsuits arising in Brooklyn out of the Beecher-Tilton quarrel, could interfere at all with the requirements of justice we do not pretend to guess; but that some check is desirable to the publication of about as remarkably objectionable evidence as could possibly be put into print we are very certain; and, unless most of the newspapers of the day are speedily to be placed under the supervision of an officer of public decency, it is impossible that they can be presently regarded as reading-matter of an improving, or even of a proper kind. A "Lord Campbell's act" or a "gentleman in black" will before long become a necessity of the case unless public opinion insists upon the exclusion from quasi-decent papers of the offensiveness which has lately intruded itself into almost every corner of many leading journals. Perhaps a supplementary "horror" sheet might be published with each issue, which could be carefully burned before the paper is allowed to circulate in our home-circles, or to be read by any who do not care to graduate in crime, or whose parents or guardians have other views for their future career than those which will culminate in disgrace and a state-prison.

REMARKS ON HAWAIIAN POETRY.

BY THE LATE HON. LORRIN ANDREWS.

Hawaiian poetry has, of course, much in its structure in common with the poetry of all nations. Prose, everywhere, is the language of reason, but poetry is the language of passion and feeling. Keeping in mind Greek and English poetry, the Hawaiian has

1. No measure of feet as dactyl, spondee, trochee, etc.
2. It does not consist in any particular number of syllables or words as necessary to constitute a measure, line or verse.
3. Hawaiian poetry has nothing like rhyme or the correspondence in sound of the termination of our line with another as in English. Hawaiians do not seem to see much beauty or set much value upon rhyme, even when introduced into their hymns.
4. As their Meles anciently were unwritten, they had nothing like Acrostics as may be seen in some of the Hebrew poems and sometimes in English.

Though Hawaiian poetry lacks all these, nevertheless, it has certain qualities which render it at once distinguishable from prose. It has laws and rules of its own, among these are

1. Measures of proportion, that is, in the number and proportions of things and their accompaniments, that is, there must be *subjects* and *predicates* with their adjuncts. See the example in the next section.

2. Although there are no measured feet, yet even a stranger listening to the pronunciation of poetic ideas at once recognizes a different movement of the voice from that of pronouncing prose. This movement may be termed, as in common language, the *poetic jingle*. In reading or reciting, the voice seems to float along easily, throwing off letters or syllables or adding on, as best suits a flowing thought, as follows:

O ka leo o ka pono ka'u e malamala nei,	The voice of the good is mine to obey,
O ka leo o ka hewa ka'u e kipa'ku nei,	The voice of the evil is mine to reject,
Aka, o ka leo o ke Keiki a ke Akua,	But the voice of the Son of God,
Malaila mau loa hoi au.	There, forevermore am I.

NA KAOMIPANA.

Let it here be remarked that the readers of ancient Hawaiian meles will often find that after two, three or several highly poetical lines, there will follow a very common prosaic line as the fourth in the foregoing quotation; and which the translator must dispose of the best way he can.

As the above lines were the impromptu of a scholar when he first began to read the New Testament, they are excepted from a foregoing remark that foreign readers of Hawaiian poetry are soon brought to a stand from its great dissimilarity to prose.

Hawaiian poetry for the most part consists of short, terse, carefully adjusted sentences; all matter that can be is thrown out that the principal idea may make the stronger impression as in the opening lines of the first specimen of poetry.

Hau i ka lani, ka mau i au honua.

Fallen is the Chief;—the overthrow of the whole Kingdom.

Here in one line are two distinct propositions referring to the same thing, but the copula is understood, Fallen is the Chief, [which is] the overthrow of the whole kingdom.

NOTE.—The reader must understand that the Hawaiian language has no verb *to be* or of *existence*, no verb signifying *possession*, nor any *relative pronouns*. The ideas expressed by such parts of speech in other languages are expressed by *particles*.

4. Abruptness or suddenness of introduction is a quality of Hawaiian poetry. The poet seldom prepares or warns his

hearers of what is coming. He instinctively follows the advice of the Roman Poet and rushes *in medias res*, into the midst of his subject. See the first section of the mele on the following page.

5. The Hawaiian has what may be called a Poetical Dialect. As was remarked before, every person [foreigner] though tolerably well versed in Hawaiian prose, when he takes up a mele, feels himself in difficulty. Here is something to him unintelligible. It may result in part from the following

1. In unusual or ancient words which he has not seen before or are very seldom or never found in prose.
2. In some peculiar construction of sentences.
3. In 'short, concise, bold elliptical expressions, connected with but few qualifying terms: but the whole arranged in entirely different order from prose.
4. Many ellipses appear—particles which he considers unnecessary are dropped.
5. In constant allusions to unknown circumstances of persons, times and places.
6. In different and new forms of words; such as reduplications and sometimes triplications of syllables in verbs; letters and syllables added to the ends of words and especially to the end of lines.
7. In abrupt changes of tense or person, with many other anomalous peculiarities.

6. As what in other languages would be called lines or verses have no definite length, that is, no definite number of syllables, they are mostly complete in themselves as to sense. Every line seems to convey one complete idea, simple or complex. To this, however, there are many exceptions, especially in historical details. The Hawaiian poets were fully aware of the effect of a "refrain" repeated at regular intervals, and had distinct parts for solo and chorus.

7. Hawaiian poetry does not conform itself to the rules of poetry in other languages. It has laws and rules of its own and requires a rigid observance of them. As it excludes formal measures generally, it makes the harmony of the verse arise from *tones, accents* and musical undulations, such as in English is called *cantillation* something like an English *chant*, admitting, however, slight modulations, but without any *cadence*.

8. Though the Haku meles do not confine their verses to any set number of syllables, words or terms, they do, however, rigidly observe a relation when things answer to things and words to words, and also the proportion of one verse to another, and this relation appears both in the idea and in the number of the words: hence, they observe a rhythm of proportions and a harmony of sentences. Their meles are all adapted to music, that is, to cantillation.

It would be easy to illustrate the foregoing remarks by extended examples; but as this is not designed to be a complete essay on Hawaiian poetry, it would be improper to extend it to a disproportionate length. The reader will notice further examples in the notes in connection with the translation of the following poetry. The Author feels bound to state, that after he had sketched the foregoing remarks on Hawaiian poetry, his attention was called to the works of Bishop Lowth on Hebrew poetry; that is his lectures on Hebrew poetry and his Parliamentary Dissertation to his translation of the prophet Isaiah. The Author would not conceal his gratification at finding the Bishop's views of the structure of the ancient Hebrew language so similar to those of his own respecting the Hawaiian as found in the antique meles. He has altered many sentences of his own to correspond with those of the learned Bishop because his language appeared more clear and explicit than his own.

The figures of speech found in Hawaiian poetry and other means used to intensify the idea—adorn the language—impress the feelings—excite the passions or sway the judgment—are similar to those of poets in other languages, particularly the ancient Hebrew.

Amplification in description everywhere abounds, particularly in speaking of the exploits of their heroes. [See *Laie-ikawai passim*].

Prosopoeia or personification, that is, speaking to an absent person as the present, or to an inanimate being as if it could hear. See *Kamamalu's* on leaving the island with *Liholiho* her husband.

"E ka lani, e ka honua, e ka mauna, e ka moana,
E ka hu, e ka makainana, aloha oukou;
E ka lepo, aloha oe.
E ka mea a kuu makuakane i eha ai, auwe oe!"

"O skies, O plains, O mountains and oceans,
O guardians and people, kind affection for you all.
Farewell to thee, the soil,
O country for which my father suffered; Farewell to thee."

Bingham's trans.

Comparison is another figure very common.

Other figures will be noticed in the notes on the different meles. (To be continued.)

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—April 16th. Arrival of Am. Sch. *Olsego*, 20 days from San Francisco.—Drill of the *Pensacola's* crew on the city front.—Monthly drill of the Hawaiian Guards on the Esplanade, by moonlight.—17th. Am. Sch. *Fred. Tudor* sailed for the Guano Is. to load for Cork for orders.—Our band gave an excellent selection of music at Emma Square. (By the way, why can't the public have a little more of the Band, say some evening of the week at the Square, especially during moonlight?)—The Good Templars gave a social at the Hall of Ultima Thule Lodge, being the sixth anniversary of the organization of the Order in these Islands.—The Amateur Minstrel Troupe of the *Pensacola* gave an excellent entertainment at the Theatre to a good house.—18th. Opening of Newcomb's Coffee Saloon, No. 17 Nuuanu St.—19th. Am. Bk. *Agate* sailed for the Guano Is. to load for Cork for orders.—Str. *Kilauea* resumed her trips after nearly two weeks repairing.—20th. Haw'n. Bg. *W. H. Allen* has been hauled to a berth opposite the *Morning Star* for repairs, Capt. Schneider having purchased the controlling interest in her.—The blacksmithing stand opposite the old Custom House on Queen Street, sold last week by auction, is being repaired for Mr. Jas. Taylor, who will keep up its long established reputation.—Weekly open-air operatic concert by the *Pensacola's* Band at the Hotel.—21st. Temporary removal of Nolte's stand to opposite Brewer's during the extensive renovation of "the corner."—Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Banning died this A. M.—Am. Bg. *J. B. Ford* sailed this afternoon for San Francisco, taking a mail, and a full cargo of domestic produce.—Immense excitement on the city front through the sudden departure of a great "power" for other scenes: as he passed the Esplanade the lesser "power" jumped in the water to arrest or dissuade him from his course, but he kept on, evidently determined that there was no "power" in the land or sea that could stop him, and reached the Brig outside. Much sympathy is expressed for the young wife and her two children ruthlessly deprived of property, support and protector.—22nd. Real Estate at Kapalama, containing over 3 acres, sold by auction, was knocked down to A. J. Cartwright for \$160.—23rd. A meeting of the Microscopic Society will be held at 11 o'clock this day at Aliiolani House.

THE celebrated philosopher and poet, Chamisso, when he was here in 1817, wrote: "The language of religion in the Sandwich Islands is a peculiar one, different from the one now spoken, which the common man does not understand; it is probably the ancient uncorrupted language of the people, and ought to be one of the first objects of the scientific researches of the philosopher to whom fate allows a longer stay in these islands."

Do not the above remarks apply also to the language of poetry?

W. P. A.

HAUI KA LANI.—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews.

NOTE:—It is with some hesitation that I take up the work of editing a portion of the Hawaiian papers of the late lamented Judge Andrews; for although it is a study of fascinating interest, yet such was the patient zeal, the learning and the ability of this ripe Hawaiian scholar, that it seems akin to presumption to modify either his arrangement or interpretation of the subtle and difficult expressions of the ancient poetry of this race. Yet there are passages which he would undoubtedly modify in preparing for publication. I shall take little liberty with the latest text of his translation, except as desirable changes may be authorized by the copious notes of the translator, or by the written words of the poem in the original. By so doing I hope to do justice to the translator as I feel he has done to the author, and to give to readers the most intelligible possible version consistent with a nearly literal rendering. The first canto was uttered by Keaulumoku eight years before the defeat of Keoua, which, with its circumstances, it foretells in the graphic lines of the poem. Judge Fornander informs me that Keaulumoku belonged to the Maui ruling family, being a relative of Kahekili the King of Maui. At the time he composed this *mele* he lived at Napoopoo, Kona, Hawaii.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

I.

Fallen is the Chief (a); overthrown is the kingdom,
Gasping in death, scattered in flight;
An overthrow throughout the land;—
A hard panting from the rapid flight;
Countless the numbers from the universal rout.
The night declares the slaughter. (b)
There extended lay my conquering night,—
Mine own night, dark and blinded,
Falling on the road, falling on the sand; (c)
The sovereignty and the land
United in the Chief, are passed away.
The royal dignity and glory of the Chiefs are lost.
The many also in high places, (d)
There are they now, humiliated. [ed :
They are shaken, scattered abroad, impoverished, crush-
Their women mercilessly slain.
Two signs appear of the great slaughter;
The house of death with them, the house of safety here,
Here triumph for him, there destruction for them.
The land is conquered, its Chiefs are overthrown;
The day of Hoku (e) is arisen on the land:
The mountain tops are bare,
Blasted by the hot whirlwinds of Heaven, they stand
Withering up. The stench rises to Heaven; (f)
The stench of the night, struggles with the burning
heat of the day, (g)
The scent overcometh. The bluffs are scorched.
The mountains are covered with pointed, rushing clouds
bearing stormy winds.
The glory of the land is fled.
The spirit of the island has flown upward,
(The pebbles of Palila (h) appear)
Cast aside into the place of death:—Kaū is dead!
Kaū is slain by these.
The ghosts approach, weak and staggering.—
Even the enlarged ghosts of the land—
The three ghosts of the lands of Kaū, of Puna, of Hilo.
Not lately they fled, long ago were they vanquished
by the Chief
Then was finished the sacrifice offered by Ku. (i)
The ghosts are crowded together,—they are dead,
Flown to the pit of oblivion, to the pit where regret
cometh not.

a Refers to Keoua the first rival of Kamehameha. This was uttered eight years before Keoua was conquered. b The dreams; the common talk; the priests converse about the overturnings. c Refers to the defeated and baffled armies. d Those around the Chiefs. e Hoku the name of the 15 day of the month, considered an unlucky day. f The odor from the dead bodies on the battle fields. g A bold figure, the stench of the dead bodies and the heat of the sun struggling together, each to prove itself the most disagreeable. h Palila, an ancient who was buried far down among the pebbles: the overturning has been so great that things hidden have been brought to light. i Kamehameha.

SOME HISTORICAL PORTRAITS.

Nearly a year ago there was in Paris a great exhibition of works of art under the auspices of a society established for the protection of the Alsace Lorraine loyalists, and especially to promote their emigration to Algeria. Many private persons stimulated by great interest in this cause, sent their household pictures to the exhibition. Sixteen large halls and galleries were filled, some of them being entirely furnished by single individuals or families, and so, a collection was obtained of great and rare interest.

The *Atlantic* has a description of this exhibition by J. W. Hoppin. He shows us the different galleries, passing quickly through some, especially those containing objects of art,—bronzes, tapestry, plate, jewels, ivories, miniatures, illuminated manuscripts, statues, the dinner service of Madame Du Bang, the orchestral baton of Mozart, the scissors and writing case of Marie Antoinette, the watches of Louis XV. and of Queen Hortense, the red jasper cups of Lorenzo the Magnificent, &c. One of these halls was supplied by Madame de Rothschild and her son, its value being estimated at several million francs. Of the one thousand and sixty-one paintings numbered in the catalogue, more than one-third were portraits, and of these about two hundred and fifty were of the French school. Over the Italian school he passes quickly, naming several noble portraits by different artists: Cranach, Raphael, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Franz Hals, Hans Holbein the Younger, two superb works by Antonio Moro, with colors as fresh as they were three hundred years ago, a Fornarino by Giulio Romano, of wonderful grace and beauty, and an admirable picture of John De Witt, the grand pensionary of Holland, by Terbury, which he thinks more valuable than the famous Congress of Munster in the British National Gallery, for which the Marquis of Hertford paid thirty-six thousand dollars. Over the French portraits he lingers long, especially over the portraits of famous women; and it is perfectly refreshing to step out of our century with its rather prosy costumes into those old ones, where the lords and ladies walk in dress magnificent, rich and varied in color, and often charming and unique in arrangement. There are at least eight portraits of Marie Antoinette in this collection, two of exceptional interest and of undoubted authenticity. One is a three quarter length portrait, showing the queen in "a large muslin cap trimmed with crimson ribbons, a crimson velvet bodice bound with fur, and a gold colored skirt. Her hair is powdered, and her face is turned to the spectator. Her body is in profile, and her hands holding a book, rest on a blue velvet cushion." The other, which is the most touching and interesting of them all represents the queen "with gray hair, in a white cap trimmed with a broad black ribbon, which descends and is crossed over the breast. She wears a black robe and a white muslin *fichu*. There is an expression of tears in the eyes and of disdain in the mouth. The back ground is the stone wall of the cell." There were two portraits of Madame de Sevigne; one by Miguard in oils, and the other a pastel by Nanteuil; and "it shows this cleverest of all letter-writers full of smiling good-nature, with small grey eyes set in a fair expanse of face, and a pearl necklace clasped around her opulent throat." There was a three-quarter length portrait of Madame de Stael, by Gerard. She wore "an ugly turban of orange and brown, a robe of the same color with short sleeves, and a black mantle. She rests her right hand on a table and holds a sprig of leaves in her left. She seems to have had the habit of carrying something of this sort and shaking it in the excitement of conversation. She has a common-place face, with dingy skin and stubbed features like a cork, and resembles her own Corinne as little as it is possible to conceive." In striking contrast was the elegant Madame Recamier, also by Baron Gerard. "She is represented at full length, seated in a chair of classic shape. She wears a simple white robe, which clings to her figure and appears to be her only garment, except an orange colored shawl, which is thrown over her knees. Her hair is dressed like that of a Greek bust, and her feet are bare." There were many portraits of actresses, among whom were two of Rachel, one by Muller, in her every day dress of black with a white collar, and one by Gerome in a classic costume. There was also a charming picture of Madame Vigee Le Brun, painted by herself. Among the male portraits was the great dramatist Pierre Corneille, the famous actor Le Kain,

a small portrait of Voltaire and two pastels of Rousseau as La Tour. There were two likenesses of Talleyrand, one as a charming young man with his hair parted in the middle, and the other as fat and plethoric, his chin nearly swallowed in a high white cravat. One Robespierre by an unknown artist. "His skin is soft and smooth as that of a child. There is an infantile smile on his placid countenance, and his expression is the most gentle and innocent that can be imagined." Of the great Napoleon there were only four or five portraits, the finest being a sketch in oil of the First Consul, by David. There were portraits of Louis XIII., Louis XV., Louis Philippe: the fifth Duke of Orleans, as a baby with his toys, by Boucher; the King of Rome, by Gerard; the Duke de Berri, by Mad. Le Brun, and the Duke de Normandie. However much we may regret that this great exhibition can never as a whole be seen by the public again, we can never be too grateful to Mr. Hoppin for giving us such a delightful glimpse of its rare treasures. RYK.

MR. EDITOR:—Your remarks concerning the lax administration of laws relating to persons affected with leprosy were well timed. It is evident to persons who travel about the group of islands, with their eyes open, that many lepers remain outside of the establishments at Kalihi and Molokai. If there is anything in the theory that the disease is contagious, the neglect on the part of the authorities to isolate persons affected is a positive wrong to the healthy. If the disease is not contagious, the isolation of the poor victims at Kalihi and Molokai is an outrage upon personal rights. The policy of the Lunalilo administration was a vigorous one, and upon the theory that the disease is contagious, not a whit too vigorous. It is rumored that the sum of the appropriation made by the Assembly, for the support of the leper establishments, governs the policy of the present administration. That the money consideration should be the primary one and the public health secondary to it is all wrong. Should the appropriation of money by the Assembly prove too small, the Privy Council can certainly be called upon to make good the deficiency, under the powers conferred by the 15th Article of the Constitution. If the Ministry or the Board of Health is hampered by a superior influence let it be known, and let the responsibility be placed where it belongs. AN ISLANDER.

NEW LITERATURE.

William Morris, the author of *Jason* and *The Earthly Paradise*, is at work upon a translation of Virgil's *Eneid*. *Scribner's Monthly* promises the publication of Clarence Cook's papers on household furniture this summer. Eastlake's book on household art can hardly be said to have been successful among Americans, and these papers on the same subject are awaited with much hopeful anticipation.

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THOS. G. THURM,
Business Agent, Honolulu.

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VOL. I.

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NO. 9.

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THE ISLANDER.

HIS MAJESTY having completed the planting of the Puowaina Park, gave a luau in dedication of it on Saturday last. In the name of the public we thank the King and his co-laborers for their voluntary gift to the country of this prospective pleasure ground. The example of tree planting is one which cannot be too prominently set to the people. Years hence when the Puowaina Park shall have developed shade and assumed venerable features, those who lounge beneath its spreading trees in the picturesque hollow, will not forget Kalakaua and his enthusiastic tree-planters.

WITH other patriotic citizens, we went into fits of ecstasy and were proud that we were a Hawaiian, over the flattering and complimentary manner in which the proposition to send to the American Centennial a topographical model in relief of our islands was received by several American newspapers. We have since been anxiously waiting for information that this highly creditable national work was in process of preparation, but a reaction from our previous extreme emotion has now begun to set in and we are seriously considering whether or not our government has won enough glory by its suggestion, and if it is not somewhat dangerous for us to try to carry out our plan, with the great risk of failure and certainty of large expense.

We hear almost nothing about preparations of other specimens for the exhibition. If our King visits Philadelphia on that occasion, it will certainly detract from the pleasure and benefit of his trip if Hawaii makes but a meager show of products. Whether His Majesty will challenge the American sovereigns to a single scull race during his visit, as was stated to be his intention by a Washington reporter, or not, we are not definitely informed. Such a contest on the Schuylkill would certainly add much to the interest of the Centennial, especially if the Emperor of Brazil, Alfonso or other monarchs should enter the lists. If we might be allowed to offer a suggestion in this matter, we would propose that the challenge be made to all comers, kings, potentates and commoners, for a canoe race, in which case we will be prepared to guarantee the triumph of our representative.

The last two months have been unusually full of social festivities. With other useful members of society, we have perspired in the merry dance, we have struggled through the confused throng around bounteous supper tables, have been run against while bearing coffee and received the aromatic fluid on uncomplaining trousers, have run into others in similar circumstance and with similar results, have sat down in plates of salad with the serious and disinterested intention of making ourselves agreeable to adjoining ladies, the owners thereof, succeeding only in amusing them and making ourselves miserable, and have tried to keep up practice in company conversation with indifferent success: and though not prepared to say with Solomon, "Vanities of vanity," we feel with Byron that we "love not man the less but Nature more," and shall welcome the Summer all the more if it brings us a larger proportion of the "pathless woods" and "lovely shore" kind of dissipation.

We have to apologize to the *Advertiser* and *Gazette* for an erroneous jumbling of their remarks upon the subject of immigration. In view of the recent disputes between our great contemporaries as to their relative and reciprocal responsibility for past utterances, or, in other words, as to which is which, we would plead some extenuation of our

guilt; but we hasten to make amends by stating that the *Gazette*, not the *Advertiser*, charged us with advocating a mere theory (although we had a fortnight previously pointed out the practical bearings of the scheme), while the *Advertiser*, not the *Gazette*, urges that the government land policy needs modification to render such an enterprise successful. We may perhaps be allowed to congratulate ourselves upon the accidental discovery to which we are led by the *Gazette's* silent appropriation of the *Advertiser's* remark, and by the appeal of the latter paper for a correction, namely, that for once the press of Honolulu is apparently in agreement on a point of some importance.

LORD HARTINGTON is said to have spoken with some diffidence and hesitation in the English House of Commons on the occasion of the reception by that body of the Queen's speech. Although oratorical power is a qualification of some importance in a parliamentary leader, its actual value depends very much upon the composition and state of mind of the audience to whom it is addressed. The retired Liberal leader, Mr. Gladstone, was capable of very fine speeches, but it was as a working finance-minister that he served his country with most distinction: he is said to have lost a good deal of power by speaking oftener than a leader should, as well as by producing upon his hearers the too invariable impression that he was "always so confoundedly right." Lord Hartington may be anxious to avoid these results of oratorical ability: and his hesitation might perhaps have been further accounted for by the recent scathing comments of part of the Honolulu press upon his succession to the uncomfortable "leadership," were it not that the *Gazette* of April 3rd, had not yet reached Westminster. That paper states, it is true, that Lord Hartington had served as a distinguished member of a cabinet that contained some distinguished men, but "was elected probably to conciliate and flatter the nobility." This is hard. But we incline to neither argument. The nobility are about as fairly divided in political opinion as any other class of intelligent persons, and moreover they have more to do with the management of their estates and the consideration of such questions as appellate jurisdiction than with Liberal party management in the commons. The Marquis of Hartington is probably chosen as the recognized mouthpiece of "Her Majesty's opposition," not only because there is work to be done for which he is fitted, but also because the single hope for organization in the absence of a popular party-cry, among the widely various elements which constitute the Liberal side of the House, lies in the adoption of a kind of average policy, in fact of Liberal-Whiggism.

WITH our next issue the ISLANDER will appear as an eight page paper, a portion of which will be devoted to yearly business cards, quarterly and transient advertisements which will be inserted at current rates.

All articles for insertion must be in by noon of the day preceding publication.

NEWS.

By the clipper ship *Garnet* which arrived Tuesday evening, we have the following later advices.

UNITED STATES. Complications are threatened with Mexico on account of depredations on the Texan border by Mexican banditti.—Serious strikes in the Pennsylvania mines have caused much anxiety and interruption of business. Troops have been called out to prevent lawlessness and put a stop to the riots.—The defence in the Beecher-Tilton case is progressing favorably. Beecher was on the stand, his testimony gaining him much public confidence and sympathy. The court room more crowded than usual.—The democrats have carried Connecticut and the republicans Michigan.—The new liquor bill has passed the legislature

The Islander.

Massachusetts. It prohibits the open sale of liquors over bar, but provides for licenses in connection with hotels and restaurants.—Gold is at 115.—The Pope talks of migrating to America. The elevation of McCloskey to the cardinalate is supposed to be related to this possible change.—On the 7th April, a disastrous explosion of giant powder took place in the warehouse at Hathaway's wharf in San Francisco. A number of individuals were killed and wounded, and a large quantity of valuable property destroyed by the resulting fire, including a lot of Hawaiian sugar covered by insurance. From this cause perhaps, sugars have gone up $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent.—Senator Sargent has had a public reception in San Francisco.—T. T. Dougherty, formerly a resident of this place, died in Philadelphia, April 2d.

• SPAIN. Carlist officers are deserting and joining Alfonso in considerable numbers.—The reactionary educational measures by the government are generally unpopular. Prof. Piner of the University of Madrid has been arrested by the government and sentenced to transportation for his opposition; also Prof. Salmeron, formerly of the Ministry, and Prof. Agcarate. The gridiron is evidently getting heated.—Fifteen thousand soldiers are to be sent to Cuba.—Castellar has decided to go to Rome.—The government troops have entered Ripoli with a loss of fifty killed and wounded.—The Carlists have entered Santander.

ENGLAND. A trial trip of the Bessemer steamship has been made without entire success; the oscillating saloon not working perfectly, or rather participating too much in the motion of the vessel.—Cardinal Manning has arrived in England.—Moody and Sankey have opened a permanent hall.

FRANCE. Rumors of a coming imperialist coup d'etat. Imperialists said to be well organized all over France.

BERLIN. Considerable war talk; war with France regarded as imminent. Complications threatened with Belgium and Austria on the Roman Catholic question.

BURMAH. The King of Burmah is getting on a war footing and threatening India.

Local Jottings.—April 23. Am. Wh. Bk. *Java* arrived, off and on, with 50 bbls. sperm.—Meeting of the Natural History and Microscopical Society at Aliiolani House for organization.—*Pensacola's* crew had their weekly drill on the city front.—Horse and Buggy offended at the invasion of Foreign troops, and consequently left for parts then unknown. No damage reported.—24th. Sch. *Uilama* sold at auction for \$5,000 to F. S. Pratt Esq.—Marshal's sale by auction, of the real estate and dwelling at Kamakela. It brought \$2,000, and was knocked down to the Kruger minors.—Luau given by His Majesty on Punchbowl, with music by the Band, in dedication of the new Park.—Wh. Bk. *Java* sailed for the Arctic.—25th. Am. Wh. Sh. *Cornelius Howland* arrived off the port, from Hilo, with a number of her crew in irons. She reports a catch of 450 bbls. sperm, and 100 bbls. wh. oil on her cruise of eight months from home.—Am. Sch. *C. M. Ward* arrived from the Guano Is., to the relief of anxious fears respecting her safety.—26th. Meeting of Planters, resulting in their declining to make contracts for crops.—Departure of their Majesties per Str. *Kilauea* for Hawaii.—Arrival of Am. Sh. *Ida Lily*, 27 days from Portland, en route for the Guano Is.—Odd Fellows annual celebration at their Hall by exercises, followed by refreshments and dancing.—27th. Arrival of Am. Sh. *Garnet*, 17 days from San Francisco, en route for the Guano Is., bringing a small mail.—Weekly open-air concert by the *Pensacola's* Band at the Hawaiian Hotel.—Sch. *Nettie Merrill*, from Lahaina, brought down a small whale on her deck.—Death of infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hart.—28th. By the arrival of the Sch. *Jenny* from Kona another murder is reported on Hawaii, from the usual cause, Rum.—Wh. Sh. *Cornelius Howland* sailed for the Arctic.

ADVICES from Hawaii confirm the report of a Tidal wave having swept the eastern coast of the Islands on the 11th inst., and we learn of considerable damage having been done thereby at the village of Hauula, on this Island.

The *Pensacola* Amateur Minstrel Troupe will give another of their pleasing variety entertainments *this evening*, at the Royal Hawaiian Theatre, instead of to-morrow evening as was first advertised.

Dillingham & Co's store was entered last night, the burglars having cut a hole through the roof to effect an entrance.

HOW SHALL THE DEFICIT BE MADE UP?

The chief and perhaps only difficulty which the passage of our reciprocity treaty brings up, is the restoration of the loss to our revenue, caused by the removal of duties from certain imported American goods. The deficit will amount to from sixty to eighty thousand dollars per annum,—not a very serious sum to pay for the increased commercial advantages which the treaty gives us.

It will hardly be argued that the loss should be raised by any increase of taxation of persons, such a measure having no chance in the legislature even were it otherwise desirable. The direct and chief advantages of the treaty being the great stimulus and increased profits it gives to sugar and rice growers—for example, it is logical that they and other producers similarly benefited, should contribute a large proportion of the loss to our revenue. Upon the same principle all who are benefited, though more indirectly and in a less degree, should pay their proper proportion. This class includes all property owners,—those whose capital is permanently invested, as well as the more active business men who are continually reinvesting in their particular line of trade. These as positively as the producers though more remotely, will realize largely from the beneficial results of the treaty. To adjust the burden of making up the deficit fairly and proportionately upon these different interests, will be a difficult and delicate duty.

Such an apportionment could most practically be made as a tax either on the sales of producers, or upon the measurement of their crops; and by an increase of the property tax. It is impracticable to raise the required amount by licences upon different enterprises, as such a system would bear unequally upon individuals, and would act as a wholly preventive measure against small producers.

Such a tax on produce or sales, would not be open to the constitutional objection against class legislation, but would be similar to the excise duties of other countries.

THE HAWAIIAN LABOR SYSTEM.

It is usually true, that questions of general public concern will bear open and thorough discussion, or else that they involve conditions which ought not to be allowed to exist. If our present labor system is defective, or oppressive to laborers, the defects ought to be understood, discussed and remedied. The very sensitiveness betrayed by its advocates to any reflections upon its demerits, shows where the shoe pinches. The way in which the system originated is well known, that is by the customary advances to seamen which came to be expected by rural laborers. The supposed necessity of penally enforcing laborers' agreements, on account of the irreparable injury which it is said would otherwise result to the employer, needs no further showing than it has often received.

Now we do not propose to discuss the legal aspect of the labor question. For all we know, it might constitutionally be made a hanging offence for a plantation hand to "haalele," or stop work of his malice aforethought; but the political and social results of this system can be seen in countries where anything like it prevails, and are already evident in the degradation of labor here, and in the reluctance of intelligent men to making agreements to labor in the field. The effect, when labor is scarce, of attempts to keep down wages, or to enforce contracts made under pressing necessities by ignorant persons attracted by the "advance," is sure to be, the arraying of capital and labor against each other in a way most injurious to both. For ourselves, we doubt the pos-

sibility of legislating without abuse and tyranny upon a subject involving so many complications and difficulties. We believe that if the penal enforcement law should be cancelled, the advance system would go with it by common consent, and as a plain necessity which all would recognize. Higher wages in the end would be required, but they would be earned. The expenditure of the government, as well as of planters carrying on the present expensive system, would be on its proper basis. But we doubt whether this view will be entertained by planters and capitalists, until it is too late, that is to say, not until labor, as represented by extremists and demagogues, shall have established legislation threatening the vital interests of capital. We do not adopt the role of alarmists, but we suspect that the attitude and make-up of future legislatures may yet cause us all to wish the penal labor law had long ago been wiped from our code.

THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to call of the chairman a number of the members of the new society—including His Majesty—met at the Museum room of Aliiolani House on Friday last at 11 A. M., for organization. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee appointed to draft a prospectus presented the same, and the constitution of the San Francisco Society, which, with some few amendments, was adopted, with the name of "The Natural History and Microscopical Society."

The chairman stated that in accordance with the views of the last meeting, an order had been forwarded to Messrs. Beck of London for an instrument with its necessary adjuncts.

The meetings will be held on the first Thursday evening of each quarter in the museum room, which was tendered by the Minister of the Interior. The annual fee for membership is six dollars, and for life membership fifty dollars. Its number is limited to 100 members.

The following officers were elected:

His Majesty the King,	Perpetual President.
His Ex. W. L. Green,	Vice President.
A. J. Cartwright,	Treasurer.
Dr. G. Trousseau,	Cor. Secretary.
C. J. Lyons,	Rec. Secretary.

There being no further business, the meeting on motion adjourned.

REMARKS ON HAWAIIAN POETRY.

BY THE LATE HON. LORRIN ANDREWS.

A few words respecting the different methods of composing meles. Some of the Haku meles, male or female would retire by themselves and think out the ideas and words of their meles and afterwards repeat or cantillate them in public. Such meles, however, were never very long from the difficulty of retaining them in their memory. Another method was the opposite extreme. A chief would select his most able warriors [chiefs] and his principal men, and propose the subject of the mele and appoint each one to furnish what we would call a line or verse and the others to act as critics or correctors, and so on till the whole was furnished. Another method was for the Poet to collect a few only of his poetical friends and after explaining to them his subject, would commence by reciting the first line or thought, and then ask the opinion of all the others as to its merits. They would approve, reject or amend till it was approved by all; then would suggest another line or thought which must undergo the same process of revision, but at the same time adjusting the sense and the words to what went before, and so, from time to time they composed till the mele was finished. What was singular, the corrected lines were *paa naau*, fixed in the memories of each, and thus each had what we should call a copy of the mele. Whether Homer's poetry was composed in such a way, the reader must judge. But it is cer-

tain that Hawaiians did, and they retained in their memories not only the substance but the very words even to the particulars for a long time.

Two or more pieces in the following collection of poetry purport to be *Prophecies*; that is, in these meles future events of great importance are spoken of as events that will be brought about hereafter contrary to present human appearances, or spoken of as already accomplished. Keaulumoku composed this mele in the year 1782, at Hilo, Hawaii. At that time Kamehameha was chief over Hamakua, Kohala and Kona. Keoua was chief over Kau and Puna, Keawemauihi was chief of Hilo. But in 1790 Kamehameha subdued Keoua and Keawemauihi and thus became sole chief of Hawaii, eight years after this prophetic mele was composed, chanted and repeated. These facts are susceptible of proof if anything can be proved by Hawaiian testimony.

To know the future is beyond the power of man, and in no age has the ability to foretell future events been given to man except through some supernatural agency. The ancient prophets or poets, (for among the Romans, the same word [vates] was used both for prophet and poet) were all believed to be more or less inspired or influenced by the gods. The Hawaiian word *kaula* or *makaula* answered to persons having the faculty of foreseeing the coming of future events and also of explaining the result of the present course of events. Hence such persons sustained an important relation to the government of a chief. In the Bible a person was known to be a true prophet after his predictions had come to pass. As men of themselves, cannot know the future, all nations, heathen and christian, admit that true prophets are taught or warned by some supernatural intelligent power. That Jehovah who made man and gave him all his faculties, is able to reach his mental powers;—to open, enlarge enlighten and, if he please, to endow him, for a special purpose, with some knowledge of future events, must be admitted. The question then is, has he ever done it. All who believe in Revelation will admit that he anciently did it for his church and his people; but has he ever done it outside of his visible church? Here, we must have recourse to historical facts and even to that volume which condemns all false prophecies and false prophets in no measured terms. In that volume we find several predictions uttered by those who knew next to nothing of the attributes or character of Jehovah. And their predictions came to pass. Of such was Baalam respecting the *Star in the East*—of the lying prophet—and of Caiaphas, none of which prophets belonged to God's people. Add to these the Pollio of Virgil Ecc. 4. But it may be replied, that these prophecies, though uttered by wicked men or heathens, related to the progress and perpetuity of God's church in the world and God used them as he did Darius and Cyrus and Nebuchadnezzar, for the promotion of his cause. Though it is rather a begging of the question, we accept the explanation; and ask, in all sincerity, was not the prophecy of the overthrow of the petty and antagonistic kingdoms of these islands directly connected with the introduction of the Christian religion into this kingdom? Twenty-five years before Kamehameha reduced the Hawaiian Islands to one government, to all human appearance, it would have been utterly impossible to have introduced the principles of the gospel, not only from the rank, fixed idolatry, but from the jealousy of one chief of the prosperity of another and the constant wars. It appears therefore that the prophecy of Keaulumoku and its fulfilment by Kamehameha was directly connected with the introduction, spread and perpetuity of the Christian religion at the Hawaiian islands.

It is submitted to the consideration of the reader, whether as God in his Providence caused Baalam, an idolator, to prophecy concerning the future welfare of his church and people, and afterwards employed Ahasuerus, Darius and Cyrus to protect his people, though these persons knew him not; that he did not also raise up Keaulumoku to prophecy of the overthrow of the petty kingdoms and the uniting them into one by Kamehameha, and afterwards cause his son Kamehameha III to give the nation a written constitution—to establish civil freedom—open the country to the possession of the people,—and all in order that the Christian religion might be firmly established. If so, this prophecy must hold an important place in the history of the church and nation.

THE END.

HAUI KA LANI.—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews.

II.

This canto describes the state of the conquered district.

Alas for them, now grieving in sadness!
 Everywhere mourning their losses!
 They sit constantly with heads bowed down;
 They sit with hands beneath their chins;
 They feed upon their sadness and grief.
 Sweet is the food of men; their constant food is flight.
 The fire of death rages among them; O thou Kalani-makua (a)!

Puna is dead! Puna is dead! Puna is thrice dead!!
 They are dying, gasping for breath;
 They catch the breath, they hiccough; the hiccough ends the breathing; [fled]

The breath and the breathing are over, the spirit has
 They have forsaken the sunlight,—the place of warmth;
 They have gone down to darkness,—the place of the cold;

They have leaped into darkness,—the place of shivering.
 The light is lost; the warmth is for desolation (b);
 The day hath passed over to the Chief,—the father and his people.

Only one father is over the island now.
 Let the Chief (c) live forevermore;
 Let him live a chief till the coming of death;
 Till the coming of the death of his land;
 Till the coming of the death of his district of Hilo (d).
 Hilo is as dead; even Waiakea;
 Hilo is cast down the precipice of death;
 Death bursts forth on Hilo; the dying of Hilo is twisted as a cord;

The mountain part of Hilo is dead, the other part wails in dying;
 Even now dead; Hilo is utterly destroyed,—lost in the darkness.

a. Kamehameha; an appeal to the conqueror for mercy to the miserable. b. *Mehameha* in the original; a play on the word Kamehameha, with the additional meaning, the warmth has gone over to him. c. The conqueror. d. A difficult passage expressing benedictions on Kamehameha.

MR. EDITOR: Observation has led me to the conviction that in this country, where laborers are few, we waste much of bone and muscle; that we do not avail ourselves of the thousand and one inventions for economizing labor. I have seen, where excavations or levelings have been made, dirt handled by successive gangs of men with shovels, where a scoop drawn by a horse, or even the use of a common dumpcart would have accomplished the task much more expeditiously and have released many men for other work. The same is true of much of the labor performed on Plantations. I was led to this train of thought upon visiting the Park—what a stretch of imagination—on Punch Bowl Hill, where I saw a large store of bottles, of great variety, the more common being the plebian of Holland build, heavy and angular, with here and there the more graceful and aristocratic native of the South of France. I confess that I paused and pondered; a conflict of thoughts occupied my mind. Being of a somewhat grave cast of character, and possibly a trifle suspicious, I thought that somebody was placing strong drink in the way of our too easily tempted natives; that while the motto "*Hooulu Lahui*" was paraded in the columns of the press and on our house tops on all possible occasions, the most potent agency for undermining the vigor and decimating the ranks of our population was extended to the people by the hand that should check rather than invite. I was soon led to see that perhaps I was too hasty in forming an opinion, for while I mused, some stripplings singled out bottles, and filling them at the spring, commenced watering the newly planted trees.

This brings me back to my first proposition; that we waste time and muscle in just such primitive ways of carrying on work. But as I am rather loth to forsake a train of thought perfected to my own liking, I shall say that I dislike to see boys and bottles on such familiar footing, for the familiarity does not breed contempt for the bottle and its belongings, but rather a contempt for those teachers who warn them to shun the bottle and the wine when it is red.

EXAMPLE.

A correspondent sends us the following in answer to enquiries in a late number on changes in Polynesian languages.

The custom he referred to is called "*Te pi*" in Tahiti, and was very strictly carried out there. Between Cook's voyage and Vancouver's, during which the *mai oluu* took place, about 40 or 50 words, most commonly used in conversation, were changed. It was not considered necessary that all the simple words which went to make up a compound word should be changed; the alteration of one was sufficient. Thus in the reign of *Pomare* (night of coughing) *Po* was dropped and *Mi* used in its place: in that of *ai matu* (eye eater) the word *amu* was employed for eye. On the death of the Chief the original word was restored to the language.

Such being the custom in Tahiti it is not surprising to find it in other islands of the Pacific.

ROYAL HAWAIIAN THEATRE.

By Request

THE PENSACOLA AMATEUR MINSTREL TROUPE

will give another of their pleasing variety entertainments on

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 30TH,

with an entire change of programme.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE SMALL BILLS.

Prices of Admission as usual, Seats secured at the Hawaiian Hotel.

THE ISLANDER.

A weekly journal devoted to Hawaiian interests of every kind. While its columns treat prominently of Home and Foreign news, a large space is given to general literature and scientific research, especially referring to the Hawaiian and other Islands of the Pacific. Thus it occupies a field appropriated by no other existing paper. Arrangements have been made for the publication in the ISLANDER, of valuable and interesting manuscript papers relating to the language, manners and customs, religious rites, songs and legends of these and other Pacific Islands, to which the public have never before had access. Prominent among these is the famous prophecy of Kamehameha's conquest of the Islands known as

Haui Ka Lani,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic, commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the 23d of April, will be followed by David Malo's

Hawaiian Antiquities,

by the same translator, thus affording an opportunity for reading and collecting the best specimens of Hawaiian literature, which has never been equalled.

These features, with its low price make the ISLANDER the most desirable as well as the cheapest English newspaper published in these Islands, and will give its files a permanent value.

Advertisements inserted at liberal rates after the 1st of May, when the paper will be increased in size. Price, \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a month. Single copies 10 cents.

THOS. G. THURM,
 Business Agent, Honolulu.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

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NO. 10.

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Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, or Twenty-five Cents per Month. Cash always in advance. Single Copies Ten Cents.

THE ISLANDER.

READERS of the very useful, if somewhat oracular, Daily Bulletin, with which the proprietor of the *Gazette* has for some years favored our city, were startled last Tuesday morning by finding its different sections rather full of the steamer *Kilauea*, which hard-working vessel was announced as having departed and arrived, and being "projected to depart," all in the same breath. The steamer sailed on Monday evening, and put back when a few hours out to repair a sudden leak in one of her boilers, to the astonishment of sleeping passengers who found themselves in Oahu instead of Maui. Necessary repairs were completed in time to allow her departure again on Tuesday evening.

This accident to a vessel whose voyages we are accustomed to view as matters of clock-work regularity suggests, of course, many thoughts with regard to the flight of time, the fallibility of all mortal calculation, and so on. Certainly the *Kilauea* is a very useful boat, and regular communication between the Islands of this group has become almost a necessity of our commercial prosperity. The *Gazette* of last Wednesday, admitting these facts, urges that Government should be prepared to continue an inter-island steam service in the event of the *Kilauea* requiring presently to be refitted. We do not desire to check any schemes which may be hatching in the fertile editorial minds of our contemporaries for cutting the other Islands loose below sea-level and fitting them up with sufficiently powerful engines to perform their own round trips; but until the full effects of the Treaty have made themselves felt, we must be content with the *Kilauea* or its successor. The *Gazette* points out that \$120,000 or \$150,000 would be needed for this purpose, should Government resolve to have a new boat of its own, and considers that the interest upon this amount might constitute a sufficient subsidy to any foreign contractors who would take up the service. But if there were enough difference between the rates of interest which investors require for their money in this country and in the United States or the British Colonies to justify such a hope, we would probably before this time have learned that the loan authorized by our last Legislature had been eagerly advanced, especially since the settlement of the Reciprocity

Treaty. A subsidy further than mere interest on money would, in such case, be looked for; and the steam service has been conducted by the agents, in whose hands it is placed by Government, in so thorough a manner as to leave little room for expectation that foreign contractors would see prospect of more profit than our national exchequer has realized, and that we suppose is an inconsiderable amount under the most favorable circumstances. It must be borne in mind, too, that occasions often arise when considerations of profit have to give way to those of national policy or requirement in the conduct of this service; and we think it is not clear that the several interests concerned could be entrusted to foreign contractors, who would require a rate of interest similar to our own besides a reasonable profit on their business, with better result than that which would be attained by the purchase of a vessel with money necessarily borrowed.

With doubtless many others we have patiently waited for the complete account of our King's royal progress in America, which has long been promised to the public. We hereby give notice that our interest is beginning to wane, and if the book is not soon forthcoming we shall turn our hopes to Punchbowl park, the next Legislature, or the rumored changes in the Cabinet.

THE prospect of unlimited liquor for the deserving inhabitants of Wailuku will be hailed with enthusiasm by the thirsty souls of that locality, who hitherto have had to satisfy the cravings of their noble natures with swipes, as well as by all sympathizing Demi Johns, Rummies and Good Drunkards. Hurrah for equal rights! We do not know that the inhabitants of Honolulu are any better or have greater self control than those of other parts of the group, that they only should have the opportunity of exercising the inalienable right of every man of getting drunk. We could get off a fourth of July speech on this vital subject. The world moves! It will not be long before this important privilege exists from Hawaii to Niihau.

We thank the *Gazette* for reminding us that it "first suggested" His Majesty's visit to Washington; we had quite forgotten it. There was danger also that the *Advertiser* would claim the credit of it, but the first in the field has peculiar advantages. We warn the public of the possibility, perhaps probability, of an early and exciting contest on this point, and are able to state positively, with a view of preventing confusion, that the present editors of these journals

are the same that they were last year when the royal visit was *first* mooted.

THE *Advertiser* of last week in its effort to explain the "real status" of the treaty to its correspondent "from the country" rather muddles than *clears up* the subject, by stating as a principle of American Constitutional Law, that subsequent legislation is necessary to make a treaty operative after it is passed, where its provisions conflict with the revenue laws; whereas the truth of the matter is, that the necessity of subsequent legislation to make our treaty operative, is created solely by one of its clauses to that effect; otherwise it would have been in force immediately upon its ratification by the heads of the two governments. A treaty, by American law, becomes a law upon its promulgation as fully as does any resolution of Congress and of course repeals whatever revenue regulations it may conflict with.

THE "Oldest Paper in the Pacific," for May, gives its readers the rare treat of a legal or rather judicial opinion. Commenting on Judge McKean's imprisonment of Brigham Young for contempt of Court on his refusing alimony to Anna Eliza Young, it questions the correctness of the decision, and gives as its reason that Anna Eliza Young was not the wife of Brigham Young. Now we don't know much about this case, probably not as much as Judge McKean, or the "Oldest Paper," and we should like to ask the following questions of the latter authority: Whether Utah is under State or Territorial Government? What is the marriage law there, and the date of its enactment or enforcement? What was the date of Anna Eliza's marriage with Brigham Young? What is the law of alimony there? It is not likely that Judge McKean is trying to put down Mormonism, but is deciding the legal rights of parties. Our own laws allow alimony to a woman who may be deceived into contracting an illegal marriage with a man having another wife living, and it is probable that Judge McKean was guided by a similar provision in the laws of Utah for just such a case.

NEWS.

The schooner *Legal Tender*, which arrived day before yesterday, brought the following interesting items of news up to the 17th ult.

UNITED STATES. Gold was 115½.—In the Beecher trial, the direct examination of Beecher had closed and the cross examination begun by Fullerton; in consequence of Fullerton's illness the case had been postponed three days.—President Grant and party on their way to attend the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington.—The Louisiana legislature met on the 14th April. It was the most orderly assembly which has convened for many years. Both parties accept the award as final. The conservative members were sworn in.—The Black Hill difficulties still continue. The fact is, the locality contains too much gold for a good Indian reservation. Some of the leading Indians propose a change of the reservation. Many expeditions to the Black Hills are in preparation; but the government troops are prepared to arrest them as they

appear within the forbidden territory.—The Dana Habeas Corpus case is brought to a stand still by a defect in the *sub-pena* which commands him to appear in Washington to give testimony, on the 29th March, without stating the year; Dana chooses to go the year after the next presidential election, when he thinks the malaria in Washington will have disappeared.—Dan Bryant is dead and has had a crowded funeral from the St. Paul Episcopal Church, New York.—Notice of action has been given in the new six million dollar suit against Tweed. The list of property attached includes everything known to be in his possession at the time of the exposure, and which he has since passed into the hands of other parties.—The Mexican border depredations continue.—Bret Harte has dramatised his "Colonel Starbottle" for Stuart Robeson.—The Rhode Island election failed in choosing a Governor and Lieut. Governor. Political parties were much broken up on the prohibitory law.—A bill introduced in the New York Assembly to legalize the giving of evidence by a wife against her husband in civil and criminal suits, and another similar bill but referring to special cases have been defeated. The effort was probably made with reference to the Beecher trial.—Cardinal McCloskey has received a present of a carriage and a pair of horses from his Roman Catholic friends.—A rifle association is to be organized in California.—The centennial celebration of the anti-slavery Society was held in Philadelphia on the 14th April.—Wells, the great phrenologist is dead.—Free passes on railroads in Connecticut to members of the Legislature have been stopped by injunction.—Waiolioli (Adelaide Miller) gave an acceptable concert in San Francisco, April 13th, at Pacific Hall.

ENGLAND. The House of Commons has had an exciting debate on a petition praying for the dismissal from the Bench of the Judges who sat in the Tichborne trial, on the ground of partiality and corruption; also for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons for similar reasons. On motion of Disraeli the petition was rejected.—The Budget has a plan for the extinction of the public debt which will reduce it £213,000,000 in thirty years.—A revivalist from California, Mr. Taylor, is to preach in the Victoria Theatre.—Woman suffrage is defeated in the House of Commons.—Boynton in his buoyant life saving dress has started across the English Channel; had made 14 miles at last report.

PRUSSIA. Correspondence with Belgium continues.—The Government papers give tranquilizing assurances in regard to the relation of Prussia with foreign powers.

SPAIN. The conflict between the Government and the University is getting serious, and may cause the downfall of the Ministry. Several more professors have been exiled. The King's chief physician has been offered the head position in the University but refuses to accept.—It is rumored that Concha has been officially invited to leave Spain.—The head position in the Madrid University has been given to La Fuente a former editor of a Carlist paper. No Liberal would accept the position. There is much dissatisfaction at the appointment, and the students are protesting to the Government against it.—Late advices state that Spaniards are desirous of peace.—The Carlists have surprised and captured Fort Aspe, near Santander, with 200 prisoners and 4 guns.

CUBA. The Cubans are making progress towards Matanzas, burning sugar plantations on their way.

INDIA. The cholera is prevailing in the provinces of Oude.

TURKEY. A massacre of 270 Christians by the Turks in Roumania is reported.

Local Jottings.—April 30th.—Arrival of H. I. G. M. S. *Arcona*, from Japan, en route for home. More dinners with brass band accompaniment in prospect.—Min-

strel performance of the "Pensacola" Amateur Troupe at the Theater came off acceptably to a fair house.

May 1st.—Sale of Real Estate at Auction by E. P. Adams; at the Assignees sale of the fourth of Princeville Plantation, it was knocked down to J. Welch, for \$1.00 over the mortgages and interest, which amounted to \$31,321.29.—Sale of the Puunui Dairy was postponed.

—The Fischer premises on Hotel street was withdrawn for the want of a bidder at the upset price of \$1,000.—Regular Concert by our Band at Emma Square, rainy weather notwithstanding.—St. George's Benevolent Society held its Annual Meeting and Dinner at the Hawaiian Hotel, this P. M.

2d.—Arrival of the ship *Valley Forge* from San Francisco, with the Mails.

3d.—Arrival of steamer *Cyphrenes* from the Colonies, with full passenger list. Berths and state-rooms at a premium. Special accommodations erected for the benefit of Honolulu passengers.—Accident to Mr. J. Perry at Wailupe, while breaking in a horse, whereby he was thrown and his thigh bone broken.—Horrible performance at the Theatre by an Australian Combination Troupe, ex *Cyphrenes*, to a middling house. A regular imposition.

4th.—Departure of the *Cyphrenes*, taking with her a large number of Honoluluans, among whom was P. C. Jones, Jr., Esq., as bearer of dispatches from this Government to Washington. She left the wharf a little after 7 A. M., to the farewell strains of our Band.—Mr. Perry was brought to town on a stretcher this A. M., and was attended by Drs. Trousseau and McGrew.—The usual weekly concert at the Hotel by the *Pensacola's* Band, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

5th.—Schooner *Legal Tender* arrived this A. M. with two days' later mail from San Francisco; reports the prospects of the steamer *Mikado* as likely to be a few days delayed on account of the break-down of bridges on the overland route.—Visit of the Hawaiian Band to the *Arcona*; much pleasurable surprise expressed by the officers at the proficiency of the boys.—Unexpected appearance of the bark *D. C. Murray*, 14 days from San Francisco, bringing a small letter mail, having made the round trip in 37 days.—Robbery of a Chinese grocery on Nuuanu Street about half-past 8 o'clock, to the tune of fifty dollars, coin.—10 p. m., narrow escape from a collision on Hotel Street, between a Hotel team and a house in the middle of the road, through the carelessness of some one in not placing lanterns thereon to give warning of street obstructions. It a lucky thing, perhaps, that we have no city government, else there might have been a "suit for damages" in prospect.

6th.—The Fountain Saloon was entered again last night and robbed of its stock of cigars.

7th.—The crew of the *Arcona* will drill this forenoon on the Esplanade, according to the Prussian tactics.

THE proper counter-irritant to the sermon-mania is in the hands of the principal sufferers by the mania itself. It is in a practice conforming to the spirit of the Master's saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." There are thousands of men and women who on Sunday criticise sermons which are no better than they themselves could deliver; why should they not give of their own wealth rather than lazily absorb the treasures of others? There is in even the best neighborhoods plenty of missionary work to be done by men and women who are as able as their own pastors, and Christian work is decidedly more honorable and useful than the criticisms of the ablest expert in pulpit eloquence.

A BILL OF FARE OF

A "1ST CHOP FIVE-BUTTON MANDARIN" DINNER, AS REMEMBERED BY THE SOLE SURVIVOR.

Qualms on the Half Shell.

1ST COURSE—(wish it had been the last.)

Soup—Green Turtle a mockere.

2ND COURSE—(If I only had stopped here.)

Fish—Stickleback, boiled. Blue-devil fish, broiled.

3RD COURSE.

Wails on toast—Night-mare steaks smothered in Liverworts.

4TH COURSE.

Livre Com Plainte, boiled and roast: Dyspepsia, a la mode, with Blue pill sauce.

Entrees.

Twisted Kolic; Kolera Morbus, pickled; Soft Shell Cramps; Spine-ache Salad; Preserved Newralgia; Dead Beets; Greens and Blues; Devilled Bald Headache; gaundice Fricassee; Salt Rheum.

Dessert.

Sir Phit Pudding; Stoma Cake; I Scream; Y-rozen Highpokondrya; Unlimited Cram, frosted; Meloncholic; Black-Hamburg Gripes, (imported;) Indy Gestions; Pizen cakes.

Wines and Lic-course.

Red Wines—Palze, (genuine;) Gout, (1819, very old, imported by Kidney, Bright & Co.;) Portly, (old English.)

White Wines—Guzzleheimer; Fuddleheimer; Reel Hock.

Sparkling Wines—Shemi-pain; Real-pain; Fallen Angel-ika; My Deary, (twice across the line.)

Whiskies, etc.—Old Wry; Gunpowder, (effectual at forty rods;) Toddy-blossom, (very pure;) Delirium Tremens, (warranted;) Sherry Gobblers; Plantation Bitters; Rum Comfort.

MEPHISTOPHELES, Chef de Cuisine.

SONOROUS SAND.

There was recently presented to the California Academy of Sciences, by W. R. Frink, of Honolulu, a specimen of "sonorous sand" from the Island of Kauai, one of the Hawaiian group. In a letter accompanying the specimen, Mr. Frink states that the bank from which this sand was taken commences at a perpendicular bluff at the southwest end of the Island, and extends a mile and a half, almost due south, parallel with the beach, which is about 100 yards from the sand bank. The latter is about sixty feet high, and is constantly extending to the south. At the extreme south end, and for half a mile north, if you slap two handfuls of the sand together, a sound is produced like the hooting of an owl. If a person kneels on the steep incline, and then, with the two hands extended and grasping as much sand as possible, slides rapidly down, carrying all the sand he can, the sound accumulates till it is like distant thunder. "But the greatest sound we produced," says Mr. Frink, "was by having one native lie upon his belly, and another take him by the feet and drag him rapidly down the incline. With this experiment the sound was terrific, and could have been heard many yards away."

The sand of Jebel Nagus, a hill lying to the west of Sinai, in Arabia, possesses similar properties. According to Capt. H. S. Palmer, an English traveler, it gives out musical sounds whenever it is set in motion. The sound produced "is neither metallic nor vibratory. It might be compared to the sharpest notes of the Æolian harp,

or to the sound caused by forcibly drawing a cork over wet glass. When at the maximum intensity it may be heard at a considerable distance."

Dr. James Blake, of the California Academy of Sciences, has investigated with the microscope the structure of the Kauai sand, and states that the grains are chiefly composed of small portions of coral, and apparently calcareous sponges. They are all, more or less, perforated with small holes, mostly terminating in blind cavities, which are frequently enlarged in the interior, communicating with the surface by a small opening. The structure of the grains, Dr. Blake thinks, fully explains the reason why sounds are emitted when they are set in motion. The mutual friction causes vibrations in their substance, and consequently in the sides of the cavities; and, these vibrations being communicated to the air in the cavities, the result is sound. There are, in fact, millions upon millions of resonant cavities, each giving out a sound which may well acquire a great volume, and even resemble a peal of thunder. The sand must be dry, however, in order to produce sound; for, when the cavities are filled with water, the grains are incapable of originating vibrations.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—ANTICIPATIONS.

The anticipations of many seem not to reach beyond this life. Like Pyrrhus, the war-like King, who would subdue one nation after another till the whole earth acknowledged his sway, and would then rest from his labors and enjoy life, they place their hopes on gaining a certain amount of wealth, or of attaining to fame as writers, or orators, or painters, or statesmen, and having reached the place to which their ambition aspired, they anticipate passing the remainder of their days in ease and honor. The anticipations of such are far oftener disappointed than realized. They are like the planter who expected to make a fortune in a few years, and then return with his family to his native land to enjoy all that money can purchase; but who, at the end of the few years, finds himself hopelessly in debt. And there are some, rejectors of the Bible as a revelation from God, whose anticipations it is difficult to understand, some believe that the soul perishes with the body, and the anticipations of such are wholly confined to this world. Others, like Volney and Voltaire, talk stoutly against the Bible and the Christian religion, and while in health, seem assured that all will be well hereafter, whether annihilation or another life, but when death is near, terrors seize upon them and fearful forebodings. One of these told me that when he died, he had no desire to go to the place where the followers of Christ go, and I believed him; for he seems to hate the very name of Christian. As Judas Iscariot went to his own place, so will this man go to his place, and to those who are of like character. In his view, the future is altogether shadowy, or it may be the blackness of darkness. To such, death is truly "the taking of a leap in the dark."

Of the anticipations of Christians, there is a great variety. The over-worked, those whose whole life is a struggle against want, look to the future life as rest for the weary; and they meditate with great satisfaction on the assurance that there remaineth a rest for the people of God. What if they feel their strength failing, and the cares of life pressing more and more heavily upon them, is not this an indication that the day declineth and that the time of rest is near? Thus like Gideon and his three hundred "faint, yet pursuing," their anticipations give them courage to toil on to the end.

The bereaved naturally regard the world to come as a place of reunion; and they seem to see the departed loved ones on the other shore of "the dark river," tenderly looking across upon relatives and friends, and waiting to welcome them to the better land. Thus, as "friend after friend departs," the ties that bind to earth are loosened, and the attractions of heaven increase. The treasures are being laid up in the new home. Friends bear separations for a short time with equanimity; for they are sustained and cheered by the prospect of a speedy reunion; so are Christians sustained and comforted when loved ones pass away, for they anticipate finding them again when sorrow is unknown, and they feel that the time of separation is short.

The Christian philosopher, who feels at the end of his course that all his attainments in science and knowledge are only the beginnings of attainments yet to be made, joyfully anticipates the world, "where rising floods of knowledge roll, and pour and pour upon the soul." Then without weariness he will study the laws of spirit, and mind, and matter, and understand mysteries that now defy all human investigation. He anticipates learning from Adam, and Enoch and Noah, the history of our race before the flood; and from Moses "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," the history of that ancient people, as well as of the Israelites and other nations. Delightful is the anticipation of intercourse with the wise and good of all times and all nations on the shores of immortality,—with patriarchs, and prophets, and apostles, and philosophers; and still more delightful the thought of going to the Lord Jesus, "in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." It was this anticipation that gave Paul "a desire to depart." It is this hope that influences every one that hath it to purify himself, even as Christ is pure. It is this anticipation that gives serenity, and peace, and joy in the dying hour.

As the angels are represented as always beholding the face of God, and at the same time are engaged in loving ministries to the children of men, so should we anticipate the heavenly state as a scene of joyous activity extending perhaps to many worlds, and of constant growth in knowledge and holiness. There is worship in heaven. There is glorious singing and marvelous music in heaven; but the same musicians and the same singers are not always thus employed. Inclination, or duty calls them to scenes more or less distant,—some, it may be, to familiar places to minister to loved ones still in the flesh.

In the "Old Cabinet" of *Scribner's* we find a well-known nuisance characterized as "the Dragon of the Pews." The "dragon" is simply that collective body which insists upon hearing two sermons each Sunday, and compelling ministers, excepting those who have unusually logical heads and fluent tongues, to forego all pastoral work except the preparation of sermons. To suppose that even a respectable minority of any congregation can digest two well prepared sermons per Sabbath is unjustifiable by any accepted standard of mental capacity, and the supposition that ministers in general can prepare two well-made sermons per week is equally absurd.

WE learn nothing further by the *Legal Tender* or *D. C. Murray*, in confirmation of the report received of the Excursion Party, which was to leave San Francisco on the steamer *Arizona*, about the 15th of this month. The papers at hand contains nothing relating thereto, still we trust the contemplated pleasure trip may be carried out.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, May 6th, 1875.

This month opens with quite a stir of business animation in commercial circles; the arrivals and departures of shipping having been frequent, and the outlook for the month presents a brighter aspect than has existed for some time, as will be seen by our list of vessels expected, a number of which are nearly due. This in connection with our export trade for the past month, which shows an increase in nearly all domestic articles over the preceding month, and the fact that the system of cash purchasers of our sugars for export is being inaugurated—the first shipment by the new system having been shipped per steamer *Cyphrenes*—together with the tone of confidence which the prospect of the treaty has created, gives much ground for encouragement.

We note also considerable activity in building materials, our builders being all engaged, though we learn of no new buildings as yet under way; the removal of the old National House on Nuuanu street is to give place to a new store for Messrs. Chulan & Co.

Transactions in real estate have been frequent of late, both by public auction and private sale, and though some parcels have not realized expectations, the market is firmer than for years past.

Our exports for April show a total of 13,293 pkgs Sugar, 1,574 bags Rice, 1,018 bags Paddy, 143 bags Coffee, 909 bunches Bananas, 78 bales Pulu, 652 Hides, 25 Calf Skins, and 22 bndls Goat Skins, which were divided between San Francisco, Portland and the Colonies; Portland taking the bulk of Sugar and Coffee, Australia the Pulu and the bulk of Rice, with about the same amount of Sugar as San Francisco.

Our arrivals for the week embrace the steamer *Cyphrenes* on Monday from the Colonies, and from San Francisco the ship *Valley Forge* on Sunday last, the schooner *Legal Tender*, followed a few hours later bark *D. C. Murray*, yesterday, in 17, 18 and 14 days respectively, all of which brought mails and freights. By these we have dates up to April 21st and note San Francisco quotations of Island produce as follows:

Sugar—1@10½c. Rice—7½@8½c. Pulu—9@10c. Wool—19@22c for apring up to 33@35c for fancy parcels. Kona Coffee is not quoted, though would probably range with Costa Rica @18c, which shows a decline. Molasses—25@30c ½ gall.

The departures have been the *Carn Tual* for Portland, with part cargo of sugar, on the 3d; the steamer *Cyphrenes* with quite a cargo of domestic produce for San Francisco; the whaling brig *Onward* for a cruise on the Kodiac; and the ship *Valley Forge* to load Guano at Enderbury's Island, on the 4th.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- May 1—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 1—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 2—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 2—Schr Kinan, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 2—Schr Active, Puahihwa, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 2—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 2—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 2—Am ship Valley Forge, Ames, 17 days from San Francisco.
 3—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Wood, 23 days from Sydney, via Auckland.
 4—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, returned for repairs.
 4—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 5—Schr Annie, Hanale, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 5—Schr Kamalie, Bolles, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
 5—Am tpsl schr Legal Tender, Winding, 18 days from San Francisco.
 5—Am bark D C Murray, Fuller, 14 days from San Francisco.
 5—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 6—Schr Odd Fellow, Nika, from Nawiliwili.

DEPARTURES.

- May 1—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 3—Brit bark Carn Tual, Thompson, for Portland.
 3—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 3—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 4—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Wood, for San Francisco.
 4—Wh brig Onward, Gilley, for the Kodiac.
 4—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 4—Schr Active, Puahihwa, for Kauai.
 4—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 4—Schr Kinan, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
 4—Am sh Valley Forge, Ames, for Enderbury Island.
 4—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Windward Ports.
 5—Schr Uilama, English, for the Guano Islands.
 6—Schr Kamalie, Bolles, for Lanai to load sheep for Kauai.
 6—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Kauai.
 6—Schr Annie, Hanale, for Kauai and Niihau.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- British brig Robert Cowan, from Sydney, to Theo H Davies, is about due.
 British stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, is due.
 British stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due May 23.
 British stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 8.
 U.S.S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is nearly due.
 —bark Kvik, from Hongkong, to Chulan & Co, to sail April 1st.
 American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, to sail April 16.
 —bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, to sail the latter part of April.

GRAFTING ORANGE TREES.

Although orange grafting has been practiced to some extent for the purpose of improving the quality of the fruit, we have never heard of the experiment being made of grafting valuable varieties into dwarf stocks for the sake of earliness in bearing. The successful application of this principle to some of the fruits of the Temperate Zone is well known. Pears, plums, cherries and other fruits grafted into wild and hardy stocks, begin to bear very early, and at the same time, improve in hardiness and fruitfulness.

It is almost certain that the orange is capable of the same improvement. We have within reach a good variety of hardy dwarf stocks for such a trial. The common Chinese orange, of which there are two varieties here, is a tough hardy tree, bearing in the second year; it grows luxuriantly and bears large crops in dry and bleak localities and in poor soil. The Mandarin orange or dwarf Chinese orange bears early and when it is less than two feet high; it appears to be hardy and fruitful like the larger varieties. The dwarf Japanese orange is less known, but is probably the best stock we have for improving our large varieties. It bears in about two years when it is two or three feet high, the fruit being as large as a large Kona orange, which it much resembles in appearance: the pulp however is sour and of little value. This variety appears to be hardy and is a large bearer. All these varieties do well in Honolulu and in other places where our common orange tree utterly refuses to grow and bear.

If the experiment of grafting our best varieties, the Waialua and Kona for instance onto these stocks should be made successful, it needs no argument to show how the culture of oranges can be economically extended indefinitely, by the suitability of new localities to the growth of the trees, by early bearing and by greater hardiness and healthiness of the trees. That it can be made successful we have hardly a doubt.

Besides the economical results of such an improvement in orange culture, it will be a boon of no little value to householders to be able to supply their tables with excellent oranges, grown with little expense and without long waiting, on ornamental trees in their own door yards.

EXTENSION OF RUM SELLING.

We are definitely informed that measures are being taken to commence the sale of liquor in Wailuku, Maui; that the license, a Jobbing Spirit License, only awaits the filing of the statute bond, and that the licensee with remarkable enterprise has already shipped a portion of his stock.

Without stopping here to consider whether the inhabitants of Wailuku are to be congratulated or not upon the extension of the liquor selling franchise to their orderly town, we will look into the statutory features of the case. On the 19th of February, 1873, the following order was published by the Minister of the Interior in the *Hawaiian Gazette*:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Section 10 of the "Act for Vending of Wines, Ales, and other Spirituous Liquors," approved August 23d, 1862, the limits or boundaries within which persons obtaining licenses to retail Spirituous Liquors may carry on and transact such business, are, from this date till further notice, as follows: On the westerly side of Honolulu, either side of Nuuanu street, between Beretania and Merchant streets; on the southerly (makai) side of Honolulu, the mauka side of Merchant street between Nuuanu and Fort Streets; on the easterly side of Honolulu either side of Fort street between Merchant and Beretania streets; on the northerly (mauka) side of Honolulu, the mauka side of Beretania, between Nuuanu

and Fort streets. The above limitation does not include the Hawaiian Hotel. The limits for the licenses contemplated in Sections 4, 5, 6, of the said Act, known as the "Jobbing Spirit Licenses" shall be the same as above provided for Retail Spirit Licenses, except that they may be located on the makai side of Merchant street and on Kaahumanu street.

EDWIN O. HALL,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office,
February 18th, 1872.

Section 10 of the said "Act for Vending," &c., provides for fixing in Privy Council the limits within which liquor may be sold under any of the three kinds of licenses mentioned in the Act. The above public notice is the result of such a meeting of the Privy Council, and fixes by law the limits of selling liquors, &c., under both retail and jobbing spirit licenses. It will be seen these limits do not include Wailuku.

Not only would it be unfortunate for the reputation of the present Minister of the Interior, to set aside the statutory regulations of his own office, and to ignore the laws of the country by his official acts, but such a course would be a serious blow to the public confidence in the Administration.

PUNCHBOWL'S SENTIMENTS.

Long bleak and barren; now my old bald head
Shows signs of growth, no longer bare and dead:
A thousand thanks, Sire, for this work begun,
To shield my scalp from rays of torrid sun:
A thousand thanks for good example set,
I'll fondly smile on cover'd body yet.
Long did I look with dismal frown around,
A naked eyesore, tow'ring from the ground;
But with these trees now planted by a King
I'll don the foliage of eternal spring.
Grimly I stood, a mountain of decay—
A crumbling mass of rugged rock and clay.
Yet oft I spoke in loudest tones to thee
With loyal volleys from my battery.
Now, by command, my top a park is made
Soon may thy people seek its cooling shade,
And view afar the varied landscape wide,
From Tantalus to blue Pacific's tide.
Awaken'd soil shall cover ev'ry root,
And yield the sap for each fresh bursting shoot;
Till cloth'd in green my thick'ning foliage high
Shall wave its beauty in the tropic sky.
The floods retained shall permeate my sides,
For trees may bring a moisture that abides.
Perhaps a fountain, with a sparkling rill
May issue from the flank of Punch-bowl Hill,
And 'round its base where bleakness long hath been
May mansions smile with noble groves between;
And on its walks may love and beauty stray
To pass the leisure of a closing day.
But, Sire, enough; accept these thanks of mine,
I yield the glory, for the work is thine.

Honolulu, May, 1875.

THE GREAT GUN MAN.

Over fifty years ago a youth, working on a farm, asked his father to give him money enough to buy a gun. The old man could not spare it; but the boy, nothing daunted, found an old piece of iron about the place, and in the course of time contrived to make a gun-barrel out of it, with the very meagre facilities afforded by a country blacksmith's shop. He had not the materials to make a lock and stock, so he walked to the nearest town and traded for the necessary attachments, and was

encouraged by the smith for having made so good a shooter. This gave him the ambition to make another; so he went to cutting out grindstones from the native rock to raise the money for gun materials. In a short time there was a considerable demand for guns of his make. During the French war with Prussia he was called upon to furnish guns for the army, and in less than eight months he made and delivered to the Government of France rifles of a particular pattern costing \$5,000,000, which amount was duly paid. The same man furnishes rifles now for the United States, South America, Rome, Spain, Egypt, and Japan. The farmer's boy who wanted a gun is Eliphalet Remington, of Ilion, N. Y. His manufactory covers four acres of ground and he employs 1,200 men. This is the type of a boy who, when there is not a way, makes a way for himself.—N. Y. Independent.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

III.

Character of Kamehameha's fighting and victory. Continuation of the description of the conquered districts.

The divisions of the land are lost in the Chief.

Small indeed is Hawaii, grasped in the hollow of the hand;

Fluttering in the right hand.

Behold the shadow of one seizing land,

Even the child of Kupuapa (a)—Kalanikupuapaikalani, The youth doing the work of the Chief, wrestling for the Island.

Boldly stepping into the ring, (b) Papa (c) enters with left-handed blows, (d)

He curbs the Island with a strong hand,

Even the Chief Aneheaulaweaina (c)

The right hand of the sweeper of the land.

There are the mated tusks of Hinamoe; (e)

Where he was there lay death;

His going forth was without faltering.

The Chief takes hold, they are done (f)—

Cast aside into a place of refuse.

They thrust each other everywhere; with broken bones they pursue each other, groaning inwardly;

The back of the land is broken, the bones of the earth grate together;

They crash like a falling precipice.

The enemy wheezes; he is doubled up; the air is hot around him;

The sky falls, sweeping over and over.

He has become the toe-nail of the Island (g)

There above is the chin, there below is the top of the head:

Swinging back and forth;

Hawaii is a swing, even the swing rope.

By the followers of the Chief, and by the Chief is this overthrow.

In the forest they looked from side to side in fear

While the unsparing slaughter raged;

They fled away as a rushing torrent,

The steaming oven of Pele, (h)

The red dust rising in a whirlwind to heaven;

The raging griping cholera.

The soft coral and hard coral are thrown up on the beach; So is thrown together the refuse of the Island.

a—Contraction of the next word, Kalanikupuapaikalani, the father of Kamehameha. b—Luahine, the rope placed around the space where boxing matches are held. c—Epithet of Kamehameha. d—The old people say that all Kamehameha's military tactics were new to his adversaries; they did not understand his maneuvers. e—Hinamoe, an ancient Chief, famed for his strength and his dashing way among his enemies in battle. The next two lines refer to him. f—Literally, cooked, more laconic than Caesar's *veni, vidi, vici*. g—Denoting subjection. h—Referring to an active volcanic crater.

WAILUKU, April 13th, 1875.

EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER—Dear Sir:—I enclose a few words about Hawaiian ferns for the ISLANDER. Of course my statements are liable to great imperfections. I am quite a novice in ferning, but where I speak it is from personal observation and not second-hand. As I have rambled over the mountains, dived into ravines, and have become acquainted so well with nature in her own home, and moreover, as I confess to a feeling of interest in thus doing, I thought it might possibly interest others to give some general facts to which my observations have led me. There are many at the present time who feel an interest in that very much neglected branch of botany which relates to the Cryptogams. Such may be interested.

It seems to me that among all our periodicals some one should be open to articles of local scientific interest, and I must acknowledge that the hope of finding in the ISLANDER the long felt want supplied, has led me to feel a special interest in its attempt to live in this island world.

The islands are rich in classes of objects of scientific interest which, till very recently at least, have been unexplained.

In the line of botany the cryptogamous plants are only a minor class, and yet they comprise a whole set of distinct classes under their one. Some of them are ferns, mosses, lichens, fungus, mushrooms, club mosses, the liverwort tribe, to say nothing of mould and sea weeds, in themselves a host of classes in which our islands develop well, if the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain are any criterion.

I shall therefore hope to see the ISLANDER enriched, from time to time, with articles of scientific interest, and that from abler pens than mine.

Accept then the will for the deed, and believe me, yours truly.

E. BAILEY.

HAWAIIAN CRYPTOGRAMS.

BY EDWARD BAILEY.

Hawaiian ferns grow mostly in situations specially adapted to them. But in thus growing they do not follow the Botanists' classification; i. e. all of one genus or other class do not grow in one locality or condition, and another in another condition. Species, however, are mostly confined to narrow limits, though some species occupy a wide range.

The varying conditions of fern producing localities relate to temperature, humidity, elevation, and perhaps a few other features, such for instance as freshness of the air, direct exposure to prevailing winds, shade, &c.

The *Polypodium Pellucidum*, or its varieties, is found at very different elevations, being most abundant and well developed at about three or four thousand feet above the level of the sea, being found also near the sea level, and at an elevation of eight thousand feet.

But the *Polypodium Punctatum* is only found within very narrow limits of shade and moisture, and at an elevation of four or five thousand feet.

The various species of *Trichomanes* are only found half drowned with moisture in the densest shade; though it may be found from a few hundred feet of elevation to two or three thousand.

Pteris aquilina seems to grow equally well in dense forests, where it is always moist, and on the bare and bleak mountain ridge, where it seldom rains during the eight months of dry season; only, at the Hawaiian Isl-

ands it appears to require at least from five hundred to one thousand feet, or more, of elevation. In the damp forest, however, it attains an enormous growth, being sometimes eight or ten feet high; while in the dry pasture it may be found in the greatest perfection of fewer inches in size than in the forest it is feet. Indeed, I have seen a perfect one which measured less than four inches across, and its whole height, including stem, was not more than six inches. Some species are only found at great elevations.

The *Schizaea Australis* is only found on the top of West Maui, at nearly six thousand feet elevation.

The *Asplenium monanthemum* is found on Haleakala mountain, at an elevation of about eight thousand feet, or more. So also *Aspidium Haleakalense*, though that, as well as *Aspidium aculeatum* is occasionally found lower down—especially the latter. But the *Asplenium monanthemum* is only found in deep shade where it would be useless to look for the others.

Again, some ferns always grow in the ground, e. g., *Pteris equilina*, *P. excelsa*, *P. quadrianrita*, *P. irregularis*, *Asplenium brenisorum*, &c. Others grow on the trunks of trees, on rocks, or on nearly perpendicular banks; for instance, *Polypodium pellucidum*, *P. lineare*, *P. Hookeri*, *P. sarmentosum*, *P. pseudo-grammitis*, *P. spectrum*, *P. bi-pinnatifidum*, *Asplenium furcatum*, *A. rhizophyllum*, *A. nidus*, &c.

The *Adiantum capillus veneris* grows best on a perpendicular or overhanging wall of bed rock, near running water, where the direct light of the sun rarely or never falls. It delights in the spray of water-falls. But it does very well as a house plant if it is kept from the sun's rays and saturated with moisture. I have also seen it growing within one-eighth of a mile of the sea, whence the trade wind was constantly blowing on it.

The *Acrostichums* grow from beds of moss on the trunks of trees, or on rocks or steep banks. They all require considerable elevation, especially *A. micradenium*, which is not often found below two thousand feet, and *A. conforme*, which is found from five to eight thousand feet. *A. reticulatum* ranges from one to four thousand feet, and *A. gorgoneum* and *A. squamosum* range from three to six thousand feet—the latter often more; but at great elevations it becomes quite freakish, being sometimes branched, or having an unusual number of fertile fronds, which are quite small.

In general, ferns are more densely scaly at great elevations—or, shall we say that only the very pululent species are usually found at great elevations. In this respect they somewhat resemble animals; those which are clothed with the thickest wool or fur being found in the coldest countries; while those destitute of wool or fur, and having a covering of hair, or other thin covering, are the inhabitants of hot countries.

The ferns notable for their thick covering at great elevations, are *Nephrodium filix-mas*, *N. rubiginosum*, *Aspidium Haleakalense*, *A. aculeatum*, *Dicksonia glauca*, *Polypodium crinale*, and *P. Hookeri*.

The *Hymenophyllums* grow in beds of moss on the trunks of trees, at an elevation of three to five thousand feet.

[To be Continued.]

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

WE have little in the way of news to comment on since our last, in spite of the fact of the arrival of a mail steamer during the week. True, the regular hebdomadal list of murders from Hawaii has been noticed by the other papers, but these little affairs have become so common of late that no public interest is caused by them; even the Hawaii Coroner's juries have become hardened, and consider the killing of a man while the perpetrator is in a state of mental aberration caused by drinking, as justifiable homicide; this reverses judicial precedent somewhat, but they doubtless have their reasons.

The scarcity of local excitement makes us almost long for a debate on the question of precedence in the prayers for the Royal family, (for ourselves we should be willing to be last in the list and no questions asked, so that we might be prayed for), or a fresh set-to between our respected contemporaries; even a new war in the Barracks would not be amiss, and our war correspondent should be instantly in field with swift relays of horses, etc.

THE late conspiracy to kill off the population by means of a supply of liquor at Wailuku, still hangs fire. The Government are at work in the matter. If the law can be so construed as to prohibit the sale of liquor outside of the published limits, the defeat of the attempt will be certain.

RUMOURS exist, if not news, among the aboriginals, of dreams of obscure meaning; of interpretations thereof of dark political portent, and of assistance from one of the European powers to the political hopes of certain supposed factions; considerable activity among riot circles is significant of the extent of popular belief in them.

* * * An' in amongst them rusted
The ole queen's arm that gran'ther Young
Fetched back from Concord busted.

American papers are full of the Centennial of the battle of Lexington, and everybody is reading graphic accounts of that most significant and fateful battle, as seen in the vista of one hundred years. It is an interesting feature of these accounts that American spread-eagleism of the typical Fourth of July oration is prominently absent, but a calm and manly expression prevails. A hundred years properly brings dignity and quiet confidence.

WE have to thank our local contemporaries for notices of our recent issues which we can construe as not unfavourable, although we are hardly justified in laying any further flattering unction to our own soul in the case of the *Gazette's* criticism, unless we view it in connection with what the *Advertiser* says. The latter journal remarks that the matter of the *ISLANDER* appears to keep time with its growth, while the *Gazette* hints at the possibility of our intellect becoming even more vigorous as we grow older. These complimentary sentences point to a future of such giant wisdom, that we entertain fears as to whether the world will be extensive enough for the *ISLANDER* of a coming age.

WE have had the honour of pointing out as a somewhat unusual fact that the *Daily Bulletin* of the 4th inst., announced in one issue the departure, arrival and projected departure of the steamer *Kilauea*. Now, with all due reference to the *Gazette*, we must remind that journal that the steamer does not break down every day, and that the occurrence of the three notices (all, of course, inspiredly correct) in a single *Bulletin* was therefore not a matter of ordinary occurrence. Since reading the *Gazette's* statement that the editor of the *ISLANDER* is "quite unable to comprehend the various marine announcements made," we confess to a constant cold shudder, lest the apparently open and straight forward language of the *Daily Bulletin* should really be employed to veil some mystery fraught with terrible consequences to Hawaii and the world at large. What can the *Bulletin* have meant?

REFERRING to a paragraph in the *Gazette* of the 5th inst., upon the desirability of obtaining a new steamer to replace or assist the *Kilauea*, we endeavoured to point out that it might be as advantageous for this Government to purchase a boat as to subsidize a foreign service; for while a foreign contractor would certainly look for some profit beyond mere interest upon his investment, Government would, possibly, in lieu of this profit, have more control over the movements of the vessel should state policy require it. We must politely, but with deep indignation, repudiate any intention to rap the *Gazette* over the knuckles, and remark that we were merely suggesting certain considerations upon the best means of effecting a result with regard to which the *Advertiser* prefers simply to state, more dogmatically, that it can and must be effected, and surely in spending public money

for public ends there are sometimes circumstances which should be "borne in mind." We shall always be happy to furnish explanations, nay dictionaries, when their necessity is so courteously alluded to.

A detachment of sailors from H. I. M. S. *Arcona* was landed on Wednesday evening and marched to the slope above Kulaokahua, where it went through some very interesting manoeuvres as a battalion of light infantry with two field batteries, in the presence of His Majesty and the Staff, the Acting Consul for Germany and a large assemblage of other spectators. After executing some of the rapid and precise evolutions of German platoon drill, a feigned attack took place upon the higher ground, a regular disposition being made of skirmishers and supports, under cover of whose advance guns were brought up into position. We do not see much of warfare, real or mimic, in these peaceful islands; but at a time when the military power of Germany is the latest object of universal marvel, even Honolulu turns out to see a scrap of "tactics."

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—May 2d.—Earthquake at Wailuku, 1 p. m., a considerable shock—was this felt anywhere else?

May 7th.—Drill of the *Arcona's* crew on the Esplanade at 9 a. m., which drew out a large concourse of people; pleasurable surprise expressed by many at the precision of several (to us) new military movements.—4 p. m., regular weekly drill of the *Pensacola's* crew on the city front.—Ball at the Hawaiian Hotel, in honor of the Captain and Officers of the *Arcona*.—Decline of the Minister of the Interior to grant Wailuku a Liquor License; universal approval of the fact.

May 8th.—7 a. m., dog "terrorem" reigns, especially when a policeman reins in a tagless dog with his lasso, and yanks it off to the Station-house.—P. M., remarkable scarcity of dogs.—Regular weekly concert by our Band at Emma Square.

May 9th.—Return of their Majesties, per *Kilauea*, to the surprise of citizens generally. Sixty-three great guns in consequence.—Arrest of two Chinamen for the robbery of about \$140.00 and three watches from some of their countrymen; robbers supposed to be the individuals connected with the Dillingham burglary.—9 p. m., arrival of steamer *Mikado*, with mails, passengers and freight, from San Francisco.

May 10th.—11 a. m., steamer *Mikado* sailed for the Colonies.—12 m., audience at the Palace for the presentation of Baron von Reibnitz and Officers of the *Arcona* to His Majesty.—5 p. m., boat race of *Arcona's* crews; said to have been a handsome affair, and won by the 2d cutter.—Hookup gathering at Queen Emma's for the reception of the Officers of the *Arcona*; the band was in attendance, after which hulas prevailed.—Departure of the *Pensacola* for a cruise around Hawaii.

May 11th.—Bartlett Saloon forfeited its bail of \$100 for selling liquor on Sunday to a native; evidently deeming discretion to be the better part of valor.—Visit of His Majesty to the *Arcona*, during which the crew went through considerable more gun practice than has generally been Honolulu's privilege to witness.—Departure of the *D. C. Murray* with a full cargo and

passenger list; such dispatch speaks volumes for the Captain and Agents of this favorite packet.—Grand review at Kulaokahua of the *Arcona's* crew, with sham fight, field-piece practice, &c., before His Majesty and Staff. It is very evident that our stranger friends have been putting their best foot forward during their stay, to captivate all skeptics, and have their visit long remembered with pleasant reminiscences.

May 12th.—Departure of the schooner *Legal Tender* with a full cargo of domestic produce for San Francisco, and like the *Murray*, with a mail; probably this equalizes responsibility, and will allow a fair race, as the trips of the two packets will be watched with interest.—Farewell to the *Arcona*, which sailed this p. m., for Mazatlan, en route for home.—Considerable murmur among the public, who want to know why the Bartlett Saloon is not sued on its bond as the Bank Exchange was?

May 14th.—The Gleaners' Musical and Tableaux Entertainment takes place at Buffum's Hall this evening.

THE PRESENT STATE OF OUR DIVORCE LAWS.

A recent discussion between our contemporaries of the *Advertiser* and *Gazette* left us in doubt whether any divorce is now possible to be obtained in the Courts of this Kingdom. A summary denial of that which Hawaiians, and foreigners as well, have seemed to regard as so precious a boon, if one can judge from the frequency of divorce suits in former years, ought not to be presumed on slight grounds. Now the fact is well understood to be, that the Legislature of 1874 in its wisdom intended to restore the old facility of gaining divorces, which existed prior to the Act of 1870. To accomplish this end, they enacted a Statute which, in its first section repeals the Act of 1870, in its second, re-enacts the Act of 1866, entitled "An Act to permit divorced persons to marry again," and in its third, repeals all laws inconsistent with itself.

Reference to the repealed Act of 1870, shows that it prescribed the causes and modes of procedure for divorce, and expressly repeals Sections 1323, 1324 and 1325 of Civil Code, and all Acts inconsistent with itself. The Sections referred to from the Civil Code prescribe certain causes for divorce. But here comes in the provision of the Civil Code, Section 20, that "the repeal of any law shall not be construed to revive any other law which has been repealed, unless it be so clearly expressed;" and the Act of 1874 does not clearly express a revival of the Acts repealed by the Act of 1870. This brings up the question whether the State, being one of the parties to the trilateral marriage contract, can so change the status and rights of the other contracting parties, that the right of divorce shall be entirely taken away. It strikes us that the country might not find much difficulty in holding that no such exercise of legislative action is constitutional. Certainly there are cases likely enough to have occurred, where parties would never have consented to enter into the marriage relation had they supposed it to be irrevocable from any cause. The construction which is here suggested is all the more probable, from its concurring with the obvious intent of the Act of 1874. It is unnecessary to "construe" the repealing Act of 1874 as reviving the Statutes in force prior to the repealed Act. There is now in force no Act which repeal the former Statutes. If the Code, in Section 20, provided that "The repeal of any law shall not revive any other law which has been repealed unless, &c.," then the Courts would simply have to say, the Act of 1870 repeal the former Divorce Acts, the Act

of 1874 does not revive them, and therefore they are not in force. Why not, as it is, say, the repealing Act of 1874 is *not required to be construed* as reviving the former Statutes, but they are left in force, because the law which repealed them is itself repealed, and for no other reason? The difficulties of any other conclusion, by which all divorce rights are destroyed, are certainly as hard to meet as are those presented by this mode of dealing with the question.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

IV.

Rights of the Conqueror.—Rejoicing over the Victory.—Causes of the Defeat, in the Internal Dissensions between the Opposing Chiefs.—Condition of the Conquered People.

To the Chief belongs the whole land;
To the Chief belongs the ocean and the land;
The night is his; the day is his;
For him are the seasons,—the winter, the summer,
The month, the seven stars of heaven now risen.
The property of Chiefs, (a) above and below, [land,
All things that float ashore, the bird driven upon the
The thick-shelled, broad-backed turtle, the dead whale
is cut up; (b)

The yearly Uhu (c) of the sea.
Let the Chief live forever! Evermore a Chief!
Let him be borne forth gloriously with the short gods
and the long gods. (d)

Let him go forth fearlessly, the Chief holding the Island.
Let the dance begin, dancing on the dancing ground.
Let the dancers rise and fall in ranks throughout the land;
The rising of this one and that one like the tiresome
road to Hilo, (e)

Passing on from ridge to ridge.
Kau and Puna are spoiled meat.
They quickly peck each other as broods of chickens; (f)
They quickly peck each other back and forth.
Wonderful is this their great disappointment;
Their pleasure is their shame in the greatness of their
suffering.

Alas for them in their disappointment!
Less disgrace to the lei, (g) had he fled to Kailua in Kona.
There is the great mistake; this exceeds all others;
This is the worst—all deaf with one accord;
There was nothing but deafness; windy Kau deaf at Keaa.
False is Puna at Leleapiki as seen at Nanawale.
Sandy Hilo blunders at Kalalau. (h)
From Opea to Hilopaliku—her hands are tied behind.
She stands ashamed, she wanders impoverished in the
mountains;

In the upland of Laa, in Paoole.
Unsettled, they stay on the land ready to be driven off;
Their bodies carried off, the land is useless.
Divided, they are placed in allotments, living by
sufferance.

a—Inferior chiefs. b—Cut up for the Chief. c—A fish that makes its appearance annually. d—The idols were carried with the High Chiefs when they traveled. e—The up and down features of the road from Hamakua to Hilo suggesting the movement in the national dance. f—Referring to dissensions between Keoua and Keawe-mauhili, the opposing chiefs to Kamehameha. g—Probably refers to the defeated chief, from the use of the word lei for insignia of rank in battle. h—The last four lines describe the demoralization of the enemy.

A SCHOOL OF AULD LANG SYNE.

Season, Winter.—Latitude, 44 North.

Fifty-seven years ago my parents having occasion to leave home for a few weeks, placed me in the family of a good deacon, whose children attended the village school. Thus, for a short time, I became one of the pupils of the school. The school-house was a wooden structure, on which the painter's brush had never come. It was perhaps 25 by 30 feet, the chimney with a large fire-place on one side. The front seat, on which the smaller scholars were seated crowded thick together, was without desks. This stretched along six or eight feet from the fire-place. From this, the seats and desks arose one above the other to the back part of the house. The larger boys built and kept up the fire by turns, for which they were entitled to the ashes produced on the preceding day, and this taken to the store was exchanged for paper, pencils, or quills. When the weather was cold, the fire was to be kindled as soon as it was light, and even then it was often so cold at the back part of the house that the scholars on the upper seats could with difficulty hold their slate pencils, their fingers were so numb and stiff.

The school hours were from nine to twelve and from one to four. As most of the scholars brought their dinner, they had a good time to play during the intermission.

The studies of the school were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. In those days, neither singing, or geography had been introduced into the common schools, though Morse's Geography was sometimes used as a reading book. Scholars studying arithmetic were not formed into classes; but each plodded along alone, as best he could, going to the teacher whenever he needed help.

The manner of studying grammar was to commit Murray's Grammar to memory, or at least, the parts printed in larger type, each one reciting separately, and when all this was learned, the pupils were formed into classes to parse, or rather, were received into a class already formed. In parsing, the scholar was to take a word and tell what he knew about it; if a noun, to tell the number, person, case and gender, &c., and so of the other parts of speech. If he parsed his word correctly, it was all right, he never was asked the *why* or the *wherefore*, so little he understood the principles of grammar which he had committed to memory, that, in studying his lesson, he depended on the dictionary to determine what part of speech any particular word might be.

During the half hour devoted to writing, the teacher was busily employed in mending pens, for at that time, steel and gold pens had never been heard of.

I learned then that some of the smartest, most energetic boys were very poor scholars. There was Jim Steward, nineteen or twenty years of age, six feet high, who would have a line stretched so that he could walk under it, and then he would leap over it, and he surpassed in all athletic exercises, but in school studies, there was hardly any advance from year to year. After leaving the town school, he attended the academy for a time, but he never got through reduction in arithmetic, and he never attempted the mysteries of English grammar.

It was not to be expected that boys could get much of an education in those circumstances, as they seldom attended the summer school after they were nine or ten years old, and the winter school continued only twelve weeks,

and then we are to take into the account how superficial was the manner of teaching.

The wages of school masters was from ten to twenty dollars a month and board, in small districts, boarding round in all the families. School mistresses received from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents a week, and board.

Occasionally an evening was devoted to spelling school. This was always anticipated with much satisfaction by the scholars, and frequently others would be present, and perhaps participate in the mental contest. Two having been appointed "to choose sides," and the first choice having been determined by lot, the spellers were speedily divided into two equal parts, then the contest commenced, all standing. The teacher pronounced the words, and each one spelled in turn. When a scholar missed a word, he was to sit down, and his part was done. Like a disabled gladiator, he must retire from the contest. He was vanquished. Thus when all of one side were forced to take their seats, the other side continued to spell till the last one missed. The first one chosen was generally Hannah Dascomb, a girl of about a dozen years, whose memory was such that she could recite whole columns of words in Webster's Spelling Book, and would often continue to spell some time after all the rest were seated. This exercise generally closed about nine o'clock; but one evening the teacher permitted the scholars to try twice on a word, and then the spelling continued to about midnight.

I have many reminiscences reaching back half a century or more; but it may not be profitable to reproduce for the ISLANDER.

SENEX.

"CHRIST IN ART."

A new book of the above title is before us, with one hundred full page illustrations of incidents in the life of Christ, besides numerous expository engravings in the text. The large engravings are from designs of the famous Alexander Bida, a Christian Jew. To read the life of Christ from these pictures, is to come into an influence of no ordinary power. To examine these pages, following out the frequent and thrilling events of the Master's life, is to turn with Joseph and Mary away from the Pyramids, bearing the exiled babe back to the dangers of its birth-place in Palestine; it is to be one of the audience in the Temple when the child, with his earnest face and his simple truth, was too much for the Rabbi's with their occult sciences; it is to be a listener again in the same Temple when the Master called attention to the great and beautiful stones of this unequaled edifice and calmly foretold to the furious and sneering Jews its utter destruction; and again, it is to see Judas with his perfectly selfish face, give, in the glare of the torches which light up the calm, sweet countenance of the Master, his fatal kiss. It is impossible in our space to do justice to these interesting engravings, but we may mention some that are specially impressive. "Jesus and the Christ;" he is telling the disciples "how in Heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father," and he holds the hand of a beautiful boy who looks intently into his face charmed into confidence and love by the gracious presence. "Jesus at the house of Mary and Martha" is a picture of the home in Bethany, in which the peculiar traits of the two sisters are vividly portrayed, while affection for their guest is credited to them in equal shares. The departure and return of the prodigal son gives, in two pictures, a study of tragic contrasts; in the one the pomp of riches and power, in the other, the moving eloquence of humiliation, repentance and forgiveness. And then the graphic delineations of the events of the last days;—in the garden, at the trial, the crucifixion, the grave and after the rising again. Saddest of all seems the view of the crowd returning to Jerusalem after the crucifixion; on the hill, outlined against the dark sky, deserted, except by the

few faithful ones, are the three crosses with Christ and the thieves; nearer by is the division of the raiment. The gloom of the time shrouds and darkens everything, the crowd, the walls of Jerusalem, the whole landscape.

Not least of the attractions of this work, is the text, which is a reduction of the four Gospels into one continuous narrative, by Edward Eggleston; the whole being the language of the Gospels without addition, and leaving out all repetition. One scarcely realizes, at first thought, the service done to Bible readers by such an arrangement, faithfully performed. It is a sort of fifth Gospel, more complete and so more practically valuable than any of the others.

The book is sold by subscription, by Mr. I. R. Mitchell, of this place, agent for J. B. Ford & Co.

A HONOLULU INVENTION.

The mail which left us, per *Legal Tender*, took from here the completing papers,—specifications and oath—together with a small working model of an Improved Tobacco Cutting Machine to Messrs. Munn & Co., Patent Solicitors, New York, for depositing in the Patent Office at Washington,—the invention of Mr. J. S. Gurney, of this city. It gives us pleasure to place on record the fact, that we have inventive genius here, which has succeeded in getting up a machine that many others have failed in; i. e., a machine that can be regulated to cut any kind of navy, soft pressed, or leaf tobacco to any required grade, from coarse smoking to fine chewing, and also that these can be made at a moderate expense, and in various sizes, from the small one for private use to larger sizes for store or factory use, to be worked by hand or steam power.

We are not "smokists," and perhaps can not appreciate the convenience, value, and other strong points of the above-mentioned invention; but those who profess to know, say that Mr. Gurney has got a "big thing."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Exceptional, Exceptionally.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I notice that the above words are coming into use of late, and I am puzzled to know the precise idea attached to them by those who employ them. They are evidently derived from "except," to leave out, to exclude. The "Unabridged" defines "*exceptional*, forming an exception; exception." "*Exception*, including, making, or being an exception."

We read that "David Livingstone possessed, in the rough, qualities that were as grand as they were *exceptional* in their grandeur." Does this mean that Livingstone's qualities were, without exception, the grandest ever possessed by mortals?

"Topics of *exceptional* importance." Does this mean topics important without exception? Hardly I think. What does it mean? "*Exceptionally* prosperous career." If this means *prosperous in a high degree*, or *very prosperous*, why did not the writer say so? or does he speak of a career that forms an exception in prosperity, a career prosperous beyond all other careers?

It seems to me that these words, as they are used, are not in good taste.

INQUIRER.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY is noted for its attempt to lead and control public sentiment in matters of definition and spelling, rather than to offer those definitions and ways of spelling which common occupation has authorized; as a consequence it is not always reliable as an authority in lexicology. General use authorizes the above use of the word "*exceptional*;" Webster's Dictionary does not. The word is a convenient one for emphasis, and without meaning, absolutely "*forming an exception*," approximates to such a definition, as, *forming almost an exception*.

Which is correct, *Bouquet*, or *Boquet*?—*Bouquet*.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, May 13th, 1875.

The general business activity noted in our last issue has extended up to the present time of writing. The arrival and departures of the several vessels during the week have been the main cause, and having had a "feast" of stir and bustle we can now lay back and endure the "famine" which is said to be characteristic of Honolulu and in fact the Islands, it being generally "all, or nothing." This may be our condition for a while so far as business connected with export is concerned, though we continue on the even tenor of our way with more buoyant hopes.

Mr. E. P. Adams held a sale of cattle on Saturday last, of the H estate, which brought fair rates, considering; and on Tuesday held a credit sale of Chinese Merchandise to close consignments and make way for fresh supplies shortly expected. We quote prices as follows: 100 rolls contract matting at \$3.62½; 50 chests tea at 20@21½¢ ½ lb. Manila rope at 19c, small at 28½c.

The arrival on Sunday night last of steamer Mikado brings us San Francisco dates to May 1st with New York and London telegrams to April 30th.

There had been an improved change noted in the San Francisco Market in Sugars, though other articles of our Island produce had a reverse tendency. From the *S. F. Commercial Herald* we make the following quotations:

SUGAR—The supplies of Hawaiian per Unkel Braesig and D. C. Murray, sell readily at full rates. We note free sales of Hawaiian, in lots, to the trade within range of 8@10c, according to quality. Extra washed sold at 10½@11c, the latter paying five cents duty.

MOLASSES—The supply of Hawaiian molasses is inconsiderable, and prices entirely nominal.

COFFEE—Considerable purchases of Central American had been made for Chicago and St. Louis, and was quoted at 17@18c, according to quality.

RICE—Market well supplied with China, which had come in freely, and was quoted at 5½@6½c; Hawaiian table at 7@7½c.

PULU—50 bales sold at auction, "as is" at 7c. ½ lb.

HIDES—Prices remain low in sympathy with Eastern markets; dry, usual selections, 18c; wet, salted, at 8½@9c, time.

TALLOW—Market overstocked and sales light at 6½@7½c ½ lb.

WOOL—Receipts have been free, and the market has suffered a decline of fully two cents per pound; good to choice quoted at 19@24c; burry and defective wools, neglected, quotable at 16@19c; full wool, quite unsaleable at 10@12½c. ½ lb.

Our imports for the week have been about 200 tons assorted merchandise, per Mikado, from San Francisco, while our exports embrace 609 pkgs sugar, 75 bales pulu and 44 pkgs lime juice, by the same vessel to the Colonies, valued at \$3,917 60; 239 pkgs sugar, 40 bbls molasses, 65 head cattle, 7 horses, 30 bales hay, 25 cases liquors and 2 coils rope to Tahiti, per W. H. Allen, valued at \$2,680 16; and to San Francisco per D. C. Murray and Legal Tender, 8,889 pkgs sugar, 578 bags rice, 31 pkgs curiosities, 50 bbls guano, 38 casks sperm oil, 36 bbls goat skins, and 330 bunches bananas, valued at \$68,192 51.

The brig W. H. Allen changed hands while in port, R. B. Chave and H. Schneider being the purchasers, and will continue in the Tahiti trade.

Our harbor is now about bare of shipping: The bark Ka Moi, loading for Bremen, and the brig Morning Star, refitting for a mission cruise, are the only square rigged vessels in port.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- May 8—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 8—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 8—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, from Maui.
 8—Schr Liliu, from ports on Oahu.
 8—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
 9—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 9—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 9—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hilo, and way ports.
 9—Schr Midado, Moore, 8 days and 8 hours from San Francisco.
 11—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Wailua, Oahu.
 13—Schr Hattie, Kim, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 13—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina.
 14—British brig Robert Cowan, from Sydney, to Theo H Davies,

DEPARTURES.

- May 6—Am ship Garnet, Oliver, for Jarvis Island.
 7—Schr Manukawai, Kaluaao, for Kona, Hawaii.
 7—Am ship Ida Lily, Blanchard, for Enderbury Island.
 8—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, for ports on Oahu.
 8—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 10—Schr Mikado, Moore, for Auckland and Sydney.
 10—U S S Pensacola, Gherardi, for Hilo.
 10—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 10—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 10—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 11—Am bark D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
 11—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 11—Brig W H Allen, Chave, for Tahiti.
 12—Schr Liliu, for Koolau.
 12—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
 12—Am Schr Legal Tender, Winding, for San Francisco.
 12—Ger Corvette, Arcona, Reibnitz, for Mazatlan.
 13—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Bark Edward H Kingman, hence Nov. 11, 1874, for Cork via the Guano Islands, was abandoned at sea Feb. 16th; crew landed at Queenstown on the 20th.
 Bark Edward James, hence March 11th, arrived at Hongkong April 23th.
 Bark Delaware, hence March 20th, for Victoria, arrived April 15th.
 Barkentine J A Falkenburg, hence April 9th, for Portland, arrived April 29th.
 Schooner Good Templar, hence April 9th, arrived at San Francisco April 29th, 20 days passage.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

British strmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due May 28.
 British strmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 3.
 U S S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is nearly due.
 —bark Kvik, from Hongkong, to Chulan & Co, to sail April 1st.
 American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, to sail April 16.
 —bark Cedar, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, to sail the latter part of April.
 American ship Marianne Nottebohm, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, was to leave shortly after the steamer.
 Am ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, to leave the latter part of May.
 Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck, to sail about the middle of April.
 French Corvette Infernet is shortly expected.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ISLANDER.)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25th, 1875.

The *Mikado* arrived here on the 11th inst., making the run from Honolulu in 7 days 13 hours, the shortest on record.

The Golden Gate Park Commissioners have received from King Kalakaua, through Consul Severance, a fine assortment of Hawaiian plants.

Colonel Forney of the U. S. Marine Corps, writing from Honolulu to the Director of the Centennial Exposition, says, the King is not only making efforts to have Hawaii well represented at the Centennial, but that he will attend it himself in person, accompanied by his escort and the Band.

A late number of *Hearth and Home*, (March 13th), contains a sketch of the new obelisk in memory of Captain Cook, erected last November, at Kaawaloa, Hawaii.

Adelaide Miller ("Waiolioli, the Hawaiian songstress," as the bills style her,) gave a concert last week, at which she sang several *meles*, in native costume.

In response to inquiry by telegraph by prominent business houses of this city in regard to the actual condition of the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. John L. Cadwallader replied that "the treaty must await further action at the hands of Congress, before it can go into operation." It would have been more satisfactory, if the reason why had been added, for, says the *S. F. Commercial Herald*, "all other formalities having been complied with, it now only requires, to give it full effect, the signature of His Majesty King Kalakaua, and then be returned to Washington, so that President Grant can make proclamation of the fact. After a fair review of the whole question, we feel quite satisfied, that the treaty is not subject to the action of next Congress."

F. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30th, 1875.

Upon opening the package received last mail, containing files of the *ISLANDER*, I mentally inquired, "What will be the fate of this journalistic enterprise?" There is no reason why it should not prove all that its most ardent admirers could wish for,—if conducted with any degree of ambition. The remark has often been made, in my hearing, that Honolulu was too small to support

even two papers, and that there is not material enough floating around with which to manufacture that most desirable article—local news. I have come to the conclusion that this is an error. Not only is there considerable material always at hand, but there is also valuable talent as well; so there is no reason, because other similar enterprises have fallen through—perhaps for want of the proper ambition to make them a success—that the ISLANDER shall not become a permanent institution. In the first place, its appearance could not have been made at a more appropriate time—for with the passage of the long-wished-for Reciprocity Treaty, a new era of things will be inaugurated. In the second place, although the people of the Islands have been sometimes credited by those who do not know them, with being rather slow, in comparison to older and more prosperous communities, it is a conspicuous fact, that any worthy enterprise has generally met with all the support that could be desired. In the third place, to prove that the people of the Islands are a reading community, equal to any of its size elsewhere, let any one make a note of the amount of news-matter landed on your wharves upon the arrival of the Frisco steamer, and they will be quite as much surprised as were several former residents, not many weeks since, who were watching the preparations for the departure of the steamer, when they discovered that the news-matter consigned to the two agents in Honolulu,—not including mail-matter—amounted to more than half a ton weight! So taking everything into consideration, I think the chances are quite favorable—judging from the numbers received to date—for the editorial sanctum becoming the store-room of numerous volumes of the ISLANDER.

I learn that the next steamer will take the Wheeler and De Glorion Combination Troupe to the Colonies, and it is possible they may give a performance at Honolulu.—The Lingard's are also reported as moving Australia-ward shortly, and Madame Ristori, the celebrated Tragedienne, supported by a company of twenty-eight persons. In the event of time allowing a performance by this latter company, while en route, the people of Honolulu will enjoy a rare treat.

It was my intention to have furnished the readers of the ISLANDER with a general letter by this mail, but circumstances have interfered to prevent it, so I will close, with excellent promises for the future. J. F. T.

HAWAIIAN CRYPTOGRAMS. No 2.

BY EDWARD BAILEY.

Some CHARACTERISTICS of ferns are strongly marked, as, for instance, their general form, their difference of root, and their having a trunk, or the destitution of one.

Some ferns are entire, as *Polypodium spectrum*, *P. Hookeri*, *P. lineare*, *Ophioglossum pendulum* and *concinnum*; the *Acrostichums*, *Vettari regida* and *Asplenium nidus*.

Others are remarkable for being very minutely divided. Such are *Asplenium aspidioides*, *A. dissectum*, *Trichomanes mei folium*, *Davallia tennifolia*, &c.

The fronds of some are broadly deltoid; others are lanceolate, being long and pointed at the ends and swelling in the middle. Such are *Polypodium macrophyllum*, *Asplenium deparioides*, *Nephrodium globuliferum*—which is sometimes eight feet long—and many others.

Others again are lenear, like grass, for which some kinds are easily mistaken, as for instance *Vottari* and *Ophioglossum*.

Some ferns grow in dense tufts, like *Pellaea ternifolia*, *Asplenium trichomanes*, *A. monanthemum* and *Polypodium tamariscinum*.

Of others a very large class are grouped together in more open masses, but without any distinct trunk. Among them are *Asplenium caudatum*, *A. affine*, *A. gemmiferum*, in fact, quite a large part of the *Aspleniums*, which are a very large genus; the *Davallias* also and *Aspidiums*, *Acrostichums*, *Doodias*; &c.

A large number, though they have no elongated trunk, grow from a common centre, as *Polypodiums unidentatum*, *crinale*, *Sandwicense*, *Hillebrandii*; *Asplenium nidus*, *deparioides*, *sylvaticum*, *aspidioides*, *affine*, *nitidum* and *Sandwichianum*; also, *Nephrodium filix mas*, *globuliferum*, *cicutarium*, *latifrons*, *squamigerum*, *glabrum* and *rubiginosum*; *Lindsaya erecta* and *Pteris quadriaurita*.

Those remarkable for a thick trunk, some of which grow tall like trees, in fact are more or less arborescent, are the various species of *Dicksonia* or *Cibotium*, and most of the *Sadleriae*; while a few others take a short trunk, for instance *Asplenium brevisarum*, *Trichomanes meifolium* and *Pteris excelsa*.

Quite a large number grow at regular intervals on a rhizome, or, as it is erroneously called, a root running along under the surface of the ground, or on its surface, or on rocks, or the trunks of trees—sometimes at a height of forty or more feet.

The *Pteris aquilina*, or common brake, is an instance of one having its rhizome running under the surface; also *Polypodium punctatum*, and the variety *Hillebrandii* of *P. tamariscinum*; while those having the rhizome running on the surface and on rocks and tree trunks are quite numerous. Among them may be mentioned *Polypodium spectrum*, *pellucidum* and *tamariscinum*; *Trichomanes radicum* and *T. Surchnatianum*.

A few ferns run into long vines, much interwoven, very seriously impeding the pedestrians progress. Such are all the *Gleichenias* and *Polypodium Keraudrenianum*.

Another circumstance marking variety in ferns is the elevation of the stipe or stem to the frond or leaf. In some the stipe is joined to the frond at a greater or less angle, as in *Pteris aquilina*, *Asplenium brevisorum*, *Marattia Douglasii*; in others the rachis, or that part of the stem which continues on through the frond, does so in a straight line with the stipe, making no angle. This is the case with a very large number having the lanceolate shape, in many of which however the upper part of the frond bows gracefully over.

[To be Continued.]

RELIGIONISTS.

The word religionist has come into common use in late years to define a character that seeks religion rather as a profession than for its own sake, or, in other words, one who is religious from motives of self-interest and as a means to a personal end.

Those temptations are the most dangerous that are the most subtle, and the least suspected of being temptations at the time of their influence upon us. To the majority of well bred people temptations to the commission of great crimes are but slight, or do not exist, while they easily fall into such sins as covetousness, evil-speaking and the harboring of low resentments. In like manner also the sin of hypocrisy perhaps is successfully avoided by many who fall heels over head into the sin of being a religionist, which might be called religionism, were a new word to be coined on this subject. This is the more natural because hypocrisy, which is the deliberate deception of others, stands so clearly out as a hateful and execrable sin, while being a religionist, which is mainly a process of self-deception, does not force itself upon

the attention of the actor as a sin at all, but on the contrary he is impressed with a sense of virtue and personal deserts.

Absolute unselfishness and self-sacrifice is the leading principle of Christianity, and this feature removes it from all the other great religions of the earth by an impassable gulf; those religions which have their origin and owe their authority and permanency to the human dread of an unknown future, and the shrewd, selfish willingness of men to sacrifice the scanty present for the boundless future—not *self-sacrifice*, but sacrifice for the sake of self.

If the great spiritual principle that is to define the sheep and the goats, and divide them, can be placed in the narrow confines of a word that human lips may utter, it is in the word unselfishness, or self-sacrifice, or as St. Paul called it, charity. No faultless theology, no magnificent list of good works can make up in the least degree for this want: the goats cannot pass for sheep by wearing wool, or by sheep-like behavior. The religionist forgets all this. He is shrewd, looks out for number one; he believes that honesty is the best policy, and therefore he is honest. He believes earnestly in something called Heaven and something called Hell, and he is anxious to have admittance to the former place when he dies—at any rate to avoid the latter; and he believes he can affect this by being moral, religious: by being correct in his creed, and by the performance of good works. On the same principle that he carefully invests his money, or insures his house against fire, he in these ways, as he thinks, invests in the future life and insures the safety of his soul. He chooses the Christian religion in preference to the other religions, not because he cares for its glorious principle of charity, but because he has the most confidence in it, otherwise, being a Pagan at heart, he would be equally well satisfied with Moham-medanism, Buddhism, or the worship of fire. But he believes that Christ is the all-powerful King of the Universe, and so he serves him enough to ensure the favors he desires and no more. We have no word or phrase in the English language that so well expresses the true nature of the religionist as that familiar and scornful Hawaiian word, *hoopillimeaa*; he is a spiritual *Hoopillimeaa*. A curse to the church, a scandal to the Christian name.

Skillfully made counterfeit money is more dangerous than poor and easily detected imitations of current coin. So religionists, even more than conscious hypocrites, are dangerous, because they are such careful outward imitations of christian character that they are not easily detected by human judgment in their circulation, so to speak, as the real thing; and so Christianity as a principle before the world suffers, and its high standard of unselfishness is lowered.

The burden of this state of things rests in part upon the false and unchristian teaching of many trusted ministers and authors of religious books, and in part on the mistaken methods of admission of candidates into churches, making intellectual correctness in theological belief, rather than character, the test.

Better deprive the church of its vast and magnificent array of numbers—let it discharge all camp-followers, all who march in its ranks from hope of spoil, and reduce the mighty hosts of its armies to the merest handful, if so it be, like the three hundred men of Gideon, they shall all be men of war, sifted of all who are fearful, of all who care less for the Master than themselves. Then shall the Kingdom of Heaven come on Earth, and the forces of evil shall be scattered like the countless num-

bers of the Madianitish host, before the lamps, pitchers and trumpets in the hands of their few valiant foes. God cares not for numbers, but for heart-sacrifice. He was the Lord of Hosts before men existed.—*Maile Wreath*.

LEXINGTON.—1775.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

No maddening thirst of blood had they,
No battle-joy was theirs, who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways;
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain,
They saw not, what to us is plain,
That God would make man's wrath his praise.

No seers were they, but simple men;
Its vast results the future hid:
The meaning of the work they did
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

Swift as their summons came they left
The plow mid-furrow standing still,
The half-ground corn grist in the mill,
The spade in earth, the ax in cleft.

They went where duty seemed to call,
They scarcely asked the reason why;
They only knew they could but die,
And death was not the worst of all!

Of man for man the sacrifice,
Unstained by blood save theirs, they gave.
The flowers that blossomed from their grave
Have sown themselves beneath all skies.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,
And shattered slavery's chain as well;
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

That fateful echo is not dumb:
The nations listening to its sound
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,
The holier triumphs yet to come,—

The bridal time of Law and Love,
The gladness of the world's release,
When, war-sick, at the feet of Peace
The hawk shall nestle with the dove!—

The golden age of brotherhood
Unknown to other rivalries
Than of the mild humanities,
And gracious interchange of good,

When closer strand shall lean to strand,
Till meet, beneath saluting flags,
The eagle of our mountain crags,
The lion of our Motherland!

—*Atlantic Monthly*.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

If the present rage for spelling continues long, the prospect will be a dreary one for those middle-aged journalists, ourselves among the number, who, in default of the new ideas which neither love nor money can buy in these quiet islands, have occasionally to furnish the public with mild criticisms upon the orthographical idiosyncracies of their contemporaries. The outside world little knows how opportune to one man is an occasional orthographical blunder on the part of another. But it is to be hoped that the sad consequences may be avoided in time which seem likely to ensue from the system of associating spelling matches with "ice-cream festivals." "festival" on the favorite authority of the late unabridged Dr. Webster, means "the time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious;" and "ice-cream" according to the same distinguished lexicographer, is flavored cream or custard-materials (whatever they are) congealed by a freezing mixture. It may be held desirable to celebrate the excited stumble of some unlucky wight, whose spelling in calmer moments would be unimpeachable by devouring great quantities of the above-named dread mystery, whose very description in the Dictionary sends a shiver through the enquirer's frame; but, should this state of things continue, an accurate acquaintance with Queen's English, or King's, will presently, we fear, become synonymous with dyspepsia and hypochondria.

To such an extent has the spelling mania prevailed that it is impossible to walk up any important thoroughfare without incurring grave risk of being knocked into the gutter by some enthusiastic mortal dashing bareheaded out of his office "with a new word," or being run over by furious drivers in search of the latest edition of Webster; it is supposed that a great deal of money has been drawn from the Treasury and from the ordinary channels of commerce to change hands in connection with the excitement of the day, and the ice manufacturers are being worked to death.

Whether orthography, as a passion, can be considered so dangerous as excessive drinking, we will not stay to enquire. But rhetoric, a sister-art, appears to

be not without danger, if we may believe the *New York Nation* of March 25th. That paper contains a letter, over the signature M. A. K., asserting that rhetoric as generally taught "has not produced a class of thinking men," although there are many "of superb rhetorical power." Who knows what intimate connection may exist between rhetoric, "The way of putting things," and credit mobiliers, salary-grabs, carpet-bags and canal contracts? An article in the same paper, with reference to the late Mr. John Mitchell of Tipperary, says of that gentleman that "his career furnishes a striking illustration of the dangers of rhetoric uncontrolled by good sense, a good conscience, and sound mental training. He discovered his powers in that direction when first beginning, with fair prospects, the practice of an honorable and useful calling, which he thereupon abandoned and became a writer for the press; and he was really a master in the art of expression, and might, if he had had the qualities above-named, have rendered great service to various good causes as a journalist. But his eloquence speedily made him drunk, then mad, and he became a raging blatherskite, who spouted all over the world, without convincing anybody or appeasing anybody, or throwing any light on any of the problems by which human society is vexed." The article closes by suggesting that if a good rabid temperance tract were taken, the word "rhetoric" might not inappropriately be substituted in it for "alcohol."

The cacoethes scribendi which leads us all at times to rush into print as correspondents with a number of "Now, sirs," and no name, is occasionally productive of useful interest. A letter to last Saturday's *Advertiser*, signed by a "A Share-holder," asks very reasonably, that financial statements should be made to the holders of Hotel Bonds, upon whose stock the semi-annual interest for three years and a half has not yet been paid. We understand that the Treasury Office is placed regularly in possession of the accounts of the Hotel, and, whether or not the enterprise has proved profitable, the request of a share-holder will, we feel sure, lead the office to afford to any one interested at least a statement of the financial position of the undertaking.

A LATE item says that the Spaniards are anxious for peace. We do not believe it; or if it is true, it is because the war is becoming quiet and monotonous, and they want peace in which to get up a more imposing revolution. Spaniards are constitutionally

averse to peace. The educational measure of the government threatens to stir up a new revolution. We give Alfonso ninety days to abdicate. Germany has recognized him in so friendly a way probably for the sake of having a better chance at the Pope. Cuba's chances are better than ever. The gallant Cubans deserve their freedom and independence. The world will welcome their final triumph.

AN instance of a less useful application of the correspondent's pen is shown in a communication in the same number of the *Advertiser*, signed "A. B. C.;" for, granting that factions are in a state of such excited imaginativeness as to view the polite attention of "a foreign official" and the *Arcona's* officers in the light of a political move, the less the matter is aired in public the better, both for the sake of order and for the avoidance of undeserved and unmeant criticism.

THE *Gazette* is still calling attention to the necessity that the steamer *Kilauea* should be quickly assisted or relieved; and, in justice to schooner owners, as well as the public, we think that the intention of Government on this subject should be manifested.

NOTHING has lately transpired to shake the tolerable degree of certainty with which the Reciprocity Treaty is looked for. In the United States the measure is by no means unpopular, and Senator Sargent's laurels appear to derive part of their greenness from his connection with so liberal a measure. But here, while of course the advantages likely to accrue to ourselves from the Treaty are manifold and almost unmixed, a good deal of anxiety must nevertheless be felt as to the best means of replacing in the National Treasury the duties about to be abandoned. That the Government is already preparing the rudiments of a budget we doubt not, and nothing can definitely be promised with regard to a bill which will have to be submitted to the football of a popular Legislature; but some indications of a probable policy are restlessly looked for and will conduce greatly to a sense of commercial security.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—May 14th.—Reported attempted robbery at the Custom House last night; no damage done, and nobody hurt.—Considerable injury done to gardens on Hotel street by some person or persons undertaking to trans-plant trees surreptitiously by moon-light. "Where's the police?"—Arrival of the *Robert Cowan*, with coals, bags, &c., from Sydney, 59 days passage.—Gleaners' Entertainment at Buffum's Hall to a very full house.

May 15th.—Inauguration of a new Base Ball interest; introductory game on the Esplanade.—Departure of bark *Ka Moi* with a full cargo of domestic produce, for Bremen.—Music by the Band, as usual, at Emma Square.—Parties interested met at the residence of Mr. H. M. Whitney to arrange for the proposed Spelling Match and Ice Cream Festival for the benefit of the Bethel Organ Fund; after the usual discussion necessary to new matters, Hon. A. S. Hartwell was elected umpire, who will have the three W Dictionaries as

standards, Webster's, Worcester's and Walker's, so that an unfortunate, although he, or she, has but one chance to spell, has the three chances of being right. Mr. L. McCully was chosen as propounder; Messrs. H. L. Sheldon and G. H. Dole as leaders; and the two best men or women will have an Unabridged Dictionary and a copy of "Christ in Art." No Leather Medals or Cabbages mentioned.—Amateur rowing match between the boats Honolulu and Pensacola, which was fairly won by the former—try it again Pensacola.

May 16th.—Mr. Git Moon, the new Chinese Colporteur, held services this evening at the Bethel to a large audience of his countrymen.

May 17th.—Spelling and Base Ball mania pervades the community. Challenges are frequent in the former, and the merits of the latter are well put forth.

May 18th.—Everybody, more or less, interested in Dictionaries.—Preliminary trial of the new Ramie machine, with satisfactory results, i. e., it does its work, so far, as well as the inventor, who is also the manufacturer, expects.

May 19th.—Matches making up for the coming Spelling Bee; interest, apparently, at fever heat.—A movement is under way for a Complimentary Ball and Reception at the Hawaiian Hotel, by the citizens, to Admiral Almy, Captain Gheradi and officers of the *Pensacola* on their return.—Parties interested in Base Ball matters met this evening for organization, and elected the following officers: A. J. Cartwright, President; A. W. Carter, Vice President; Jas. W. Robertson, Secretary; name of the Club not yet decided on.

May 20th.—Champion spellers at a premium for the classes for this evening's match, which resulted in Mrs. E. P. Church taking the first prize, a Webster's Unabridged, and Mr. C. J. Lyons the second prize, Christ in Art.

THE GLEANERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Buffum's Hall was the centre of intense interest last Friday evening, on the occasion of the musical and tableau entertainment by the Missionary Gleaners' Society, in which they were assisted by several amateurs.

The hall was packed at an early hour, even to standing room, so much so as to make it close and uncomfortable; which fact interfered much with the musical portion of the programme, both vocal and instrumental. This was observed in the Violin and Piano Duett Introductory Overture, which, though well rendered, failed to fill the house, and then gave way acceptably to the Tableau of the Sleeping Beauty. We could not help admiring the selection of the heroine, as the fact would have revealed the name had it been withheld from the programme. The Statuary Tableau representing Chastity, Peace and Temperance was admirably rendered, and consequently was so well received that the scene endured several repetitions. In the Quartette which followed the amateurs labored under several disadvantages that were so apparent that we could protest against requiring any one to sing under like circumstances. Among the pieces which followed, the Dame's School looked the very picture of pent up mischief—as doubtless it was—and the various scenes in Past and Present represented a local matter of national interest, viz., Reciprocity. The Duett (piano) by Miss Carrie Castle and Miss Mosely, of William Tell, which preceded this last scene, was well rendered, but deserved a better instrument.

The short intermission was succeeded by music from a quartette of some of our most popular amateur singers who gave with fine effect the "Dream of Home." Then the curtain rose on one of the most beautiful

tableaux of the evening, a typical representation of the organization, to which we are indebted for the evening entertainment. A numerous band of fair Gleaners in the variegated costumes of the Orient strayed about, or sat and reclined in picturesque attitudes, in a field of newly-reaped grain, where, one was tempted to believe the bountiful Boaz had been commanding the young men to let fall some handfulls on purpose. And whether the maidens worked or rested, a tide of melody rose on high from their overflowing hearts. The two duetts "See the Pale Moon," and "Sunset," were both artistically rendered, and received, as was meet, enthusiastic applause. The Tableau "Queen Vashti" was a brilliant picture in the way of costumes, but the accessories had not enough of regal splendor to make the scene complete. The "Song of Seven" was recited with creditable distinctness of utterance for the most part. The rural scene of the mother with her children in the field was especially charming. Four lovely little birds of immortality engaged with artless innocence in the congruous task of arranging bouquets of bright flowers, while the youthful mother meditated on the fact that she was "seven times four" that day, as if she were hardly able to believe it, and we think the audience generally were quite as incredulous.

Thus closed one of the most successful entertainments ever given by the young folks of Honolulu, and must have been gratifying to them and all parties interested, and for the excellent management thereof much credit is due Miss Dickson; and should they accede to the general call for a repetition of the entertainment we would wish them as financial a success.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

V.

The Results of Victory.—Character of the Conqueror.—Measures taken for Healing the Ravages of War.—Generous Treatment of the Defeated.—Personal Appearance of Kamehameha.

This has grown into an island sacrifice, O Chief,
O Malelekuala, O Pokikaina, O Kahuaole, O Naka,
O Kahae, (a) son of Kahakili, the offering prayer is now made,

The sacrifice of the one great Father is proclaimed aloud;
The fresh glories of his kingdom
Are drawn along before him as a dead body slain in battle;

They are dragged hither, the districts are drawn with ropes.

Who is the person, O Chief, now to be offered in sacrifice?
Let the multitude shout aloud, we, I and Kupapalani
From above is the man to offer this sacrifice.

What sacrifice is this? A sacrifice of the island.

The chief has a royal robe, a royal shoot his offspring.
The night-prayer and the day-prayer belongs to the priest declaring ancient times.

It belongs to the god to reveal the long past; it is for the people to sustain the land everywhere. [war.]

The Chief offered a sacrifice, (b) the island was free from
The Chief offered Una in sacrifice, the small land of Kapueokahi.

The heavens are dry, the earth is burnt, the pits have no moisture,

At night there are no floating clouds.

The torches of the lands are set up, the sea moss (c)
stands erect in honor of the Chief.

To the pious one, to the Chief belongs the island,

To the resident under Ku, a chief greatly beloved by Lono,

The favorite of the forty thousand gods,

A descendant (d) of Maliu and of Kaekae (e)

Conceived and born of such, he wished to be pious.

While yet unborn the Chief was a breaker of eggs (f)

He broke the green cocoanuts of the night (g)

Fresh cocoanuts of clear water, clear as the light.

Akea remained unknown in ancient times, now appears upon the public stage.

Appears the wonder of the island.

The images of the gods now stand full in their places;

In the house built for the gods is heard the worship.

'Tis ours to listen to the sounds we now hear,

The sounds perhaps of the defeat of the island.

Not long ago indeed the island people fled

As the setting of the sun; Hilo fled in the evening,

Puna fled in the morning, at high noon Kau fled.

All was accomplished in a single day.

Luckily were they subdued by strength, dizzy the island rolled over and over,

Hawaii was tamed by the Chief and his warriors,

They consult respecting the convolvulus (h) blossom, a balm for the eye-ball of the island,

That the obscurity of the eye might cease.

The white juice flows out

And the wild gushing tears cease.

The island also was untamed, that the Chief well knew.

On his becoming guardian it was tamed, (i)

It was caught with a rope, the voice soothing the island was a net,

It was well fed with the bait, it was choked with the cuttle-fish.

He fed them (j) with the small fish, he gathered them together like the bonito,

He filled their open mouths with the decoy bait.

Streams of country people of the island follow. (k)

Here the red tail of the land sweeps around,

Like a well-fed favorite dog.

Shall these lands escape from Kaiolenakamau (l)

The first of soldiers that ever appeared?

He is a soldier of uncommon personage, strangely unlike another,

The hair of his head stands erect; [hiwa, (m)]

Bristling upwards are the hairs of the head of Keoho-

A dark redness all over had the Chief;

A ferocious boar, a swine strong rooting,

Upturning the islands;

The island is enlarged by the Chief, he obtained it in the day of his strength.

a—Names of ancient chiefs, now applied to Kamehameha. b—Waged war. c—A variety of sea-moss highly esteemed as food. d—"Pious one," "resident," "favorite," "descendant," etc., all refers to Kamehameha. e—Two men of ancient times renowned for their goodness. f—Meaning doubtful. g—As offerings to the gods. An evidence of his early piety. h—Much used in medicine. i—Acknowledged his authority. j—The conquered people. k—They followed Kamehameha. l—One of Kamehameha's names. m—Another of his names.

IRRATIONAL REVERENCE.

There is a good deal of irrational reverence for the Bible. There are men who carry a Bible with them wherever they go, as a sort of protection to them. There are men who read it daily, not because they are truth-seekers, but because they are favor-seekers. To read it is a part of their duty. To neglect to read it would be to court adversity. There are men who open it at ran-

dom to see what special message God has for them through the ministry of chance or miracle. There are men who hold it as a sort of fetich, and bear it about with them as if it were an idol. There are men who see God in it and see Him nowhere else. The wonderful words printed upon the starry heavens; the music of the ministry that comes to them in winds and waves and the songs of birds; the multiplied forms of beauty that smile upon them from streams and flowers, and lakes and landscapes; the great scheme of beneficent service by which they receive their daily bread and their clothing and shelter,—all these are unobserved, or fail to be recognized as divine. In short, there is to them no expression of God except what they find in a book. And this book is so sacred that even the form of language into which it has been imperfectly translated is sacred. They would not have a word changed. They would frown upon any attempt to examine critically into the sources of the book, forgetting that they are rational beings, and that one of the uses of their rational faculties is to know whereof they affirm, and to give a reason for the hope and faith that are in them. It is precisely the same irrational reverence that the Catholic has for his church and his priest.

The irrational reverence for things that are old is standing all the time in the path of progress. Old forms that are outlived, old habits that new circumstances have outlawed, old creeds which cannot possibly contain the present life and thought and opinion, old ideas whose vitality has long been expended—these are stumbling-blocks in the way of the world, yet they are cherished and adhered to with a reverential tenderness that is due only to God. A worn out creed is good for nothing but historical purposes, and, when those are answered, it ought to go into the rag-bag. Forgetting those things which are behind, the wise man will constantly reach toward those that are before. The past is small; the future is large. We travel toward the dawn, and every man who reverences the past, simply because it is past, worships toward the setting sun, and will find himself in darkness before he is aware. Of all the bondage that this world knows, there is none so chilling or so killing as that which ties us to the past and the old. We wear out our coats and drop them; we wear out our creeds and hold to them, glorying in our tatters.

There is even an irrational reverence for the Almighty Father of us all. We can, and many of us do, place Him so far away from us in His inaccessible Majesty, we clothe Him with such awful attributes, we mingle so much fear with our love, that we lose sight entirely of our filial relation to Him—lose sight entirely of the tender, loving, sympathetic, Fatherly Being, whom the Master has revealed to us.

In the sermon to which we have alluded, the preacher quoted Coleridge's definition of reverence, which makes it a sentiment formed of the combination of love and fear. We doubt the completeness of the definition. Certainly, fear has altogether too much to do with our reverence, but if perfect love casteth out fear, where is the reverence? That is an irrational reverence which lies prostrate before a greatness which it cannot comprehend, and forgets the goodness, the nature of which, at least, it can understand. That is an irrational reverence which always looks up, and never around—which is always in awe, and never in delight—which exceedingly fears and quakes, and has no tender raptures—which places God at a distance, and fails to recognize Him in the thousand forms that appeal to our sense of beauty, and the thousand small voices that speak of His immediate presence.—*Scribner's for May.*

GOVERNMENT INACTIVITY.

Mention was made in our pages last week that the Bartlett Saloon had forfeited its bail of \$100.00 for selling liquor on Sunday, and that a murmur of discontent prevailed in the community at the inaction of the Government in the matter. In addition to these facts, we are informed that the selling was to a native, who was arrested on his second visit, and that the bail was fixed for Sunday selling, by way of variation, perhaps, as the same establishment has forfeited bail on two former occasions for selling to natives. In view of these undeniable facts, it is no wonder that the public ask why the same laws that closed the Bank Exchange should not apply to this case. Much has been said by the press and on the streets of this city, and even in our Legislative Hall, about the persecution of the proprietors of the Bank Exchange, all of which is very true, when taken in connection with the above mentioned case, or with others that were up at the same time for trial, but were allowed to slip through.

CHAP. XLI. Sec. 27 of the Penal Code, states, "upon a violation of any of the conditions of his bond by any licensed dealer in spirituous liquors, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to pass said bond to His Majesty's Attorney General for enforcement, &c.," not that he *can* or *may*, and we see no reason why the matter is not attended to.

To prosecute one portion of the community and shield another in the same or worse offense is not calculated to engender that confidence in the administration which it should enjoy.

KAUAI, May 17th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just finished reading your article on "Sounding Sand," and I am greatly surprised how any one connected with the "California Academy of Sciences" could come to a conclusion, in regard to the cause of its sounding, so utterly antagonistic to the known laws of the science of tone; especially, after having received from Mr. Frink so true a description of the appearance of the sand bank and of the nature of the sound.

I do not wish to enter upon details about the different theories advanced by different scientists, regarding the formation of sound in general, but rather restrict myself to common sense and observation.

According to Dr. J. Blake's explanation the sound emitted is the sum of the sounds produced in each one particle of sand. Now the question is, what will be the nature of a sound caused by the vibration of a particle which it was necessary to inspect under the microscope? The vibrations must certainly be infinitely short, and consequently the sound infinitely high.

Now we all know that a multiplication of high tones never produce a lower one but will only increase the power of the high tone. Or, a multiplication of the same tone will change its quantity, not its quality.

What would chorus singing be if it were otherwise! The report of a number of pistols fired simultaneously would be equal to that of a cannon—a sufficient number cats would roar like a lion, etc.

I think any one visiting the sounding sand on Kauai, who is not too intent upon a very scientific explanation of the phenomenon, will simply hear some air forced out of its container. That is what Mr. Frink has compared to the hooting of an owl. The sound of distinct thunder may be easily accounted for from the fact that a large mass of sand must be moved to force out more air out of a larger container.

I might add something about the formation of the sand bank which would be a further proof to my explanation; but it was not my intention to explain the phenomenon, but merely to refute Dr. Blake's explanation.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, May 20th, 1876.

THE movement in foreign vessels since our last have been the arrival of the Robert Cowan from Sydney on the 14th inst., with a full cargo of coals, mat bags, &c., and the departure of the bark Ka Moi for Bremen, with a full cargo of domestic produce, consisting principally of hides, tallow, horns, goat skins, wool, oil, &c.

The Robert Cowan, on discharging, will be laid on for Tahiti.

In local trade there is nothing of particular interest to note. The laying up of the Kilauea has a perceptible effect among our jobbing houses, and although a general quietness in business prevails, there is much mechanical business under way.

The preliminary trial of the new Ramie Machine this week is a step in the road to a new departure for Hawaii nei. By the return of the Ka Moi from Kahului a good supply of the Ramie plant will be received for a more thorough trial, at which time a better estimate of its capacity can be formed. So far, it meets the inventor's expectations.

The clipper ship Marianne Nottebohm is due any hour from San Francisco, and will bring a small mail. It is also probable that a vessel will be dispatched in place of the schooner Good Templar.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 14—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauea, from Kona, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Active, Puaehiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Jenny, Hale, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 15—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hilo, and way ports.
 16—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 16—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 16—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 17—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 17—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
 17—Schr Kamalie, Bolles, from Waimea and-Koloa, Kauai.
 18—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Haiku, Maui.
 19—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei.
 19—Schr Odd Fellow, Nika, from Koloa.
 20—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 20—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 20—Schr Warwick, John Bail, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 20—Schr Annie, Hanalei, from Koloa and Waimea.

DEPARTURES.

May 15—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 15—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 15—Haw bark Ka Moi, Garrells, for Bremen.
 17—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 17—Schr Active, Puaehiwa, for Kohala.
 17—Schr Jenny, Hale, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 18—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 18—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauea, for Kona, Hawaii.
 19—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 19—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 19—Schr Kamalie, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
 19—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 19—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 20—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, May 15th—Bishop Willis, Hon C C Harris, His Ex R H Stanley, S F Bishop, W L Wilcox, W C Parke, W F Allen and wife, Mr Felbehr and wife, Win Boyd, Mrs F H Harris, Mrs E Hall, C E Stackpole, C M Robertson, Miss Annie Clouston, Mr Hart, Mr Aman, Miss C Bond, H R Hitchcock, and 38 deck.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

British stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due May 23.
 British stmr Cyphreus, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 3.
 U S S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is nearly due.
 —bark Kvik, from Hongkong, to Chulan & Co, to sail April 1st.
 American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, to sail April 16.
 German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, to sail the latter part of April.
 American ship Marianne Nottebohm, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, was to leave shortly after the steamer.
 Am ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, to leave the latter part of May.
 Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck, to sail about the middle of April.
 French Corvette Infernet is shortly expected.
 British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.

MARRIED.

STACKPOLE—LAKE—In this city, May 18, at the St. Andrews Cathedral, by Rev. A. Mackintosh, assisted by Rev. R. Dunn, MR. CHAS. E. STACKPOLE, of Kilauea, Hawaii, to MISS LOUISE LAKE, of Sacramento, Cal.

HAWAIIAN CRYPTOGRAMS. No 3.

BY EDWARD BAILEY.

THE USES of ferns are various, although in the common opinion of mankind they are only made to fill the world up with.

They play a large part in coal formations, showing that they were no less numerous formerly than at present. Indeed, we can well believe that when the light of the sun was obscured by a steaming mist, and the heat much greater than at present, the cryptogams abounded proportionately.

The edible roots, or rather the expanded bases of the stipe of *Marrattia Douglasii*, are in much request among Hawaiians in times of scarcity, being roasted much in the same way as the kalo, which it somewhat resembles, though sweeter. The whole edible mass, which is sometimes found at the foot of one cluster of those fronds is often of the size of a man's head, and, as it appears to be very nutritious and relishable, it may yet figure in the characteristic Hawaiian feasts of the future.

The succulent trunk of *Sadleria cyatheoides* was also used formerly in the same manner, but must have been a very desperate "last resort," being hard, and apparently unnutritious. But the same trunk has been used to much better purpose in forming corduroy roads over marshes.

The tender and still unfolding extremities of *Asplenium brevisorum* (Haw. pohole) is eaten fresh by Hawaiians, much as we would eat celery or the leaf of the "checkerberry."

The bright, ebeneous stipes of *Adiantum capillus Veneris* have been used by Hawaiian ladies in the manufacture of very becoming hats, which are ready colored; and the fibrous part of the rachis and stipe of *Asplenium horridum* is used at present for the same purpose. One species of *Asplenium* has a taste and smell precisely like that of winter-green or "chickberry."

The silky covering of the young unrolled fronds of *Dicksonia glauca* is the pulu of commerce, and has added many thousand dollars yearly to the wealth of the islands.

The more hairy covering of some species of *Sadleria* is better still for the same purpose, but being in comparatively small quantity, is not often collected.

Several species of ferns figure in the materia medica of the Hawaiians—among them *Davallia tenuifolia*.

The frondage of *Sadleria cyatheoides* was used on Hawaii by the natives to give a finish to the thatch of their houses, by making a broad and elevated border to the corners, and peak of the roof. It was also used to raise their mats from the ground, thus preventing their rapid decay from dampness.

Every one must be aware of the large part which the palapalai—*Davallia hirta* (?)—and some other ferns also, play in all rural decorations; contributing, not only by their graceful form, but also by their not unpleasant fragrance, to enliven many a festive scene.

The simple and elegant beauty of ferns has been very much overlooked. Whether viewed as a whole, or narrowly inspected by magnifying, they are among the most graceful and pleasing forms which nature exhibits to us. Architects have copied their circinate, unexpanded fronds in the volute—the master-piece of Corinthian architecture; and artists often copy portions of the frond as accessories in their immortal productions.

In size, the fancy of all may be accommodated, as they vary from the tiny fern, smaller than your finger nail in its entirety, to a size rivalling the tall palm tree, forty feet in height, and crowned with a no less graceful tuft of foliage.

In the chemistry of nature, they may possibly play a more important part than we are aware of, by converting the fumes of the stagnant pool or reeking marsh, over which they are wont to hang, into life-giving, invigorating air; while at the same time they convert those foul ulcers of nature into centres of beauty by their decorations.

Many species will repay cultivation equally as well as choice flowers. All they appear to require is a vegetable soil, plenty of moisture and light and heat—though for the latter, some of them grow in the Arctic regions. At most places in our islands, away from their native places of growth, these conditions will be furnished most readily by inclosing a space for them in glass. Fortunately this may be accomplished without much outlay, for no plant is less decomposed by crowding. Forty or fifty specimens may be put in a room eight by ten feet and find plenty of space.

It should be remarked, however, that they all have their special seasons for growing and rest. They are several years in coming to their full size, and, when their growing season is past, and dry weather succeeds, one might suppose, from appearances, that some of them were utterly dried up and dead. But when their growing season comes round again, if there happens to be rain, they start out as fresh and vigorous as if nothing had happened. The *Pteris decipiens* is a remarkable instance of this. Some plants, which the writer put into the crack of an old ruined building, and watered for awhile with little apparent effect, were at last abandoned as a hopeless case. Through the long dry summer they remained, to all appearances, dry and dead as a stick; but, during the last rainy winter, when that whole species started into growing, my dead plants showed themselves among the rest, bright and fresh as ever.

“YUNG WING AND HIS WORK.”

This is the title of a very interesting sketch in Scribner's Monthly for May, of the Chinese Educational Mission in America. Yung Wing, who is the soul and originator of the enterprise, was in college at the same time with Prof. Alexander, and he has made at least one brief visit to our shore. Convinced by his own observations that China could never hold her own among the nations of earth until she had representative men educated in foreign thought and ideas, he has, with the spirit of a true reformer, in the face of innumerable obstacles, persevered in his self-imposed task, until now, as head of the Commission, he enjoys the proud triumph of carrying his own plans into execution. One hundred and twenty of the brightest sons of Cathay, selected from all classes by the one test of scholarship, have been sent to New England where the best tutors to be found are employed in fitting them for college. Among these future intellectual giants of the western empire we find the name of Chun Lung, the eldest son of our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Afong. Among other accomplishments he displays a remarkable talent for portraiture. When the commissioners last visited him, they were so pleased with the specimens of his skill, that they sat to him for their own pictures. He is evidently actuated by an ardent desire for knowledge, as the following extract will show: “His father, a prosperous merchant in the Hawaiian Islands, desired him to give up his student's life, and join him in business. But the boy's heart rebelled, and as he was progressing wonderfully with his studies, the commissioners and his tutor joined in urging that the boy be allowed to remain in the Mission, and the father finally withdrew his request.”

THE KOLOA SWAMP.

In the district of Koloa, at the foot of the beautiful range of green hills, which form its northeastern boundary, there is an irregular tract of marshy land embracing an area of about four hundred acres, where for centuries the tall reeds have flaunted their brown tassels in the breeze, and the duck, and the heron, and the mud-hen, have held undisturbed sway. There is reason to believe that the existence of this marsh had some influence in the selection of the district of Koloa as the scene of the first extensive experiments in Hawaiian sugar culture. But be this as it may, it was, before many years had elapsed, regarded by those interested in the plantation as a prospective “mine of wealth,” and about twenty years ago the work of draining it was actively undertaken. An outlet was blasted through the obstructing ledge of *pahoehoe* lava, and the whole broad expanse of marsh land was cut into sections with miles of ditches. During the progress of this work was revealed for the first time an unsuspected secret. A buried forest was brought to light. When the process of draining had continued long enough to cause the soil to settle down to near its original level it was found, greatly to the astonishment of all, aborigines as well as foreigners, that the ground was full of the debris of an ancient forest. The trunks of huge trees lay prostrate, half buried and quite buried, on every hand, and limbs and branches of all sizes were interspersed in chaotic masses. The stumps of these “oldest inhabitants” were found *in situ*, extending their roots through the clay in every direction in exactly the positions they occupied when they sustained the weight of the lofty trees. The timber of this ancient forest is readily identified as being chiefly the *ohia* and *lehua*, with a small percentage of other varieties still common in our wooded regions. There was also revealed a growth of a later date. On a slightly higher level, and in many cases surmounting the stumps and fallen trunks of the hardwood trees, innumerable stumps of the Hawaiian palm (*Hawane* or *Loulu*, of the natives) appeared. In some localities this palm grove must have been extremely dense, for the stumps actually crowded one another, and numbered hundreds to the acre. The trunks of the palms when first discovered were in a state of perfect preservation, and averaged fifteen or twenty feet in length.

How long ago this majestic forest flourished, and the causes of its overthrow, are exceedingly interesting questions. Although they can never be answered with absolute positiveness, yet from the data we have, we may approximate to the truth. From the fact that there has been no trace of man discovered in connection with the forest,—none of the stone adzes, in common use among the natives until the present century, or any timber evidently hewed by the hand of man,—there appears to be a strong probability that before the advent of the progenitors of Hawaii the trees had fallen and disappeared beneath the drainage of the surrounding hills. As there is no reason to believe that these islands have been settled by the Polynesian race for more than 800 or 900 years, we may safely infer that the destruction of the forest took place about 1000 years ago. This does not seem a very distant period in the history of the world. It was about that time that Alfred was reigning King of England, and Revrie, the founder of the first Russian dynasty, was living. But the thinness of the superstratum of vegetable mould, in those parts unexposed to the wash of the hills, it being but a few inches in thickness,—forbids the idea of a much greater antiquity.

We now come to the *cause* of the overthrow of the forest. No one can doubt for a moment that *water* was the agent of its destruction. A tornado would have thrown the trees down in one direction, whereas they are found lying in all directions, and it would have in many instances, torn them up by the roots, but we find the roots with stumps a foot or two in height all intact. Neither could it have perished of old age, for in that case the timber would, to a great extent, have been resolved into its elements. It is evident that when the end came, the forest was still in its vigor and prime, and that the destroying agencies had been at work but a few years at most when the last tree had succumbed and lay buried in the ooze. The nearly level plain occupied by the forest, we must then conclude, was by some means converted into a shallow lake, which change of course, speedily killed the trees, and in a few months decay, at the water level, caused them to fall. But it appears that after an interval of uncertain duration the waters found an exit, and on the partially drained district there sprang up the forest of palm trees already alluded to. How the seeds became scattered over the region we will not stop to discuss, but it may have been through the agency of the waters which lately covered the ground. This palm grove flourished for a sufficiently long period for the trees to attain their maximum size. A much longer period of exposure to the air would have had a more sensible effect upon the timber of the fallen *lehua* forest. There then occurred another more effectual obstruction of the drainage, which again transformed the plain into a lake, this time of a depth of at least eight or ten feet, under which was concealed and preserved for hundreds of years those ligneous vestiges of an unknown age which now furnish the Koloa Plantation with two hundred or three hundred cords of excellent fire-wood annually. There are various theories in regard to the cause of the flooding, the one most commonly received being that the water was formerly drained through subterranean passages under the ledges of rock on the lower side of the swamp, which passages finally becoming obstructed, the water rose until it found a higher outlet over the tops of the ledges. But this supposition is unsatisfactory for the reason that it is hardly possible to imagine that any under-ground channel, unless it were of enormous capacity, could drain several thousand acres of hill and forest without becoming speedily choked with the rubbish which the winter rains would carry into it in vast quantities. A more plausible theory is that the lava flow which we find skirting the lower edge of the swamp, and closing up as it were the mouth of the valley once occupied by the forest, is of coeval date with the destruction of the forest. In Mr. Brigham's work on Hawaiian Volcanoes is a description of a cluster of craters occupying the district of Koloa, but a crater apparently of the same group, and which appearances would indicate to have been the most active, for some reason has been over-looked. It lies almost directly in the range of the craters near the sea, and a line projected from them to Kilohāna, the large crater of the Puna district, would nearly intersect it. It is situated about a mile from the swamp, among the hills of the Koloa ridge, the precipitous walls of which form about a half of its circumference. A few rods below this crater, which is called Kaluahonu, there appears a lava flow, whose course may be traced down to the sea with as much certainty as if but fifty years, instead of a thousand, had elapsed since its disgorgement. Running for the first mile in a direction a little west of south, it then sweeps around the base of the last of a range of

low, conical hills, bordering the swamp on the east, and takes a westerly course, forming the south or *maka'i* boundary of the swamp. Let us suppose an earlier eruption from the region of the crater of Kaluahonu with a flow of lava following the track occupied by subsequent flows. This dammed the water flowing through the *lehua* forest and produced a lake two or three feet in depth which killed the timber over the entire tract. But after the work of destruction is complete the water, perhaps when swollen by heavy rains, cuts for itself a new channel along the edge of the *pahoehoe*. The palm trees spring up on the newly dried land, and the whole expanse teems again with life and beauty, until sudden destruction comes a second time. Once more the molten tide comes creeping down like a terrible dragon, piling up its heaps of scoria on either hand, rumbling and hissing and groaning with unearthly noise, and the little brook is again blocked up by a barrier from ten to twenty feet in height, and from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and the beautiful grove of palm trees perishes and sinks beneath the flood, thenceforth undisturbed for long centuries until the sovereign fiat of King Sugar commands it to come forth from its grave.

We will mention here that *after* the swamp had been drained and the lost forest brought to light, an ancient Hawaiian remembered, or pretended to recollect, a tradition that way back in the mystical days of shadows, there lived a maiden of lovely form and feature, on the hill-side back of this forest, which was then standing dense and impenetrable. And upon one occasion when her lover, who was a youth of rare achievement, a veritable *kupua* came to visit her, she complained to him that the gloomy woods obstructed her view of the ocean and prevented her from seeing his fleet of canoes as they sailed along the coast, thus affording her no opportunity to make ready to receive him with becoming pomp; whereupon the young man, with commendable gallantry, went for that forest in true prize-fighting style, and striking out right and left with his sinewy arms, he leveled those mighty "monarchs of the forest" with as much ease as if they had been but an assemblage of chess-men.

G. H. D.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE departure of the *Pensacola* for the windward islands has left Honolulu literally without resources. With the exception of an unfortunate coaster now and then sneaking in the channel and sticking to some lonely wharf, our harbor is deserted, and is fast relapsing to its ancient use as a fish pond, as when the Prince Lee Boo first disturbed its solitudes. Something must be done to keep men-of-war here, at all hazards; a political scare, which would keep a combined European and American fleet here for a year or two on international police duty, would be an important commercial success, and might hold up our failing trade till the benefits of the treaty should begin to pour in.

In the mean time, while all other things are dull, we are able to report great activity in canine circles. By some skillful manipulation of the calendar, the authorities have been enabled to bring the beginning of the dog days at an earlier date than usual, and great havoc among late confident and unsuspecting dogs is the consequence. We are not prepared to defend the morality of this strategic move on the part of the government, but allow that the circumstances excuse unusual expedients. At the present time the demoralization among tagless dogs is painful to think of. Only the boldest of them dare to leave cover, except at night, and such is the precision with which a policeman is recognized and avoided, that measures for their disguise in citizens dress are under discussion in the Privy Council. Heart-rending tales could we tell of the summary arrest and execution of numerous unfortunate metropolitan dogs, but we will not pain our readers.

THE spelling enthusiasm still continues, and vies with base ball in the spell with which it holds its votaries; various private tournaments have taken place since the memorable class at the Hotel, and spread the interest, at the same time disciplining combatants for some grand

future challenge. The question of authorities is a troublesome one, and quite unlikely to be ever satisfactorily settled. The dictionaries are often arbitrary and unmeaning in their decisions, but there is no appellate court, unless "common acceptance" can be called such a court, and its decisions are hard to ascertain, because, perhaps, like our Supreme Court, it is difficult to put your finger on it. At a late match in Brooklyn a lawyer was made to sit down, and it is well known how hard that is, because he spelt mortgagor as it is spelt last, while the dictionaries give mortgageor. Yet all American law books and law dictionaries spell it in the former way. Who are most likely to know? dictionary men or legal scholars?

With all our respect for the spelling revival, we confess to feelings of more real satisfaction in the earnest way with which the young men of Honolulu are taking up the cultivation of base ball. One of the greatest hardships of life here is the want of manly, vigorous out-door exercise. By the word manly we would not exclude women from a participation in ordinary field sports, for their need of such exercises is greater than that of the men. Muscular christianity among us holds a low position, and other principles suffer with it. That temperance and simplicity of living, which must be the condition of success in all muscular competition, have their lessons for other lines of effort.

A NATIONAL debt, as the *Advertiser* suggests, tends it is true to preserve internal tranquility by creating a class of investors interested in the prosperity of the country. But, where a loan has to be taken up abroad, we doubt whether the interests of the investors will in all cases be identical with those of the borrowers; and other reasons than this should be found for proposing a foreign loan.

A RATHER difficult question, and one which is perhaps more satisfactorily disposed of by circumstances than by argument, is suggested in a letter to the *Gazette* of Wednesday, signed by "Many interested in the Coasting Service." No hard and fast line can be drawn beyond which a Government should not pass in its efforts to serve public convenience when competition with private enterprise is involved. As far as one steamer is concerned, it may be fairly considered that the existing state of affairs is of such long standing as to avoid any fear of hurting vested rights by its continuance; and at least one such vessel is generally recognized as a necessity. It may be well doubted whether a larger boat would be called a

necessity. With respect to the ownership, of the steamer a balance would have to be struck of the advantages, in point of economy as well as control, offered by a private contract on the one hand and a Government boat on the other. If schooner owners belonging to this country can offer to contract suitably with all requirements, we imagine that Government will not be anxious to retain the ownership of a steamer merely for the sake of owning it.

THE Norwegian barque *Kvik*, which arrived yesterday, from Hongkong, brought one hundred and fourteen Chinese, free immigrants to our Islands, five of whom are women. Their enterprise seems to have been due principally to the descriptions sent home by their fellow-countrymen already here of the fair field for industry which Hawaii affords; and the old elements of contract and advance do not appear to form any portion of their plans, except to the extent that some of them, instead of prepaying their passage, have engaged to pay here upon obtaining employment. This is a satisfactory thing; and the prospect of increased demand for labor, under the Reciprocity Treaty, will probably, in this way, lighten the labors of the Immigration Society.

LAST Wednesday's *Gazette* announces the arrival of twenty-five passengers from Maui, under the head of cargo. We have long since given up all efforts to decide as to the responsibility of Honolulu editors for the utterances of any journal with which they may at one time or another have been associated, so marvelous and intricate are the transformation scenes and dissolving views to which our contemporaries at intervals treat us. But, in looking back at the extendedly aquiline style in which some years ago it was the custom to speak of the sacred right of freedom, that freedom which was threatened by labor contracts and fought for by a sturdy phalanx of minority in "planters' meetings," we cannot suppress a momentary sigh over the change now too apparent; where, alas! is the mighty pen which ere while slung ink in opposition to everything dictated by tyranny and a Government press! We do not ask for information, but as a figure of speech.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—May 21st.—The spelling match last evening at the Hawaiian Hotel was well attended, and afforded much instructive amusement. To-day there is considerable dissatisfaction expressed in consequence of failures through mispronunciation, want of a complete Walker's dictionary for reference, &c., &c., and a consequent desire to get up another match.

May 22d.—Base ball fever at its height, and reported to be infectious. Newly formed clubs had a few test games by way of getting their hands in.—The Band was in attendance with "Hoffmann's Silver Wedding March," at Emma Square, and gave several other new pieces.—By the way, during these days of frequent showers would it not be well to have Emma Square laid out in sanded walks for the benefit of ladies and children? The extent of grass cultivation in said square tends to either keep people out of it in showery weather,

or to "give them their death of cold."—The Whangdoodle base ball club decides to retain its name, and those who do not like it can get up another club.

23d.—Sit Moon, the Chinese colporteur, held his second service to his countrymen, at the Bethel this evening.—Further proof *unearthed* to-day, identifying the Chinese thieves, now under arrest, as the ones implicated in the Dillingham robbery.

May 24th.—Ship *Marianne Nottebohm* arrived this A. M., 18 days from San Francisco, with a small mail of four days later news. She reports having lost her third officer, Daniel Campbell, overboard yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, while engaged in getting the anchor off the bow. A life preserver was thrown over, which he is said to have secured, and two boats were lowered as soon as was possible, but nothing more was seen of him, though the search was kept up till past midnight.—Queen Victoria's Birth-day, which was duly observed in the usual way, viz: Spread of bunting, official calls and congratulations, &c.—A native employed on the schooner *Active* fell from the jib-stay, sustaining no apparent outward injury.—Meeting at the Hawaiian Hotel of subscribers to the proposed Ball and Reception to Admiral Almy, Captain Gheradi and Officers of the *Pensacola*, for the appointment of committees to make the necessary arrangements, &c., at which Dr. Jno. S. McGrew was Chairman, and J. H. Paty, Secretary.—Another party afflicted with the Base Ball fever met this evening at the Hall of Engine Co. No 1 and organized the Pacific Club.

May 25th.—The Band held forth this evening at an open air concert at the Hawaiian Hotel.

May 26th.—Commendable liberality exhibited by the citizens towards the proposed Reception and Ball; the committee engaged in soliciting subscriptions, as they now report over \$2,000 subscribed to.

May 27th.—Bark *Kvik* put in an appearance this A. M., reporting a passage of 52 days from Hongkong. She adds 114 more to our Chinese population.—Corpus Christi day; usual observance thereof by services and procession at the Catholic Church.

OUR LAND POLICY.

Possibly our heading is incorrect, from the doubt whether we have any land policy, and there lies all the trouble. The principle on which we act or rather refuse to act, is that if a government sells land it loses it; as if there were real danger that buyers would gather up their acres with their title deeds and take them off to the United States or elsewhere. If such a thing were possible, of course, it would be very sagacious to refuse to sell. But when men come and offer to pay the Government for the right of calling certain acres theirs with the intention of improving them and thereby increasing the taxable property of the kingdom, of raising crops and stock and thereby of adding still further to the taxes of the Government and to the trade of the country, and of giving employment to a greater or less number of His Majesty's subjects, and the cold shoulder is shown them, as it usually is, especially if they are small capitalists; it is not easy to see the prudence of that economy by which the opportunity of development which a moderate demand for our lands, offers, is spurned; and what is there left. No one can point to a truer or more reliable basis of permanent and increasing prosperity than the principle of land settlement. On the other hand, our traditionary practice of leasing government lands, which we adhere to with all reverence, and which represents whatever there is of "our land policy"—a ghost of a policy, a kind of a Chinese maxim, in favor

of which no reason can be given except that it exists and is venerable,—is injurious to land and destructive of such natural resources as timber, firewood and water. It needs no argument to show that it is the tendency of lessees for a term, to make the most of the time of their leases, at a sacrifice of the natural qualities of the land, such as forests and fertility of the soil; the leasehold is returned to the government striped to the extent of the ability of the tenants. On the other hand where land is owned in fee, the tendency is as positive for the landholders, to improve the soil and to hand it down to their children, richer in qualities than before. In the one case the government is the loser, in the other the gainer.

The impetus to Hawaiian trade and agriculture which the treaty promises, will offer a new opportunity to the country for a firmer foundation of national prosperity upon the basis of land settlement. The future of the Kingdom and the permanence of the Government, largely depends upon the extent this opportunity is used. But such a land policy implies a radical change from our present negative methods. It implies the throwing open of the lands of the Kingdom to all who wish to live on them, and the restoration of the soil of our inheritance to its natural uses, the planting of homes and cultivation of families.

"NATIONAL LOANS."

The leader in the last *Advertiser*, under the above heading, after coolly taking for granted several important things which we candidly supposed were still vexed questions, whips Mephistopheles around the stump in the following masterly style: explaining "legitimate purposes" of incurring a considerable debt, as "works of public improvement which will help to develop the now almost practically latent resources of the country," it mentions seductively as instances of such works, first a new inter-island steamer, then extensive works of irrigation, and then having led the reader to a distance from the premises, and won his confidence by these details of "legitimate purposes," introduces the subject of the deficit in the revenue to be caused by the treaty, and again taking it for granted, in its already prominent labor-saving way, that taxes on real estate cannot be easily made to pay the required amount, is at this stage not afraid to say that "the loan system may here come in advantageously and properly." From this point the decline of the highly pitched principles of this leader is rapid, though he still fondly hugs the expression "legitimate purposes." It now proposes a loan of half a million dollars, one hundred thousand of which is to be devoted to making up the deficit, and then, as the deficit will have to be made up annually in the future, it is a natural step to provide for it, which is done by the proposition that the Government incur a new loan on an average of half a million dollars per annum for the next twenty years. This project of borrowing \$100,000 per annum to make up the revenue is partially disguised by occasional references to developing the resources of the country.

The article having shown its character as favoring a policy of running the Government on loans "bummer" fashion as long as possible, proceeds to support its position, by eulogistic paragraphs on the magnificent debts of European Governments, which reminds us of the two village boys: "First boy—"Tom, what do you think, our house has got a new porch and is going to have a cupola!" Second boy—"Pish! That's nothing; our house has got a mortgage on it." Annihilation of first boy. If it were true as is said that the English "debt is allowed to

continue from the belief that it gives firmness and stability to the government," that is no argument for the Hawaiian loan or loans which are expected to be taken up abroad and so would offer an element of danger rather than security.

We sincerely trust that the credit of our Government is as good as that article says it is; but if it is, that is no reason why we should run to the end of our rope as speedily as possible, and throw away this our admirable credit with the abandon which is there urged.

NATIONAL REPUTATION.

One of our full-grown weekly papers has devoted considerable space in its columns to utter the thought that the credit of His Majesty's Government is sound, gilt edged, so to speak. We do not intend to contradict the statement, but simply to advise that care be taken to preserve the National Credit. Says the *N. Y. Nation* upon this subject: "The security for money lent to a State or invested in a State does not consist, as negotiators of loans always try to make people believe, in the extent of its natural resources, but in the character of the people, as expressed in legislation and in the administration of justice. Hence some of the naturally richest countries in the world are the worst fields for the employment of capital." This paragraph has furnished us with much food for thought, and is well worthy the consideration of our public men.

It has been often remarked that the session of the Legislative Assembly for 1874 did much to shake the confidence of capitalists; that a feeling of uneasiness prevailed among business men during the session which was partially removed after adjournment.

A great responsibility rests upon the Ministry during the recess of Legislature. Doubtless sums of money were appropriated by the Assembly for purposes which cannot be endorsed by a Ministry in Cabinet Council, and this being the case, no private, personal consideration should have weight with them.

Again, sums of money may have been appropriated which prove inadequate for the purpose, and in this case judgment is required in making transfers. It will hardly prove satisfactory to an intelligent legislature to find specific appropriations consumed in part, or perhaps wholly, by transfers. So if a sum is appropriated for some public work and the Ministry after consideration of the subject feel that the appropriation is too small, it is not always wise to conclude that the work shall be commenced, and the money consumed, leaving the responsibility with the next Assembly to carry on the job or bear the loss; particularly if the matter have the smack of a ring about it. Of course, it is understood that sums are often appropriated for carrying on a work from year to year, and in such a case the preceding remarks have no force. Such a policy, although it may profit individuals for the time, must ultimately work confusion to the State.

A grave responsibility is upon the voters for Representatives to the next Assembly, for very important questions must of necessity be under consideration. To shake the confidence of a community upon the subject of the administration of justice must ultimately injure national credit. To find one man prosecuted—persecuted may be the term to use—for the infringement of laws governing his business, and another man allowed to go on setting law at defiance because, for personal considerations, it is found inconvenient or unpleasant to enforce a proper observance of the law, will naturally lead a reasoning man to suppose that the same policy may work a renunciation of other public obligations, even to

a repudiation of debt; for it is often very inconvenient to pay debts. Much fault is found with subordinate officers of the government, particularly with the police, for a lax performance of duty. If heads of departments discriminate, subordinates will find, or pretend to find, the necessity for the same course, and from the exercise of a nice discrimination, which taxes their powers, they will undoubtedly pursue a less laborious course and neither think nor act. The newspapers also have a responsibility in the matter; but we must stop, for upon consideration we are led to ask—who has not?

STRAY THOUGHTS.

LIFE WASTED.

"Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

Perdidi diem, "I have lost a day," was the mournful exclamation of the imperial philosopher, who, at evening, could recall no act of kindness done during the day. Among those entering upon the active scenes of life there is great diversity of opinion as to the great object of life. With the many the plan for the future, if indeed any plan is formed, and the anticipations originating in that plan have to do with self. There are people who plan, and deny themselves, and toil, and give alms, and are religious after a fashion, and all from sheer selfishness. Such were the Pharisees of old. But there are many who manifest no sympathy with the suffering and sorrowful, who never help the helpless, nor gain the blessing of him that was ready to perish, nor cause the widow's heart to sing for joy. They make no pretensions to benevolence, or religion; and they boast of this exemption. They are like the man who affirmed that he was under no obligation to God or man, as he had gained by hard work whatever he possessed. What profit have such of all the labor which they take under the sun? What good is there to the owners of houses, and lands, and flocks, and herds, saving the beholding of them with the eyes? They own, but they do not enjoy. The grazier who rides round among his great herd, and notes their good condition, feels a sort of satisfaction; but the thought of dying and leaving his wealth renders him unhappy. Byron, in looking back over his life, could remember only three happy days; so is it, for the most part, with all those who live for themselves. Doing nothing to alleviate suffering and sorrow; nothing to prevent poverty, and crime, and wretchedness; nothing to promote the intelligence, and virtue, and prosperity of those around them, how can it be otherwise? They see young men entering upon business and struggling with many disadvantages on account of poverty; but they will not assist them, either with money or credit to purchase stock, or tools. They see women, some of them widows with young children, whose countenances plainly indicate the wearing contest with want; but they neither pity, nor help. They leave to some good Samaritan to perform the *neighbor's* office, and to receive the *neighbor's* reward.

As the community in which they live is made no better, or more intelligent, or more prosperous through their agency, is it wrong to say, that *their life is wasted*?

So have I seen, as it seemed to me, a man wasting his life. He was a bachelor, with no relatives to care for, and with ample means of support. Fond of playing with children, he was evidently unwilling to have the care of children. Having no business, no object to live for, time seemed to hang heavy on his hands. Having spent half the night or more in poring over the pages of a novel, he went to bed to sleep till the middle of the

forenoon. Then he got up, and dressed, and took his solitary breakfast; for the family with whom he boarded had taken theirs hours before. Most of the afternoon he passed at places of public resort, discussing politics, telling with oracular confidence what course the government ought to pursue, and specifying the policy that the various nations of the earth should take. Could these far reaching utterances have been taken down for the benefit of the statesmen of the various countries, what a change for the better there would be in the condition of mankind!

And when these wise men of Gotham had fixed upon a plan for regulating the affairs of the nations, they descended, for the sake of variety, to the gossip of the day, and passed their verdict of approval, or censure upon all the occurrences of the neighborhood, or nation, which had come to their knowledge. What a pity that some newspaper reporter was not there to note down their winged words for the benefit of the curious!

Thus he spent his days and nights, having his "good things," like the rich man, but doing nothing to advance the welfare, or promote the enjoyment of his fellowmen. As all things earthly have an end, so the wasted years, and the wasted energies of this man at length came to an end. What regrets he felt on reviewing his past life, or with what feelings he looked forward into the other world, I do not know.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

VI.

Figurative Description of the Qualities of Kamehameha.—Effect of his Presence in Battle.—Character of the Defeat of his Enemies.

The Chief is practised in arms; rapid in movement.

The breaking light of morn; the sudden flash of light is Leimanoano. (a)

Haili, (b) the great bird, bearing off the living men;

The bird floating high in air, singing in its flight; the Kiwaa flying with a song;

The hovering Io, (c) poised in air; the children of the air; Halulu (d) and Hiapo, the links holding together the parts falling asunder.

The sounding reef of the land; the Koae (e) in flocks, the bird descended from Kuala;

A breaker of flowers, the windy shower on the bud of the Island.

The steering tail feathers; the long tail of the bird of early flight;

The Ao singing loudly is the Chief; he flaps his wings upon the mountains;

He flaps his wings upon the mountains, waking up the upland dwellers of Haili. (f)

They are suddenly aroused at the boldness of the Chief; The Chief exults at Kukuipahu; (g)

He calls aloud and silence reigns;

The voice sounded forth, they all fled away;

The men of Hilo fled inland, they rushed above Makaholo. (h)

The head of the upland is broken,—

Broken to pieces by Akakalani. Surprising was their cowardice;

The hairs of the coward tremble; fearful he crawls away and crouches like a chicken,

Terrified at the voice of the soldier,—the Chief, Sounding on high as the voice of the thunder.

The Chief is a cock, perched on the sleeping place. Wonderful is the transfer of Hawaii!

a—Leimanoano epithet of Kamehameha as a sacred Chief. b—Haili a fabled bird spoken of by the ancients. c—Io, probably the Hawaiian fish-hawk, a species of osprey, and remarkable for poisoning itself with perfect steadiness in the air. d—Two large fabled birds worshipped by Kamehameha. e—Probably the frigate bird, *Tachypetes Aquilas*. f—The Hilo upland. g—In the neighborhood of Hilo. h—Mauka of Waiakea.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, May 27th, 1875.

Our business community for the past week have been enduring the "famine" which followed the "feast" of commercial activity they enjoyed a short time since, with apparent good grace, and "live in hope" if they have to do the other thing.

The only movement in foreign shipping has been the arrival from San Francisco of the ship Marianne Nottebohm, en route for Enderbury Island, which brought us but four days later advices than were received per steamer, and the bark Kvik, from Hongkong, with cargo of Chinese Goods to Chulan & Co.

San Francisco dates to May 5th reports the better grade of Island Sugars to have stiffened in price 1c. per pound since the sailing of the Mikado, but other articles of Island produce show no change in quotations.

The clipper ship Emerald was to leave San Francisco a few days after the M. Nottebohm, also en route for the Guano Islands, and may be considered due.

Steamer City of Melbourne is due to-morrow, according to the Gazette's time table.

The brig Robert Cowan commenced taking in freight yesterday for Tahiti, and expects to get off Saturday, touching at Kawaihae for cattle.

Steamer Kilauea resumes her place again, and leaves this P. M. for Kauai; next week she will make the circuit of Hawaii.

The U. S. S. Pensacola is expected back from Hawaii next week.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- May 23—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 23—Schr Active, Puaahiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 23—Schr Luka, Kani, from Molokai.
 24—Am ship Marianne Nottebohm, Whitney, 18 days from San Francisco.
 24—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, fm Kawaihae, Hawaii.
 24—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, from Anaholu, Kauai.
 25—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 26—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei.
 26—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, from Haiku, Maui.
 27—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 27—bark Kvik, Lorange, 52 days from Hongkong.
 27—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 27—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 27—Schr Kamalii, Bolles, fm Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.

DEPARTURES.

- May 21—Schr Odd Fellow, Nika, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
 21—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 21—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 22—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 22—Schr Annie, Hanalei, for Kauai and Niihau.
 22—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 25—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 25—Schr Active, Puaahiwa, for Maialaea.
 25—Schr Luka, Kani, for Molokai, Kauai.
 25—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, for Molokai.
 26—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 27—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 27—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.

PASSENGERS.

FROM KAHULUI—per Ka Moi, May 23d—H Macfarlane, H Cornwell, Miss F Spencer, Miss Andrews, Miss Poole, and 35 deck.

FOR KAHULUI—per Ka Moi, May 25th—H Cornwell, Chas Coleman, Mrs John Sheldon.

FROM LAHAINA—per Nettie Merrill, May 27th—Chas Blackburn and wife, D Monsarratt, Mr Milton.

FOR NAWILIWILI—per Kilauea, May 27—W S Luce and wife, D McBryde, wife and daughter, and about 25 deck.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

British stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due May 28.

British stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 3.

U S S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is due.

American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.

German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, to sail the latter part of April.

Hawn bark W C Parke, from port Gamble, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.

Am ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, to leave the middle of May.

Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck; to sail about the middle of April.

French Corvette Infernet is looked for as due.

Dutch corvette Curacoa is expected from San Francisco.

British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.

QUERY.—A subscriber, after reading last Wednesday's *Gazette*, wonders if it is not customary for a person to be a native of the place where he was born.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MARQUESAN RACE.

Extracts from a letter by Thos. Lawson, an old resident of Uahuga, to Prof. Alexander.

I am glad to see that you agree with me about the Marquesans being a Colony from Savaii. What we want is facts, and therefore I send you the following passage in a song parodied from the "vanana" of the creation.

"The Chief Atea was dancing there

For unto him was born an heir,

Born is my Son, Atea did say—

Ie po nui O' Atea

Inu atu tano-tano Henua otou

O Vevau me Hawaii."

[Translation.]

The great night O' Atea

[Hawaii.]

Give unto it the darkness of the whole land of Vevau and

The chorus of another says:

"O Vevau he Henua tataeke me Hawaii," i. e.,

Vevau is a land close by Hawaii.

Also in the names of the lands the family of Atea, at those islands, say they came from Hawaii, while the family of Tani say they came from Vevau in their song of the lands.

The question is have you a place at the Sandwich Islands that will answer to the Vevau of the Marquesans. I think not, and therefore we shall have to refer to the Vavau of the Tonga Islands, and the Savaii of the Samoan Islands.

The following is an extract from the "Vanana" of the Creation, corresponding to Gen. 1.9: "Let the dry land appear."

FROM THE VANANA OF THE CREATION.

"Pii te matani mei Vevau

A anu te tai o Havaii,

Pa atu te matani mei Havaii

A anu te ao o Vevau

Nui ia te papa e moe ana."

[Translation.]

Blow the wind from Vevau

And cool the sea of Havaii,

Blow back the wind from Havaii

And cool the air of Vevau,

A great part of the Papa then lay exposed to view.

FROM THE VANANA OF THE DELUGE.

Va-a nui te va-a o Havaii

Va-a nui te va-a o Matahou

Mea kiahia a kahi

A! A! eia moepo a hai mai kobikohi.

[Translation.]

Risings great were the risings of Havaii,

Risings great were the risings of Matahou, (new face)

For to kick and stamp.

Ah! Ah! here is nightsleep bringing back a gleam.

FROM THE SONG ABOUT THE DEATH OF THE PAPAUNA.

A! O opu ia te po me te Havaii ue.

Ah! how frightful is the night with the Havaii cry.

A! O opu ia te po me "efa aiva."

Ah! how frightful is the night with "four lights." (?)

Sir, I think that those songs carry some weight with them, but here is another stanza taken from the *Song of the War Canoe Matahou*:

"I stood upon a brow, (thrice repeated) the brows of the land are called in Vevau me Havaii:

O Fiti tonga tapu, o te pua o te ao, and

Ao ena, Ao-oma."

Then again in the *Song of the Hurricane*:

"The wind has changed; oh! see the scud,
In fury flying o'er the wood,
And come rolling o'er Maeno,
Ah! now here in Hawaii,
Whoever saw before such fury."

Now here are the names of four brows of land that are called in Vevau and Hawaii, O Fiti (i. e. Feejee), Tona-tapu (Tongatabu), O Ao-ena-ao-oma (O te Pua o te oo—the Flower of the Air) and Maeno, and those are not the names of any brows of land at the Marquesas Islands.

The Chief that colonized Hawaii was called Tonafiti (Tongu-Figi) and his wife Mavenga, the two head builders of his house Timoani and Too-tia-noa, and his sons Pona and Pahutia.

In regard to the Sandwich Islanders being a colony from the Marquesas Islands, I think it very probable that canoes may have landed at your islands from these islands, and so have carried with them the name Nukuhiva, and that the immigrants may have attained considerable influence in their day and generation.

But my reason for supposing that the first original Hawaiians were *not* colonists from the Marquesas, is that the Sandwich Islands were peopled as *early* if not *earlier* than the Marquesas. True, we have no dates to guide us, but we have the genealogies of Kings and ruling Chiefs.

For instance, there is no family at the Marquesas Islands which can trace its descent farther back than 17, 18, 19 or 20-generations. Supposing then each man in the line to have a son on an average at the age of twenty, that would give about 400 years for the time that the Marquesas Islands have been peopled. In the genealogy which I send you herewith, you will find 146 generations given previous to the discovery of the Marquesas Islands by Hukaeavaka, who came from a place called Vevau and Hawaii, and 165 generations in all from the founder Tetoo to Toua-a-ve-au, the present Chief of Puna in Hanamenu Bay, Island of Hivaoa, of the tribe of Tani, son to the Papa.

The following is a summary of the Marquesan traditions in regard to their origin. In the first place, their traditional history teaches that their ancestors twenty generations ago came from a place called *Hawaii*.

Secondly, it teaches that the Hawaiians came from a place called *Papa-nui*, and that it was surrounded by the sea, and the name in English signifies Great Table Land.

Thirdly, Marquesan history teaches that a man called *Tiki-ma-Tohe* left the main land of Aonuu on board of a large double canoe called "te Vaka o na Maui." Their food was called "Numia papa teea." They had also dried summer fruits, fowls and young pigs, seeds and roots which they had stored away in air tight gourds, and "for the cold nights on the deck was a house." This canoe discovered and landed on the Island of Papa-nui and there established all the manners and customs and the religion of their ancestors. This *Tiki-ma-Tohe* was a direct descendant from the first man *Tiki* through *Atea*, (Hawaiian *Wakea*), the eldest son of the *Papa-iuna*. Some generations afterwards there was a canoe load of half famished strangers landed on *Papa-nui*. The young chief of the strangers was called *Te Aka o Tani* and was directly descended from *Tiki* through *Tani* the son of the *Papa-iuna* by his wife *Omai-o-haki*, and was adopted by *Tiki-hee*, the wife of the *Papa-iuna*. This *Mai-o-haki* was a servant to *Tiki-*

hee. The King of *Papa-nui* adopted the young chief *Te Aka o Tani* as his own son.

Fourthly, It appears that the main land of *Aonuu* was not the original home of the *Take* (as Marquesans call themselves), but that they came from a place called *Ahee-tai*. In *Ahee-tai* the *Take* dwelt in a place called *Tai-ao*, also in *Meini-taha-hua*, and near to the water in *Nuu-toea*.

Fifthly, The *Take* of *Ahee-tai* were carried away captive from *Ahee-take*, the land of the original home of the *Take*.

History says that the *Take* forsook the god of their ancestors and worshipped devils, also that they worshipped their own dead ancestors, and that for this cause God sent a King called *te Tipo*. The armies of the *Papa* "occupied the heights above also the vale below." *Te Tipo* "first took all the outposts and filled the front with slain." "He then with a mighty chosen band made an entrance in behind the *Take* of the land." He then loaded the captives and carried them away and planted them in the land of *Ahee-tai*.

History says that *Ahee-tai* was a land of food, and they lived in the places mentioned above, and flourished until a neighboring King called *Akaoto* made war upon them. *Akaoto's* general, *Pehua-ana* with his troops called *Makoikos*, made great havoc among the *Take*, and slew the King and Nobles of the *Papa* and broke their stay and support.

A chief called *Faaina*, collected the scattered bands and exiles of the *Take* and led them into the land of *Aonuu*, mentioned above.

Faaina was afterwards killed in battle, and was succeeded by *O'Auuo-oatuna*.

History says that *Aonuu* was a land of food like *Ahee-tai*, and also that a civil war broke out in *Aonuu* on account of the reigning King's murdering a noble named *Umai*. The King was slain in battle, and I suppose *Tiki-ma-Tohe* (the leader of the emigrants) to have been a son of the King or else a near relation.

The question may be asked whether there is anything at present on the Marquesas Islands, that would indicate in what part of the world the mainland of *Aonuu* was situated. I answer that the trees and plants indicate that the land of *Aonuu* was in the Tropics and on the Continent of Asia, and not on the Continent of America as many have supposed.

The most common trees in the Marquesas Islands are the breadfruit tree, the cocoanut, the ihe or South Sea chesnut, the pandanus, the candle nut tree, the *tou*, the iron wood, the iapo tree or banyan, the *temanu*, the *pua* tree, the *ketai*, the *pukatea*, the *mio* tree, the *hau* tree, the *hutu* or *barringtonia*, the palm, the *maei*, the *sandal* wood, the *paper mulberry*, besides the *taro*, the *turmeric* and *ginger* plant, *bamboos*, *gourds* and *kava*, and *arrowroot*. The orange, *vi*, *papaya*, *banana*, *guavas*, &c., have been brought here by foreigners; but the above mentioned trees and plants were growing on the islands when they were discovered by Europeans.

Now it is well known that some of these trees do not grow on the Sandwich Islands, e. g. the *Pukatea*, the *Iapo*, the *Mio*, (a mistake, for the *Milo* does grow here) the *Temanu* and *Maei*, &c. But I am informed that they all grow at the Navigators' Islands. These are all large and valuable trees, and a calabash would hold hundreds of their seeds. It is probable then that the Marquesans did not come from Hawaii, but from Savaii, where the above-named trees grow, and the pioneers of Savaii must have brought their seed from Papanui, and the pioneers of Papanui from Aonuu, and as these trees grow only in the tropics, Aonuu must be in the tropics.

Furthermore, Aonuu must be on the Continent of Asia, because those trees do not grow in South America or in New Zealand.

If the question is asked, were not those plants always here, or did they come here by chance, I should answer no; for first, these trees appear to have been *selected*, and not to have been left to chance. Secondly, the bread-fruit tree will not propagate itself, and if left to chance it will soon run out. To live and flourish it needs the constant fostering care of man.

Then again, as to the seeds being brought here by ocean currents or winds, the coast of America is too far off, and to come from the westward against the wind (and equatorial current) is out of the question. Again, as to birds bringing seeds, their stomachs would be empty before they arrived here. From Tahiti, the nearest land, they would have to come nearly a thousand miles. A fringed mouth duck sometimes come here, and they are always nothing but skin and bone when they arrive.

Besides, I doubt whether the seeds of any of those trees are eaten by any bird here, except the seeds of the Iapo, which are eaten by the Kuku.

There was a celebrated bread-fruit tree at Hanamenu, called the Hea Popo, which was said to be an off-shoot from one of the trees that were brought from Hawaii, and which was *cut down a few years ago*.

NOTE.—The writer of this letter is somewhat biased by his theory that the Marquesans are descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. Mr. Hale in his masterly Report on the Philology of the United States Exploring Expedition, shows that Savaii is probably the centre from which Polynesia was colonized, and that Hawaii is the key-word which unlocks the mystery of Polynesian migrations.

W. D. A.

DIAMOND HEAD.

Old Diamond Head! a land-mark at sea;
Barren and dead; without bush or tree.
Looming alone and facing the deep
Ages unknown; its crater asleep.

Rugged and grey in the tropic light;
Crumbling away thro' times changing flight.
Bearing on high its breast o'er the waves,
While under it lie dark, fathomless caves.

Whose fire and smoke in a by gone age,
Burst above rock with volcanic rage;
When lava streamed down its molten side,
And pouring steamed in the hissing tide.

But now at rest in a tranquil sleep,
With quiet breast o'erlooking the deep;
In calm or storm of a tropic zone,
Its aged form stands grimly alone.

A relic of old; a mark of the past,
Hoary and bold on the landscape cast.
Ages untold shall view its grim steep,
Stretching its hold to brink of the deep.

Children unborn shall play on its sides,
Crumbling and worn by weather and tides,
Till earth a scroll, at the last great day,
From pole to pole shall be folded away.

Honolulu, April, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—Good Templars and their friends often complain because our more prominent citizens do not join their lodges. Very many persons have an idea, perhaps erroneous, that the lodges are instituted more for the purpose of furnishing society to individuals who perhaps need this influence to keep them from places where intoxicating drinks are furnished, than for the purpose of forming a nucleus for a party of reformers. Templars should seek to impress the community with the thought that they are in earnest as to the idea of temperance reform. Our Clergymen, particularly those who control newspapers, should be the natural allies of Templars. I have heard that a native policeman has been discharged from the force, under peculiar circumstances, and that he felt aggrieved; that the grievance was stated in a communication which he hawked about among our newspaper men, but could find no one willing to publish it. I am led to believe that the publication of the matter would have furnished any earnest temperance reformer a text. The Priest and the Templar passed the complainant by. It has been said by one of our leading papers: "After all that may be said in flowing style and well-rounded periods about patriotism, independence, a determination to write down abuses and to work reforms, it comes to this, that no sane man will undertake to start a newspaper without first asking himself the question—will it pay? * * * But as in other trades, so an Editor must please his customers, if he expects to succeed in business." I presume that the publication of the native policeman's complaint would not pay; that it would not please a customer.

It makes a difference whether one becomes intoxicated by the agency of gin or champagne. FIE!

[The policeman in question did not bring his article to our office, and not having seen it we cannot say whether we should have published it or not, as that would depend on its character and style. It certainly makes no difference in our moral judgment whether one indulges in gin or champagne, but we should doubtless have a higher respect for his taste in the latter case than in the former.—ED.]

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

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THE ISLANDER.

NOTHING of any great importance has elapsed since our last issue, except the change of weather from cool and showery, to hot and sultry. The legal dog-days seems to have come at last, perhaps the action of the government towards tagless dogs, has hastened them somewhat, and the enterprise of lassoing superfluous dogs has become more legitimate than could be said of it last week.

BASE ball circles report increased activity. Five clubs had been organized at last accounts, and practice has commenced in earnest. The "Whangdoodles" claim to be the champion club, and probably no one will deny their right to the title, so long as they succeed in winning against all comers. None of the five clubs are composed of ladies and yet there are just about as many women here as men and they need the exercise much more. If however they should think of playing ball in their ordinary costumes, the case is hopeless, the thing can't be done: the idea is ridiculous. A number of men equipped for a bag race trying to play base ball could hardly be more so. Dressed in trim, short skirted gymnastic costumes, women would find themselves new creatures, and ready to enjoy base ball and a score of other outdoor vigorous sports. We beg of you, fair sisters, not to laugh at this as nonsense. There is nothing unreasonable in it. You have the same bones and muscles that men have, and the due exercise of every one of them is necessary to their healthy development and to consequent beauty and symmetry of the whole system. Women are naturally just as strong as men are in proportion to their size. It is exasperating to think how many of the sisterhood who were intended by nature to be fine and vigorous and beautiful, are compelled by the restrictions of dress and certain useless prejudices to lead lives rendered burdensome and almost helpless through chronic sick headache, dyspepsia and general muscular flabbiness. Treat a man like a woman and the inevitable result would be an invalid.

THE *Gazette* of this week runs a tilt at the *Advertiser* and ourselves, evidently trying to string us both on the same lance, and all because we offered a few *errata* notices on its columns, free gratis. As a companion in misfortune with our fellow sufferer we shall be bound to it henceforth with a new tie of sympathy. We would call attention to the *Gazette* onslaught, in which its hitherto serious editor allowing himself to unbend, has produced a specimen of caustic wit at once powerful and unique.

We note that this same paper contains a sensible article on the national finances.

THE *Friend* for June in an article which deals mysteriously in inverted commas and words in italics, refers to our erewhile notice of its previous remarks on Judge McKean's decision in the matter of the divorce suit between Ann Eliza Young and Brigham Young, when we expressly disclaimed sufficient knowledge of the case upon which to base an opinion and satisfied ourselves with referring to a Hawaiian law and suggesting that Judge McKean may have acted under a similar statute. Our contemporary perhaps does not consider us yet old enough to have developed the virtue of veracity to any appreciable extent, and ignoring our reference to Hawaiian law, challenges us to show that in any country, including these islands, where Common Law casts its shadow, "any woman except the one to whom the man or husband is legally married, can come forward and legally claim alimony." Nothing remains for us after this, but to quote from Section 1316 of the Hawaiian Civil Code.

"Every woman who shall be deceived into contracting an illegal marriage with a man having another wife living, under the belief that he was an unmarried man, shall be entitled to a just allowance for the support of herself and family out of his property," with the provision that "such allowance shall not exceed one-third of his real and personal estate."

It is impossible for us to give an opinion on the decision of Judge McKean without knowing more of its circumstances and the law governing it, than we do at present. The fact that President Grant removed him from office, cannot be regarded as especially significant of the legal aspect of the case, particularly, considering, that the late Attorney General Williams was then the law adviser of the President.

THE official announcement in last Saturday's *Advertiser* that the Companionship of the Order of Kameha-

me ha had been conferred upon the Hon. H. A. P. Carter has been read, we feel sure, with great satisfaction by all who may have reflected upon the arduous and laborious nature of the task imposed upon the recent special commission to Washington. A treaty, as to whose value to Hawaii the public mind is almost unanimous, has been introduced in the face of strongly opposed interests; by dint of most watchful and minute as well as conscientious attention it has been brought into gradual favour with a large majority of the United States senate; and so far as that august body is concerned the treaty has become an accomplished fact. We think we are justified in believing that no worthier disposition of the Order could have been made at the present time.

THE idea that the entire exclusion from this country of that class of products known as intoxicating is the one moral necessity of our day appears to animate many newspaper comments upon passing events. It is undoubtedly a lamentable fact that in this country, as in many others, intemperance in the matter of drinking has an intimate connection with crime, although Hawaiian law prohibits the purchase or manufacture of alcoholic compounds by native Hawaiians, that is, we suppose, by persons of Hawaiian race. Without staying to examine the advantages or disadvantages of a law working with so singular a distinction between natives and foreigners, or to speak of the remarkable favour with which this differential law is viewed by a legislature composed largely of natives, we are disposed to ask whether in view of these things the frequently cited "intemperate example" of foreign residents can rationally be held accountable for all the similar dissipation among natives.

Example is probably no worse here than in a great many other places, though here as well as there it might be considerably improved; but the parallel cannot be pursued, for those on whom example is expected to exert an influence are placed at a great disadvantage by the side of many other races of equally general education, by the great absence of means of mental occupation among them. Attention was some time since drawn to this fact in a paper read before the Young Men's Christian Association and in an article in the *Advertiser*; that it deserves consideration there is no doubt; and, should some scheme for gradually affording a useful and interesting literature for native Hawaii form a portion of the policy of His Majesty's ministers, they will at all events deserve credit for having in a rational manner attacked one of the evils which formidably threaten the welfare of the race.

THE writer of a letter over the signature "Ibex," to last Saturday's *Advertiser* is, we think, the victim of mistaken impressions. For in the first place it may fairly be considered that when a man who rightly or wrongly entertains conscientious objections to a ball, is willing to assist a ceremonial reception, not altogether unconnected with it, rather than to permit his clearly

stated opinions to affect general harmony, he is acting with the charity whose absence "Ibex" complains of. Secondly, this being so, the gallant officers in whose honour the reception and ball are proposed are sure to recognize the evident desire on all sides to greet them with united courtesy at the cost of any personal feeling. And lastly we cannot but think that a second glance over the remarks of "Ibex" would cause him to agree with most other people, including probably the *Pensacola* officers and subscribers to both ball and reception, in the belief that neither particular necessity nor pressing expediency demanded the expression of his ideas on the subject.

NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYPHRENES AND J. B. FORD.

UNITED STATES.—Gen. Custar's expedition to the Black Hills was to start about June 1st. It is expected that it will take all summer to drive the miners out.—Grasshopper ravages in the west are less than last year, and are subsiding.—The new Atlantic cable is nearly laid; half a day's work remaining to be done on it.—Extensive fires were raging in Pennsylvania forests, and had destroyed Osceola. Large bodies of men were fighting the flames. Great destruction of life and property is feared, unless there is rain.—Gold was at 116½.—The Mexican raids still continue.—Mrs. Lincoln is insane.—The Erie Railroad is again coming into court on some defaulting scrape.—A million dollar suit by the Pacific Mail against the Panama Railroad is talked of.—Senator Nye, of Nevada, is hopelessly insane.—Judge Pierrepont, the new Attorney General, took charge of the office on the 15th of May.—The fastest horse time on record has just been made at the Lexington races, in Kentucky, by *Searcher*, who ran a mile in 1:41½.—The evidence on both sides in the Beecher trial is all in. Judge Porter opened the closing argument for the defence on the 19th of May, to be followed by Evarts. The closing argument for the prosecution will be made by Beach. The opening of Porter's argument was exceedingly forcible and eloquent.—S. U. F. Odell, H. H. M.'s Charge d'Affaires and Consul General for the United States, died at his residence, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 6th of May.

ENGLAND.—Steamship *Schiller*, of the Eagle Line, was wrecked on the Retarriere Ledges, Scilly Islands, on the night of May 7th, during a thick fog—over 300 lives supposed to be lost.

MEXICO.—A new revolution in Mexico is under way.

CUBA.—Advices from Havana report a government victory in a skirmish with the insurgents.

HAYTI.—A fierce revolution has broken out.

BELGIUM.—A crisis is reported to be imminent, owing to the pressure of the Ultramontanes.

FRANCE.—Elections are to be held to fill the vacancies created in the Committee of Thirty, by the resignation of twenty-one members.

SPAIN.—Small-pox is said to be raging among the Carlists.—An official decree, just published, grants to the press the liberty to discuss constitutional questions, and also grants to the public, freedom of assembling in political meetings.—Great Carlist victories are reported at Breda, Lerida, Santa Coloma and Arragon.

CHINA.—On the 4th April the steamers *Ocean* and *Fusing* collided in a dense fog 125 miles north of Sha-weishan Islands and 55 of the 125 passengers of the *Fusing* were lost.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—May 29th.—Arrival of steamer *City of Melbourne* from Sydney, via Auckland, with passenger accommodations all taken up.—Bktn. *Jane A. Falkenburg* from Portland, also arrived this morning. Some stir and bustle in consequence.—Collections sought for remittances, but little obtained.—The Band played at the steamers' wharf. Large attendance thereat to witness the steamer's departure and bid farewell to Hon. and Mrs. C. R. Bishop.—Base Ball practice lively among the various clubs.—*City of Melbourne* left about 7 p. m.

May 30th.—Brig *Robert Cowan* took her departure this morning to take in cattle at Kawaihae for Tahiti.—Heavy rain during the afternoon.—A deeply laden clipper ship passed the port without communicating; supposed to be from Puget Sound for China.—The Chinese Colporteur, Sit Moon, held services this evening at the Bethel.

May 31st.—Demolition of the old building on the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets, opposite Nolte's.—Honolulu Ice Factory had its product in town to-day in rivalry to the Nuuanu Factory.—Departure of the *Kilauea* with a very large passenger list.

June 1st.—Brig *J. B. Ford* was signalled off the heads, but owing to light wind did not get near enough for the pilot before dark.—At midnight, steamer *Cyphrenes* fired a signal gun.

June 2d.—Steamer *Cyphrenes* reached her wharf at 2 a. m., and reports a passage of 8½ days from San Francisco.—Brig *J. B. Ford* came in this morning, reporting a passage of 12 days from same port.—The steamer left again at 6 p. m., for the Colonies.—The Athlete B. B. Club challenges the Whangdoodles, is to come off (probably) June 11th.

June 3d.—Flags at half-mast to-day, to the memory of S. U. F. Odell, late Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires at New York.—Bark *Kvik* has hauled to the steamers' wharf to load sugars, &c., for San Francisco.

SUPREME COURT.

By a decision of Judge Judd published in this week's *Gazette*, a petition to annul a second marriage on the ground of a prior wife living was denied, on the ground that the husband ought not to bring the petition, so as to "be the gainer from his own wrong." There was no opposition by the second wife, but the Court having doubt of its jurisdiction to grant a petition brought by the husband, the counsel submitted a written argument, in which the following points were offered, viz.:

That the Civil Code in terms authorizes a second marriage to be annulled "on the application of either of the parties during the life-time of the other, or on the application of such former husband or wife." Sec. 1315; That if the petitioner deceived the second wife, he was liable civilly in damages, but that the second marriage could nevertheless be declared null on his petition. Sec. 1316;

That the statute allows a marriage to be annulled for certain other grounds, only on the application "of the injured party," (Sec. 1321), leading to the inference that the section above cited was not to be so restricted, as to allow only the injured party to apply;

That it is for the interest of society, that marriages be judicially declared void, if so in fact;

That a petition by the lawful husband is equivalent to one by his lawful wife;

That no fraud can be inferred, in the absence of evidence to show that at the second marriage the husband

knew that the first wife was living, for innocence is to be presumed;

That Bishop in his work on Divorce declares, that such a marriage may be declared void by reason of statutable infirmity, in spite of the husband's fraud, upon his own petition.

The Court however denied the conclusiveness of these views, and thus commented upon the provision cited from the Civil Code: "I regard this as meaning that the application may be made by either the husband, if his wife have an undivorced husband living, or by a wife, if her husband have an undivorced wife living; but not that the party may set up his own fraudulent and criminal acts as a ground for relief by the Court." And in regard to the other citation made by counsel, the Court said: "It is difficult to reconcile the above with other citations from this learned text writer, and I regret that we do not possess the reports containing the cases from which this doctrine is drawn. As there are no children, the issue of the marriage of petitioner with respondent, a part of the reason fails. Considering the number of Chinese who are migrating to these islands, and intermarrying with Hawaiian females, public policy would seem to require that the Courts should not encourage suits of this character. The opposite course might result, in the frequent discarding of Hawaiian wives and the importing of Chinese females under the claim that they were former wives." H.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

PROFESSOR RENAUD OF HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, REVIEWS THE CASE.

Professor A. Renaud, of the Heidelberg University, and one of the most eminent jurists of Germany, publishes in the *Archives of Modern Jurisprudence*, the leading law journal of Germany, an exhaustive review of the Beecher-Tilton case. From this paper was translated for the *Brooklyn Eagle* the following passages:

Having carefully examined the opening address of the plaintiff's counsel, the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, and the opening address of the defendant's counsel, I cannot but arrive at one conclusion, and from conversation with many of my professional brethren, who take an equal interest with myself in this great trial, I herewith deliberately contend that it is the conviction of the legal minds of Germany, Austria and France, that the plaintiff Tilton has no case whatever; and to us it is a matter of surprise that, under the laws of America, he should not have been non-suited after his evidence was in.

In actions of this kind, character should always weigh more than anything else. The plaintiff, from his own words, stands convicted of having told different stories on the subject. His charges against the defendant grew more serious as his animosity against him, from causes disconnected with the case, increased. First it was alienating his wife's affections he accused the defendant of. Then improper proposals, then adultery. And, oddly enough, while he prefers this terrible charge against the defendant, he speaks with maudlin tenderness of the, if his story be true, infamous wife.

From this twaddle about the whiteness of the soul of this alleged adulteress alone, impartial minds would justly infer that the plaintiff's mind is singularly unbalanced. His moral perception, from the way he judges her, would seem to be diseased. And this is proved by the disgusting letters, of which American journals have published with his consent and it appears at his instigation—an avalanche abounding in the most preposterous sentimentalism, such as would be inexcusable.

sable in a lovesick boy, and which render a full grown man—moreover, one who lays claim to refinement and intelligence—unfit to mingle in decent society. * * *

The defendant's conduct may have been indiscreet. But he is a confiding, warm-hearted man, fond or given to extravagant language—a defect into which gifted persons, especially those who write and speak in public a great deal, readily fall. Consequently it would be extremely unjust to interpret with literal rigor those letters of his, which the plaintiff uses to strengthen his case against him. To be sure, the unfortunate position in which the defendant found himself in consequence of the affection for him arising in an enthusiastic woman without his fault, while he helped to deprive, as we think very justly and sensibly, her husband of a lucrative journalistic position, was harassing to him, and, hence, he wrote those letters, undoubtedly on the spur of the moment, without reflection, and while strong influences were brought to bear upon his heart, which, it seems, was only too easily softened and touched. But the principal letter, the so-called "letter of contrition," addressed to the witness Moulton, who says the defendant dictated it to him, cannot possibly have been so dictated by Mr. Beecher. The latter is a man of genius, a master of concise language, and, as his writings superabundantly prove, accustomed to express his thoughts coherently, sensibly and logically. But this letter, as a piece of composition, is not even respectable. The defendant could not have written or dictated it in that shape, even while a prey to the most intense agitation.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

VII.

The War Compared to a Cock-fight.—Compared also to Gaming.—The Multitude Carelessly Enjoy and Waste the Profits of the Victory.—The Ambition of the Chief Different from that of a Common Man.

Hawaii is a cock-pit; the trained cocks fight on the ground.

The Chief fights,—the dark red cock awake at night for battle;

The youth fights valiantly,—Loeau (*a*) the son of Keoua.

He whets his spurs, he pecks as if eating; (*b*)

He scratches in the arena,—this Hilo,—the sand of Waiolama.

He plants the soldier's standard, the dust is stirred on high;

Freely flows the perspiration from the brow of Laniulimahiia (*a*)

That he might secure the battle field of Mokuohai, (*c*) seized at Keei;

That he might take the property staked at the sands of Hauiki. (*d*)

That was a chief, this was a chief,—the stake was the island.

There the prize was staked, the game was played to the end.

He hits the goal, (*e*) he counts double, he quickly receives his gains.

This is he who staked lands, who claps his hands in triumph, who staked the island of the chiefs.

That Chief was Kauikeaouli, (*f*) this Chief was Kalaninuilanimameha, (*g*)

The one who caused the rout.

Did he (*h*) flee secretly and vanish in the darkness?

Did he gain a secret hiding place? No;

He fled indeed at noon, while the sun was high.

The small man and the large man saw him;—

The tall man and the short man saw him

At the camping ground of Akahipapa—(*i*)

"Thou gavest up thy life and death;

The south land and the north land are taken;

There are they—now lost, grudge them not, do not contend, hold not back."

Give up to him what he has gained, with his rejoicing, That his followers may rejoice, the officers of trust.

He is a well-fed cock. The Chief is complete.

Warmed in the smoke-house till the dried feathers rattle, (*j*)

With changing colors, like the many colored paddles, (*k*) like piles of polished Kauila.

The feathers rise and fall at the striking of the spurs;

He spurs south he spurs north,

Till one stroke of itself

Hits the head, and the other flees, vanquished. [cock;

The Chief tears to pieces, he scratches the ground like a

The foot scratches, the soft dust rises,

It sweeps past, it is carried off towards heaven, it is raised in whirlwinds on high;

The dust comes in great columns from the mountains; ascending like flames, the red dust passes to the sea.

Like the rising, red rain, so is the warriors' one, the Chief.

He is the Chief, and the son of the chief.

Is the Chief a common soldier delighting in the holua? (*l*)

Will he speak falsely to mislead those deceived?

Boasters are they who live in houses; (*m*)

They who enjoy the island boast without reason.

Countless men will waste what the breast has proudly collected;

They eat at leisure, sitting on their hams, in small houses and in large houses.

A well supplied dish is the wooden dish.

The high raftered sleeping house with shelves;

The long eating house for women. [mat.

The rushes are spread down, upon them is spread the

They lie on their backs, with heads raised in dignity.

The fly-brushes wave to and fro at the door, the door is shut, the black kapa is drawn up.

Haste, hide a little in refreshing sleep, dismiss fatigue.

They sleep by day in the silence where noise is forbidden.

If they sleep two and two, double is their sleep.

Enjoyable is the fare of the large landed man.

In parrying the spear, the Chief is vigorous; the breaking of the points is sweet.

Delightful is the season of fish, the season of food, when one is filled with fish, when one is filled with food.

Thou art satisfied with food, O, thou common man

To be satisfied with lands, is for the Chief.

He says, "I will eat, I will finish the sweet remnants,

The stores of food throughout the land,"

Bring here the well baked food of the island

Bring here and let the Chief eat.

a—Kamehameha. *b*—As cocks pretend to eat when fighting. *c*—The place in Kona, near Keei, where Kamehameha first defeated Kiwalao. *d*—The same locality.

e—As in the game of maika or bowling stone discs the goal is struck, *f*—Kiwalao. *g*—Kamehameha, or the great and only chief. *h*—Referring to Kiwalao. *i*—The place where Kiwalao and Kamehameha met and conversed together. The next three lines being the language of Kamehameha. *j*—It was customary to make fighting cocks roost before a fire previous to a fight to make them fierce. *k*—Paddles of variegated wood. *l*—A game of sliding down hill, formerly very popular.

m—Those who are benefitted by the victory without having earned it.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 3d, 1875.

Some little change has been manifest in commercial circles since our last, in consequence of the arrival and departure of the Australian steamers, both on time, and the somewhat early return of the Falkinburg and J. B. Ford.

By the Cyphrenes we have San Francisco dates to May 24th and gather the following market reports relating to Island products:

SUGAR—The market is represented as strong for all grades, Island Grocery quoted at 7½@11c as extremes, the latter being for extra No. 1 washed. The stock of dark refining is scarce. Free supplies of Eastern Crushed and extra choice yellows are received.

MOLASSES—The market is poorly supplied with Island molasses, the price of which is, however, low and nominal, say 20@25c.

HIDES—Prices remain about the same. Dry quoted at 18@18½c; Wet salted, 8@8½c with sales of 30,000 lbs at current rates.

TALLOW—Market overstocked and sales light, quoted at 6½@7c.

WOOL—Receipts have been free, and transactions for the week ending May 15th embrace 3,000,000 lbs. We quote Fall clip at 9@10c; Spring ditto, 12½c, while choice selected parcels of twelve months' staple have sold at prices ranging up to 25@26½c.

COFFEE has somewhat improved in tone, sales having been made of 2500 bags Guatemala and San Salvador at 18½c; 1000 bags Costa Rica sold at 19c, on Eastern account, also 1000 bags Manila at 17½@18c. Costa Rica closed firm at 19½@20c.

PULU—Shipment ex Cyphrenes quoted at 8@9c, according to quality; 172 bales sold at 8c.

RICE—Market still quiet in consequence of further importations. China quoted at 5½@6½c. Hawaiian Table, 7@7½c.

Our next vessel due from San Francisco will be the ship Emerald en route for the Guano Islands, to leave a few days after the steamer.

The bark Kvik has taken a charter for San Francisco, and having completed discharging has hauled to the steamer's wharf, promising to load with dispatch.

Brig J. B. Ford from San Francisco is discharging at Brewer's wharf, and will return shortly, having considerable cargo engaged.

Barkentine Jane A. Falkinburg from Portland is discharging at the Esplanade and will also load to return with dispatch.

E. P. Adams will hold to-morrow a credit sale of Chinese goods ex Kvik.

The Pensacola is due from Hilo any hour.

The French steam corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th for the South Sea Islands, and will not be due here for some time yet.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- May 28—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Molokai.
 29—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, 21 days from Sydney, via Auckland.
 29—Am bktm Jane A. Falkinburg, Brown, 20 days from Portland, O.
 29—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 29—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 29—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, from Kauai.
 29—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai.
 29—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 30—Schr Annie, Hanale, from Koloa and Waimea.
 30—Schr Active, Punaiki, from Maiala, Maui.
 June 1—Brig J. B. Ford, Jenks, 12 days from San Francisco.
 1—Br stmr Cyphrenes, Woods, 8½ days from San Francisco.
 2—Schr Mary Eilen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 2—Schr Jenny, Hale, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 3—Schr Kinai, Ahuihala, from Baiku, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

- May 27—Am ship M. Nottebohm, Whitney, for Enderbury Is.
 28—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 29—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, for Koloa, via Lanai.
 29—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 29—Stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, for San Francisco.
 30—Brig Robert Cowan, Hatfield, for Tahiti, via Kawaihale.
 31—Schr Juanita, Dudout, for Molokai.
 31—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 31—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 June 1—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 1—Schr Annie, Kalaupapa, for Kauai and Niihau.
 1—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 1—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 2—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 2—Schr Active, Punaiki, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 2—Br stmr Cyphrenes, Woods, for Sydney.
 2—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Molokai, Kauai.
 3—Schr Jenny, Hale, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SYDNEY & AUCKLAND—Per City of Melbourne, May 29th—Jno Moller, and 85 in transitu for San Francisco.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, May 29th—Hon C. R. Bishop and family, Jno Mann, P. Gibson, and 85 in transitu from Sydney and Auckland.

FOR TAHITI—Per Robert Cowan, May 30th—Jas Estall, Godfrey Brown.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Cyphrenes, June 2d—Mrs Dr Enders and 2 children, Mrs McKell, Mrs C. B. Robinson, Miss Gay, Mrs Clapp, Miss Clapp, Capt and Mrs Colcord, Paymaster Geo Cochran, U. S. N., Paymaster's Clerk Hobart Berrian, U. S. N., Lieut J. H. Hemphill, U. S. N., J. W. Hanson, S. Magnin, J. D. Wheeler, J. L. Calder, H. McCullum, A. Robinson, Geo Gay, Master C. Gay, 4 in the steerage, and 50 in transitu for Australia.

FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY—Per Cyphrenes, June 2d—Mrs McKell, Geo Keele, and 50 in transitu from San Francisco.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per J. B. Ford, June 2d—Mr Coker.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

U. S. S. Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is due.

American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C. Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.

German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H. Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.

Hawn bark W. C. Parke, from Port Gamble, to H. Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.

Am ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, to leave shortly after the steamer.

Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck, to sail about the middle of April.

Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.

British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.

Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H. Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.

Am bark D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co, due June 25.

Am bark Amelia, from Sydney, to —, sailed April 22.

Am schr Legal Tender, from San Francisco, to J. T. Waterhouse, due the latter part of June.

Am bark Delaware, from Victoria, to C. Brewer & Co, is due.

French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.

Am bark Powhattan, from Puget Sound, to H. Hackfeld & Co, will be due early in July.

Hawn bark R. C. Wylie, from London, to H. Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.

British Stmr Macgregor, from Sydney, to C. Brewer & Co, due June 29th.

British Stmr City of Melbourne, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co, due June 29th.

Am bark Emma C. Beal, to C. Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.

COMMUNICATIONS.

EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER:—When requested to send you something now and then for publication, I cheerfully agreed to do so, whenever time and inclination should serve. Who indeed is sure that he is proof against the temptation of seeing his words in print? I also believed that many of our best writers intended to support your journal. But as I disclaim for myself the position in which I find myself ranked at the head of your columns, "among the best literary talent," &c., the reading of that portentous announcement every week will, I fear, unsteady my nerves, and perhaps require total abstinence from coffee to retain mental equipoise. Where, I thought, are the names of all those who are giving you their reflections upon religion, morality, theology, ethics, politics, state-craft, science, art and human affairs generally? They are withheld, I have conjectured, not so much from modest consideration, as motives of prudence. The atoms forming our small community are too compact to allow any to displace themselves without disturbing others. Most persons enjoy exercising the critical talent, if they have it. Many in our midst are gifted in that direction, and in daily and hourly semi-confidences with fellow humans, in the interludes of pressing occupations, many of us do exercise our critical talents upon each other, and especially upon public functionaries and servants. But once let it be supposed that one whose views are well understood, as he privately expresses them, is airing his supposed ideas in the public journals, and he is likely to incur enmity from all who fail to agree with him, or who fancy that his publications assail their position in the community. And so it is, that most of our writers, for prudential reasons, avoid the newspapers, in fact or in appearance. I do not think this is a desirable course for any community to adopt, for secret enemies are far more to be dreaded than those who come out openly. Nor do I think any country is to be envied whose officials discourage open and honest public discussion concerning their doings. I am not aware that present official incumbents discourage public criticism here, and I think there are frequent comments in private circles

upon public matters and men which would better be made, where they can be met, publicly.

I see that you have marked out for yourself a line of independent and bold criticism, and evidently have several "fresh hands at the bellows." Now let me suggest that writers would do well to allow you to publish their names or initials subscribed to their articles. Certainly this would obviate the difficulty of any one being credited with that which he has not written.

Honolulu, June 3, 1875. ALFRED S. HARTWELL.

[We agree very closely with the above, and have urged contributors to write over their names. By so doing, they do justice to themselves, and profit by whatever there is of merit and value in their productions. As has been also suggested, anonymous writers are liable to have articles attributed to them in the public mind for which they are not responsible, and could, perhaps, not endorse. A man, whose views are sound, and whose character is honorable and courteous, can lose nothing by showing his colors and standing by them.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR:—We are assured that the Government Surveyors are making commendable progress in the work assigned to them, and that in due course of time the Department of the Interior will be able to give any information required concerning public lands. The question next arises regarding the Crown Lands. Are there any tracts of land belonging to the Royal Domain available for lease, and for what term of years? It may be said that this is none of my business; but I beg to suggest that the revenue from the Crown Lands goes towards keeping up the Royal State, and if for any reason the income should decrease, the people will be called upon to make the deficiency good from the public revenues. The Crown Commissioners should see to it, that applicants for lands under their charge should have no obstacles put in their way. Applications for leases should be promptly attended to; rents should be as quickly collected; in this course His Majesty and the people will both obtain their due. I am led to speak in this strain because of the fact that complaints are heard of a want of diligence and enterprise on the part of the Commissioners. Lands should not remain uncultivated if capable of profitable cultivation, and any person who has the enterprise, brains and purse should be given every encouragement to put in the plow. We have reason to hope that a new era is dawning upon Hawaii, and it becomes us to be in readiness for the flood-tide which is to bear us on to fortune. Gentlemen of the Land Office and of the Crown Lands are expected to be in a position to assist seekers after acres, rather than to discourage by a procrastinating policy. *

(From the London Society.)

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

There could not have been two *faster* friends, in every sense, than the Hon. Charlie Helter and Bob Skelter, both of Her Majesty's Foot Guards.

If the Hon. Charlie were hard up, which he very often was, and wished to do a bill, which he very often did, Bob was the accommodating friend who, to use the expression in vogue amongst the money-lending fraternity and its victims, 'jumped on his back;' while, on the other hand, if Bob was—to borrow his own term—'jammed,' the Hon. Charles was equally ready to perform the same kind office for him; so that, financially, they may be said to have led a species of leapfrog existence.

How they managed to keep up the same game so long, was the wonder of their most intimate friends; but t

length it began to be whispered about in the brigade that that distinguished body was probably about to lose two of its brightest stars, in a sporting and generally convivial way, and that Captains Helter and Skelter were on their last legs.

Their cases were very similar. They had both of them elder brothers, but little older than themselves, and with whom they had been brought up at school and at home on exactly the same footing; in fact, in both spheres, Bob and Charlie had been infinitely greater swells, for at Eton they were better oars and better cricketers than their elder brothers, and when they were at home for the holidays they rode just as good ponies out hunting; or, at all events, if they did not, they still managed by their harder and better riding to establish their superiority in this field as well. Thus, when they all grew to men's estate, the younger ones could not realize why the elder brothers should all at once give them the 'go by,' and soar into the glories of yachts at Cowes, studs at Melton, and moors in Scotland, while to them was left the insignificant careers of struggling on, on an allowance of four hundred a year besides their pay as ensigns and lieutenants of Guards.

The pill was too bitter to swallow, and the force of habit too strong to allow them to accept their altered position, and they continued to preserve much the same relations towards their elder brothers that had existed between them as boys.

It was on a certain night, down at Windsor, when Charlie and Bob were sitting in the latter's quarters, combining the three enjoyments of a quiet smoke, a 'liquor,' and a friendly chat, that the first dawn of the project shed its tiny ray of light on the dark and troubled sea of their fortunes.

'I say, Bob,' said Charlie, twisting up a lawyer's threatening letter and relighting his pipe with it, 'something must be done; one of us *must* marry an heiress—I don't see any other way of pulling through.'

'But how the deuce are we to get hold of one, Charlie? I mean one of magnificent proportions to be of any use, you know; because all the big ones go in for this style of thing;' and Bob described an imaginary coronet about his head, 'or, at all events, a fellow with a pot of money.'

'Well, never mind that now, Bob, my boy; let's make up our mind to it, and decide at once who's to be the victim, and then we can look about.'

'All right—let's toss.'

'All right,' assented Charlie, 'got anything to toss with?'

'Well, no,' said Bob, with a grin which gradually spread from ear to ear, as he drew pocket after pocket blank; 'I gave my last namesake to that 'ostler at Maidenhead this afternoon. Haven't you?'

'Well, I'm hanged if I have, either! I was cleaned out at pool of every six pence,' replied Charlie, joining in the laugh. 'Let's cut for it?'

'All right,' said Bob, producing a pack of cards and preparing to cut. 'Highest wins. Nine!'

'Three!'

'Hooray!' said Bob triumphantly. 'Now the question is, how and where to get her?'

'Yes,' said Charlie; 'I feel myself now bound to go in for it.'

'Rather,' remarked Bob, in a tone of voice which implied that he'd take it as very unhandsome of him if he didn't.

Charlie sighed as he thought of a certain innocent little face, with blue eyes and golden hair, which was often before him, and which had of late taken to looking at him very wistfully; but from rubbing up against the

world, dodging duns, and keeping a sharp lookout on creditors, he had got into such a chronic state of keeping his weather eye open, that even love could not blind him to the fact that it would be all the better for the owner of the innocent little face—whatever she might think at the time—to have nothing whatever to do with a certain Charles Helter, who, although over head and ears in love with her, was equally over head and ears in debt. He was philosopher enough to know that nothing but misery could come of it, and that the blue eyes would soon fade from constant weeping, and the golden hair be streaked with silver long before its time; so he cast aside the pleasant vision and turned his thoughts to the business on hand.

'Do you recollect Miss Bullion, Bob, that you saw down at my mother's?'

'The old girl with the ringlets?'

'Yes. Well, she's got a couple of thousand, if she's got a penny. I'm certain of it; my mother has known her for years.'

'Well, there you are, the whole thing cut and dry, my dear fellow. Why don't you go in for her? Her ladyship will put in a good word for you, and make it all square, won't she?'

'I don't think there'd be any chance with her, though; the fact is, she's such a queer old girl.'

'Rum un to look at, certainly,' acquiesced Bob.

'Do you know,' said Charlie, 'that she's as romantic—don't laugh, you duffer—as romantic as a school-girl?'

'The very thing, my dear fellow! I'll lend you my banjo dressed up as a guitar, and you can serenade her, and all that sort of thing. Why, I look upon the thing as done.'

'Not a bit of it. It's just her infernal romance that plays the devil with the whole thing.'

'How?'

'Why, I'll tell you a little bit of her history. She wasn't by any means well off as a girl, and had no expectations whatever. She would have given her eyes to be married, and was always chucking herself at the head of every man she met, but devil a one of them even proposed. The mum says she was the most romantic girl in the world, always blubbing over some trashy novel until she decorated herself with red eyes for life, or fancying herself desperately in love with some one. Well this went on until she was about thirty, when all of a sudden she came in for this whacking fortune, and the men as suddenly poured in upon her in shoals. She accepted about half a dozen of 'em straight off the reel, in the first flush of her new born joy, when, suddenly, the scales fell from her eyes, and she twigged that it was her money and not herself they were after. So she sent them all to the right-about, and took her solemn davy that she'd never marry, unless she could find a man she was really convinced loved her for her own sake.'

'Well, can't we think of some method of convincing her of the disinterestedness of your attachment?' asked Bob, with a nervous affection of the right eyelid.

'Not unless we're a great deal sharper than the general run of fellows. Hundreds have tried the game on, but haven't succeeded. There was young Carthwaite, of the Blues, who was staying in the same country house that she was for about three weeks, had a fellow down from town, after she had refused him, to paint him every day a cadaverous kind of leaden hue, with premature crowsfeet and black rings under his eyes; and he used to sit opposite to her at breakfast, lunch, and dinner, glaring reproachfully at her, and holding an onion, wrapped up in his handkerchief, to his eyes. They say he was as near as a toucher succeeding, but he really became such

an unpleasant object, and so objectionable with his onion, that the fellow of the house asked him either to get better or to go away.'

'Did he give it up after that?'

'Oh no, he got his mother to ask her down to their place, and they say she was gradually being melted by his tears; but unfortunately, one evening when he was turning over the leaves of a sentimental song for her, he dropped his onion down her back, which of course explained "whence these tears," and utterly spoilt his little game.'

'By jove,' said Bob, rubbing his hands, 'it quite puts one on one's mettle! This is indeed an opening for strategy. I'll lie awake for the next three hours concocting a dodge.'

'So'll I, and we'll compare notes in the morning. Good night, old fellow.'

'Bye-bye, Charlie, my boy; don't be down on your luck. Recollect, the course of true love never runs smooth.'

* * * * *

'Well, Bob, have you hit on a plan?'

'Yes—have you?'

'Well, there are a lot of people going down to my mother's at Rainham next month—you're coming, you know, and several of our fellows, and *she's* going to be there'—

'Stop!' said Bob. 'I've an idea. What do you say to setting your mother's house on fire, and then you can prove your love by bringing her down a fire-escape? I don't mind doing a little in the Guy Fawkes line to oblige you, and you can pay for the damage out of the two thou.'

'Oh, hang it, that would never do!'

'I don't see why it shouldn't. I think it's a clipping idea, and I'm deuced sweet upon it myself.'

'No, Bob, my plan is quite the opposite; I mean to employ the other element. Now, there's a small lake down at Rainham, and there's one part of it where there's not more than four feet of water at this time of year. Well, the old girl is always sloping about sketching, and you and I will get hold of her some day, and get her to come on the lake in a small boat that's on it, and then we can pull the plug out, and I can save her from a watery grave, you know, and all that sort of thing, at the risk of my own life. I feel that I'm capable of performing the most astounding prodigies of valor in four feet of water. That's just the bare outline of the plot, but we can work it up into something screaming, you and I.'

[To be Continued.]

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guage, manners and customs, religious rites, songs and legends of these and other
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among these is the famous prophecy of Kamehameha's conquest of the Islands
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HAUI KA LANI,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic,
commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the
23d of April, will be followed by David Malo's

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875.

NO. 15.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

"THE day we celebrate," in memory of the gallant chieftain around whose life clusters all the interest of Hawaiian History. In looking forward to the development of the institutions and the resources of the country, let us not forget him whose deeds and whose virtues made civil institutions and national prosperity possible, and whose greatness saved his people from the fate of similar races, in the shock of civilization.

THE exhibition by Mr. H. M. Whitney of some remarkably fine mangoes this week, shows what can be done in the way of improving our fruits by a little intelligent attention to their culture. We are informed that several years ago Mr. Whitney planted the seeds of a few of the largest mangoes he could procure in Honolulu; the result is one tree at least, which, although young, and only half-grown, bears fruit, enormous in size and excellent in quality; and this, not for a chance season only, but every year. While other mangoes are almost a failure this season, being so poor in quality as to be nearly unfit to eat; the fruit from Mr. Whitney's tree keeps up its reputation for size and quality. The valuable characteristics of these mangoes and the persistence with which they are repeatedly produced, in distinction from the rest of the crop, entitle them to the position of a new and well defined variety, which might be appropriately named the *Whitney Mango*. Such success ought to stimulate other experimental efforts for the improvement of this and others of our valuable fruits. One of these mangoes is worth fifty ordinary specimens of the present crop. How great the gain would be to the fruit eating and fruit selling population if all the mango trees in Honolulu were equal to the one above-mentioned!

Some weeks ago we urged the grafting of orange trees for the sake of earliness in bearing, hardiness and other qualities. We have since learned that the orange growers in California are trying budding from mature and bearing trees into young plants of the same kind with the result of increased earliness in

bearing; fruit being produced in two and three years from the seed. This is an immense step and must greatly stimulate and cheapen the culture of oranges. Such grafts, however, would not be more hardy than the ordinary tree, and our former suggestion of grafting into such hardy stocks as the Chinese and Japanese oranges commends itself as offering still greater encouragement. There is hardly a doubt that budding and grafting applied to mango trees would be productive of wonderful results.

IN spite of the somewhat severe overhauling which we with the *Advertiser* received last week from our neighbor the *Gazette*, for looking too closely into the small frailties which all great minds are liable to, we cannot refrain, whatever may be our personal risk, from calling attention to an inaccuracy which appeared in our own issue of May 26th; under the heading of "Hau ka Lani," an unfortunate foot-note alludes to the fish-hawk as noted for "poisoning itself with great steadiness." We are happy to be able to state that so far as we know, no such serious charge as suicide can be brought against that well-conducted but ichthyophagous bird; our printer made a slight stumble over the word "poising," from which the mistaken rumor has arisen.

We must observe, however, the additional lustre which, in the *Gazette's* eyes, Madame Ristori has gained as a "musical celebrity." That lady, with "thirty-two musicians and vocalists," is promised to Honolulu for an evening's entertainment sometime about the end of the month. We don't know much about her "thirty-two musicians and vocalists," but as for herself, when six years ago, she performed in the United States, she had then been the leading tragedienne of the age for more than a dozen years, and she was then in the height of her fame. Last Wednesday is the first time, on our honor, that we ever heard she had taken to music.

By curious accident, the working of an injunction in Connecticut restraining a railroad company of that state from the giving of any free passes to Legislators, state officers, or officers of the General Government, stopped no less a dignitary a few weeks since than President Grant, who with his suite was going to celebrate a centennial at Lexington and Concord. The party were, we hear, obliged to take tickets; and we have no doubt that the President would light a fresh cigar on this occasion with a sensation of satisfaction as to the impartiality of the law in the Great Republic.

That is the corollary which we are sure our King would have drawn from the event, had it happened to him during his recent visit; and the poor stock-holder who had sued out the injunction would probably have escaped the "scathing rebuke" said to have been administered to him by the president of the road, if a good word from His Majesty could have effected it.

It is our regretful duty to notice the death, on May 6th, of Mr. A. N. F. Odell of New York, Hawaiian Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in the United States, Knight Commander of the order of Kamehameha, a gentleman who for nearly thirteen years past has with steady ability and unfailing courtesy discharged the duties of his office.

The *Advertiser* states that the name of Chief Justice Allen is mentioned as a possible successor to a post of such increasing importance.

Should the *Advertiser's* suggestion as to the probable new appointment to the office of Charge d'Affaires in the United States prove a correct prophecy, of course a rearrangement of the Hawaiian bench will ensue. Perhaps the state hair-dresser has already an order for the necessary new horsehair wigs, but we are not yet in the secret. It is in some of the minor state offices, however, that a change at least of spirit is becoming desirable, if all we hear is true as to the growing prevalence of illicit distillation and intemperate behavior among the people of our country districts.

SOME SLIGHT misunderstanding appears to exist, and is hardly set right by the *Gazette* of last Wednesday, as to the terms upon which the Chinese immigrants by the *Kvik* secured their passage. The Government is, we believe, concerned in the matter only with the agents here of the vessel, who alone are responsible for the amount advanced upon each man's passage; and the immigrants have to settle, independently of this arrangement, with the agents. In fairness to the Government policy of assisting immigration without risking public funds in an unnecessary manner, this fact should, we think, be clearly known.

MUCH INTEREST and difference of opinion has been excited, in and out of India, by the disagreement of a commission appointed to investigate charges brought against the Gaikwar of Baroda, an influential Mahratta Prince, of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, the British Resident at his court; and the consequent action of the Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, in deposing the Gaikwar and awarding his throne to another member of his family, meets with somewhat wide criticism. Up to the autumn of last year, several complaints had been made by the Gaikwar to the Imperial Government against Colonel Phayre, the result of a coolness of which the origin does not seem very clear, and on November 25th, Sir Lewis Pelly was ordered to Baroda to replace the latter gentleman; meanwhile, on November 9th, Colonel Phayre had

been violently ill after drinking some sherbet, a result which had occurred once or twice previously; but on this occasion a sediment was found in his glass which proved to contain arsenic and diamond-dust. Servants of the Gaikwar and the Resident subsequently confessed that they had been furnished with this compound by the Gaikwar's orders and that it was administered several times according to his instructions, that he made enquiries as to the working of the dose in one of the first instances, and complained to them of the "oppression" practiced by the Resident.

The commission consisted of persons who may be considered to constitute as fair and impartial a court of enquiry as could be collected in India. The Advocate-General prosecuted, and Sergeant Ballantine a very able English lawyer, who had been summoned from London at great expense, defended the Gaikwar, other English and Indian lawyers being engaged on the case; and there seems to be a strong impression that disagreement as to a verdict resulted rather from the able management of the defence than from a thorough belief in the Gaikwar's innocence. Lord Northbrook consequently issued a proclamation on the 23d of April last, stating that the charges brought against the Gaikwar have not been substantiated, but that in consequence of notorious misconduct and gross mis-Government he is to be deposed,—the native administration being however continued, and some suitable member of the Gaikwar's family being selected to occupy the throne. The Gaikwar meanwhile is at liberty to make his residence anywhere in British India, and is to have a suitable allowance from the revenues of Baroda.

The Viceroy of India is so ably advised by a council of such thorough intimacy with Indian affairs that there is little doubt of much fear arising as to the justice of his action; but considerable apprehension seems to exist that the natives, who have learned to regard the government as one of strict fairness and impartiality, may learn a bad lesson when they see forensic argument before an authorized commission producing results which may appear to be afterwards regarded as unsatisfactory.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—June 3d.—Inauguration, this evening, of the Subscription Concerts, by the Band, at the residence of Mr. E. P. Adams, under very satisfactory and favorable auspices.

June 4th.—Return of the *Pensacola* from Hilo.—Credit sale by E. P. Adams of China Goods. No variety of fancy goods, but an excellent opportunity to lay in Chinese groceries.—The Whangdoodle's accept the challenge of the Athlete's, to come off at 1:30 p. m. on Friday, June 11th, on the plains.—Firm of Black & Auld dissolved, J. H. Black purchasing Mr. Auld's interest.—Bktne *Amelia* arrived, 43 days from Sydney, with cargo of Coals.

June 5th.—Bark *W. C. Parke* arrived from Puget Sound with cargo of lumber.—Schr. *C. M. Ward* hauled in

to a berth near the *Morning Star* for repairs.—Band at Emma Square as usual.

June 6th.—Reported total loss of the *Schr. Odd Fellow* at Waimea, Kauai, on the evening of May 28th.

June 7th.—The Athlete's challenge the Pensacola B. B. Club to a friendly game on Saturday next.—Firemen's election this p. m.—Jas. S. Lemon, Chief; George Lucas, 1st Assistant, and John Nott, 2d Assistant; all re-elected.

June 8th.—A bark was signalled this p. m., but owing to light southerly airs did not put in an appearance.—Bktne J. A. Falkenburg is all ready for sea with the first fair slant of wind.—Pensacola's Band resumed their open air concerts at the Hotel this evening.

June 9th.—Citizens Reception and Ball to Admiral Almy and Officers of the *Pensacola* set for the 18th inst. to come off at the Hawaiian Hotel.—The Band was out this morning with the Household Troops for practice.—Bktne J. A. Falkenburg got off to-day for Portland, having been but ten days in port.

ALUMNI CLUBS.

We find in a paper by the last mail a report of the second annual dinner of the Harvard Club of San Francisco. Our friend ex-Attorney General Phillips is the President of the Association, and his speech on opening the "feast of reason" part of the banquet is reported, apparently, in full. His subject is suggested by the Centennials, then just past of Concord and Lexington, and he proceeds to give a sketch of the experience of Harvard in connection with the early part of the struggle for American independence.

With the speaker the subject was a ready one. His personal acquaintances here, who know how charged Mr. Phillips is with the early history of the Colony, his minute knowledge of the genealogy of families, will understand how, in narrating the early history of his own famous college, he poured forth facts, names and dates, from a copious source. We extract from the report:

"In fact, Harvard College, from the very day of its first organization, had been firmly allied to the cause of civil liberty. When the General Court of the Colony in the year 1636 made the first provision for organizing the University, before even John Harvard had bequeathed his legacy, Sir Harry Vane, who died a martyr to the cause of civil liberty, was the Governor of the Colony; and all the enthusiasm of his youth, and all the well-tried wisdom of the Deputy-Governor, John Winthrop, were combined together in what Edward Everett says was the first experiment of founding a University upon the principle of voluntary taxation. From that day to the day of the complete independence of the American colonies, Harvard College, although it was munificently supported by the free grants of the people and by some gifts from abroad, was never indebted to the royal patronage for a dollar or a book. And during the whole period of its history it stood arrayed on the side of popular rights against the encroachments of the Crown."

After speaking of the stand for civil liberty taken by the Presidents of the College and of its illustrious graduates, Adams, Otis, Quincy, Warren, Hancock, and of the organization of the army, he says:

"It is with pride, therefore, that the sons of Harvard claim that the Continental Army was organized within its walls. Not long after came the battle of Bunker Hill. And on that memorable night, before the troops left for Charlestown, as a last solemn act the whole command was paraded upon the Cambridge Commons,

in front of the College, and listened to a solemn prayer from the President of the University. A very short time after that, John Adams, an illustrious son of the College, moved in the American Congress that this body of men should be recognized as the Continental Army, to the end that George Washington, then a Delegate from Virginia, should be appointed its Commander-in-Chief. Washington accepted the commission, repaired to Cambridge, received, in the presence of the officers and students of the University, his first honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and first drew his sword beneath the old elm tree in Cambridge, which is still preserved with affectionate gratitude."

We cannot, in our brief columns, further report this occasion, which was made interesting by letters from President Eliot and Charles Francis Adams.

These Alumni Societies of graduates of the different notable colleges, are becoming frequent in the larger cities. The clubs of Yale, Harvard, Williams, Union and other colleges annually sit down to banquets in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, and these extra collegiate meetings vie in interest with, and serve a purpose not accomplished by the gatherings at commencement. Why not have such societies and meetings here, has been the question and proposition. The proportion of graduates is larger here than in the cities where such clubs exist. The attendance at the dinner, above referred to, was about thirty, of which number some were probably invited guests. But we could not muster here more than ten graduates of any one foreign college, if indeed so many. Most of the colleges represented at all are represented by smaller numbers, too few for separate clubs. It is evident that an Alumni Club in Honolulu could not live as a club of Harvard, Yale and Williams.

Could not the men of different colleges unite? There could be much of literary fellowship in the bond of collegiate graduation, yet we confess its strongest bond, that of looking to a common *alma mater*, would be wanting. Then would arise, too, questions of what is a "college," and what degree would qualify for admission to such society, and it is not difficult to see that the differences of opinion on these matters might be great enough to prevent any organization or harmonious working of a general Alumni Society.

We are happy to know that there is a common ground on which we may all stand without resolving the difficulties suggested above. Oahu College proposes a meeting of its own graduates this month, and most hospitably invites all graduates of foreign colleges, as well as the members of their families, and its patrons to participate in this social literary festival. The "staff" of the ISLANDER thank the President for their share in the invitation, and in sundry characters as home or foreign graduates, or at least as friends of the College, hope to attend—and perhaps say then what might be added to this article.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

VIII.

Praise of Kamehameha by comparing him with power of storms and winds.

Let the Chief enjoy Hawaii to wrinkled old age.

The choice sea-moss,—walks the Chief, a noble, upright Chief;

An upright Chief: an upright Chief—a good land.

It is right that he should enjoy,—

That he should enjoy the land of Hawaii of Keawe.

Hawaii is from ancient times, Keawe is afterwards;
 The chief Malela (*a*) the predecessor.
 Malela arose, the strong east wind—
 The furious east wind, when it rages like a fire;
 The strong east wind is the chief Akaleiohua, (*b*)
 Who is Kalaninuilanihameha the kapu one.
 A real kapu chief, to him all sacredness belongs;
 To this chief is homage, burning (*c*) and the under chief.
 First, he is a high chief; second, he is now a warrior.
 The Chief, he is the man of the high soaring bird of
 Ku. (*d*) [of Laa.
 The man from on high, from the high place of the wind
 Kameeliko (*e*) of the high chief, the descendant of Hoo-
 milialau, (*f*)
 The source of the winds that come forth and become men.
 The chief came forth a man but in soul a god.
 The beginnings of the winds as they come from the
 clouds;—
 The bud, the swelling, the opening, the leaf of the wind;—
 The wind, the hurricane, raging all over the island;
 The wind, the hurricane twisting bananas.
 Twisted are the bananas of Humuula, (*g*) spoiled by the
 chief:
 The remnants are eaten by Palila, even the lower ones
 on the stem;
 They are all swept away by the Chief, yes every one
 From Kaholoiki to Kaholonui.
 In the large kapu fields of Nihau (*h*) the bananas are
 twisted, standing in their rows
 On the upland of Wilikulamanu, at Laumaiokemiliia,
 At Laumaiakenahae, at Malele, at Malaekahana;
 When Kahikolani and Puukahonua were chiefs over
 the few men of the island.
 The strong one of Wawau, (*i*) whose children are this
 lawless generation;
 The strength of the wind is his, the violent wind and
 the soft breeze, [puku;
 The great Kona with six teeth, of Konahiki (*j*) at Hea-
 The sudden gusts of Hanaia, (*k*) when it comes;
 The strong blast, the sweeping rain, the smiting wind of
 winter,
 The straight falling rain, the rain without wind, the
 rain with wind, as at Kona;
 Such is the Chief, the gust, the wind of Kona,
 The hurricane, tearing down villages,
 Laying waste the land, the very Kamaniheunonea; (*l*)
 Kamaniheu of the chief Kuakaa, (*m*)
 Who overturned the cliff swept into silence by the Chief.
 The upland Pumaialaukuponu at the top of Laa; [ho,
 Calmly the chief sits upon the mountain neck of Kumo-
 Resting his foot on the top of lofty Kumoho.

a—An ancient King of Oahu of honored memory,
 with whom Kamehameha is compared. *b*—An ancient
 chief of reputation whose qualities are assumed by Ka-
 mehameha. *c*—To kapu chiefs belonged the right to
 punish by burning all who refused to render them hom-
 age by prostration. *d*—One of the chief gods. *e*—An
 ancestor of Kamehameha. *f*—The goddess of storms.
g—A place in Hamakua. *h*—An ancient warrior, small
 in size but of great strength. *i*—An unknown foreign
 land. *j*—The month of October. *k*—November. *l*—Name
 of a stormy wind. *m*—Kamehameha's father.

CATS.

My wife don't like cats about the house, but endures
 them for the children's sake, as they are a source of
 much amusement for them. The assertion is so often
 made by her "that cats will be the death of me yet" that
 I have learned to repeat it by way of assuring her that in
 the event of so unfortunate an occurrence, the cause

would be impressed on the memory of her bereaved
 ones. At the present time, our household pets of that
 much defended, persecuted and dreaded race consists of
 the mother cat and what remains of a once good sized
 family of kittens. This cat was bought by my wife one
 day—while she forgot her usual dread—for two-bits, a
 fact which gives me some little advantage in our cat
 squabbles.

In course of events, this cat had kittens, and herein
 began our troubles: First, the children must not know
 anything about it, and the cat was consequently shut up
 in a closet; but this only excited curiosity and sharpened
 the ears of the little folks. By and by they thought
 they heard something, they were sure they did, and a
 happy thought came to furnish a reason or explanation.
 Opening the door, all were eager to get in "to see what
 Santa Claus had sent pussy." "Oh, so cunning!" re-
 marks one; "This is mine," says another, and so on,
 while for one little lifeless kitty Santa Claus was terri-
 bly berated for throwing it down so hard as to kill it.
 Matters progressed, but each day added to wife's dislike
 to cats, and this was more intensified by one being of
 a sickly nature and forever keeping about the house;
 while the other, and favorite one, was frisking about
 quite lively, out doors and in. One day in particular, it
 seemed as if the more this invalid was put out the more
 persistent it was in coming back; and as I returned that
 evening from work I was told of the trials and perplexi-
 ties of wife's situation in connection with those cats.
 Naturally my sympathies were drawn out, and I regret-
 ted to learn that "cats would be the death of her." It
 was late when we retired that night, and just as snoring
 began there came a "mew-ew" at the veranda door. I
 think I am safe in the supposition that I did not arise
 from bed with the kindest feelings toward that speci-
 men of the feline race, for as I opened the door and
 seized it by the nape of the neck, I gave it two or three
 cuffs, and dropping it over the end of the veranda re-
 turned to bed. I was not thus permitted to lie in peace,
 for the kitten was back, determined to get in. I arose
 calmly, dressed, lit the lamp, and opening the door,
 seized it as its mother would, took it to the bath-room,
 looking in vain on the way for some article of weight
 for a necklace. Failing in this, I secured a bucket, and
 filling it with water, held the little midnight disturber
 therein till the troubled waters ceased their commotion,
 and all was calm and still.

Next morning wife felt somewhat relieved, while the
 little folks played funeral. G. T.

"ROCKABY, LULLABY, DEAR LITTLE ROVER."

A CRADLE SONG. FROM "THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSE."

Rockaby, lullaby, bees in the clover,
 Crooning so drowsily, crying so low,
 Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover,
 Down into wonder land,
 Down to the under land, Go, oh go,
 Down into wonder land go.
 Rockaby, lullaby, rain on the clover,
 Tears on the eyelids that waver and weep!
 Rockaby, lullaby, bending it over!
 Down on the mother world,
 Down on the mother world; Sleep, oh sleep,
 Down on the mother world sleep.
 Rockaby, lullaby, dew on the clover!
 Dew on the eyes that will sparkle at dawn!
 Rockaby, lullaby, dear little rover!
 Into the stilly world.
 Into the lily world! Gone! oh gone!
 Into the lily world gone.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

BUSINESS for the past week has continued with a show of animation among our leading houses, especially those connected with the export trade, while in the local or retail trade, our dealers are not rejoicing over excessively flush times. Trade in general remains quiet, and the feeling therein has not been relieved in the mean time by the weather.

On Friday last Mr. Adams held a credit sale of Chinese goods, ex Kvik, principally groceries, which was fairly attended and footed up well. Mr. Bartow yesterday held a credit sale of general dry goods, which did not meet expectations.

The arrivals since our last issue have been the Pensacola from Hilo, and barkentine Amelia from Sydney with coals, on the 4th, bark W. C. Parke from Puget Sound with lumber on the 5th, and a bark now off the port, probably the Delaware, from Victoria.

The Jane A. Falkinburg has been our only departure in the same time, leaving yesterday for Portland with a full cargo of domestic produce valued at \$34,349.12.

The brig J. B. Ford gets off to-morrow for San Francisco, also with a full freight of island produce, and will be followed early next week by the Kvik, loaded principally with sugars. The W. C. Parke is up for the same port and the Amelia probably will be.

The coasting interest has received another depression through the total loss of the schooner Odd Fellow at Waimea, Kauai, only a small portion of which was covered by insurance. It is true she was one of our old and well tried coasters, but in this the heaviest taxed of all our island enterprises, she can not be replaced readily by one of equal capacity and accommodation. She had on board a full cargo of wool, tallow, rice, &c., all of which is reported a total loss.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- June 4—U S S Pensacola, Gherardi, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 4—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 4—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 4—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 4—Am bktn Amelia, Macfarlane, 43 days from Sydney.
 5—Haw bk W C Parke, Penhallow, 35 days from Port Gamble.
 5—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 5—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalapapa, Molokai.
 6—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 6—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokaa, Kauai.
 6—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 9—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Molokaa, Kauai.
 9—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 10—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 10—Schr Active, Puuahiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

- June 5—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 5—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
 7—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 7—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalapapa, Molokai.
 7—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
 8—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 8—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 8—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 8—Schr Juanita, Dudot, for Lanai.
 9—Am bktn J A Falkinburg, Brown, for Portland, O.
 9—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 9—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokaa, Kauai.
 10—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- U S S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is due.
 American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
 German bark Cedar, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.
 Haw bk Mattie Macleay, from Portland, O, to H Hackfeld & Co, due the latter part of June.
 Am ship Emerald, from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island, to leave shortly after the steamer.
 Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck, to sail about the middle of April.
 Dutch corvette Curacoa is expected from San Francisco.
 British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.
 Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
 Am bark D C Murray, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 25.
 Am schr Legal Tender, from San Francisco, to J T Waterhouse, due the latter part of June.
 Am bark Delaware, from Victoria, to C Brewer & Co, is due.
 French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Am bark Powhattan, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due early in July.
 Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 British Stmr Macgregor, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due June 29th.
 British Stmr City of Melbourne, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 29th.
 Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, June 4th—Theo H Davies, Rev T Coan and wife, Miss Bingham, Rev A O Forbes, Rev E Bond, Rev W P Alexander, Rev D Dole, Rev S E Bishop and daughter, R W Meyers, S K Rawson, W R Cuthbert, J Blasdel, H Waterhouse, J E Chamberlain, W B Kawaiouli, and 68 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, June 5th—His Ex W I Green, J M Monsarrat, Dr Enders, wife and 2 children, Hon A S Cleghorn, T H Alden, and about 55 deck.

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Per Jane A. Falkinburg, June 8th—J Dickens, C W Russell.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per J. B. Ford, June 11th—L P Hebden, Lieut W Doty, U S N, Mr Coker, Chas Coleman, and another.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—A great deal has been said about developing the resources of our islands. Many things have been "tried" and a few have succeeded passably well. But very many have failed, and many more will fail before the islands produce a sufficiency to sustain a large and intelligent population.

Such a people as inhabited them when they were yet unknown to the prodigal white man, might have gone on multiplying indefinitely and yet have found enough to keep soul and body together. But that day is past. Flocks and herds now consume more than men consume. The white man must have timber and fuel, so long as any remains; and the rain supply being cut off, agriculture comes to a final period. There is no power to stop the waste, and the question of the entire cessation of the products of agriculture is only a question of time. Such a population as now inhabit the islands need vastly more to satisfy them than did the placid beings of the days of yore.

Our unrivalled climate and other advantages of position make the possibilities of the islands seem very desirable. If a large population could be well sustained, it would be very likely to be forthcoming.

But to begin with we must dismiss all thought of re-peopleing the islands from the effete native race; and, as if, to make assurance doubly sure, they are taking the most effectual means of destroying themselves by their vices. No hater of the race could wish the process accelerated.

Where then are the resources of the islands, when the water has diminished till there is barely enough left to wash faces? They are where the present generation will not see them, as things are now constituted. One of the Statutes of the Kingdom reserves for the King all metals and minerals found in every part.

At first sight this looks like a matter of thrift for His Majesty. But it will appear on consideration of the very amiable qualities composing the sinister or money making part of human nature that, as it is for the interest of no one to search for, discover or develop any thing which, by any pettifogging magic could be construed as a metal or mineral, so no discovery of the kind is likely to be made known.

Of metals it is pretty certain that we have none available. But what substance in nature does not in some of its combinations take on the form of a mineral? And that we have many valuable substances, which, if once developed and become profitable would be pronounced minerals, no one of even a slight amount of scientific knowledge will doubt.

Were the way thrown open, which is now locked up, so that the seeker could enjoy the profit of his search, we might be surprised to find, as the napping Californians found, that we had been treading on mines of wealth without any consciousness of their value. Our very sands are piled up for the use of future generations

who will know how to use them, and our ochery hills will by and by pay for shipping to other and less favored countries.

I would not willingly mislead any one, or create hopes which could not be realized. I shall, without doubt, be called visionary. Let those regard it so who will, I am in sober earnest.

But it seems to me that while the known resources of the islands are so few, and there is so little profitable business, every barrier in the way of enterprise that can be removed should be removed, and the wanting stimulus should be supplied to find ways of making Nature yield up her treasures, as has been done in more prosperous countries.

LATCHKEY.

THE WRECK OF THE "SCHILLER."

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER BY HENRY STERN, A PASSENGER.

For several days previous to the 7th of May the weather was thick and hazy, during which time it was impossible to take any observations. At 8 o'clock on the evening of that day there arose a very dense fog, and all sails were furled and the engines reduced to half speed. I went forward to the fore-castle to look for the Scilly lights. I could see nothing, but I had been there scarcely an instant when I received a sudden shock. We had run upon the rock. Three or four shocks followed in rapid succession, when the ship stuck fast. I hastened back to the saloon deck, and was met on the way by Smith von Schullof and Walter together. We went into the saloon and desired to arouse the women and children, who had all retired to rest. We went below with a light to look for the life preservers, and with the aid of Herme Zinkeisen, distributed them to the passengers. I gave the last one to Mrs. Becker, of Philadelphia.

In the meantime the sea began to break over the vessel, so that it was impossible to remain on deck. The Captain was standing on the bridge, and did everything within human power to establish order. He at first fired his revolver over the heads, then among the sailors who refused to take up the passengers; but all in vain; all discipline was at an end.

There was a fearful sea raging, the waves were irresistibly rolling over the whole ship, and whoever could not cling to some firm object at a sheltered spot was pitilessly swept overboard, never to be seen again.

At about 11 o'clock I succeeded in climbing up the mainmast, where I was at least protected from the immediate rage of the waves. Towards midnight the fog cleared up, and I saw the light of Bishop's Rock clear before us at no great distance. But an hour after it became dark again, and I could hardly distinguish anything but the white heads of the waves and the parts of the vessel nearest to me. The third officer kept firing rockets and blue lights from time to time, as often as the rage of the elements permitted it, in order to secure help from the shore. There were lights burning in the pavilion up to 1 o'clock; then suddenly there came a tremendous sea that carried everything before it, and swept the whole house, with all who were in it, mostly women and children, clean off the deck. One heart-rending out-cry of many voices rose to the skies, then there was the silence of the grave. Many persons who had sought refuge on the bridge were gradually swept away by the greedy waves, at last, also the Captain, who stood at his post like a brave man, as he was.

At 3 o'clock in the morning one of the funnels fell and smashed our last available boat. Not long afterwards also the doctor and the first engineer were washed overboard.

A boat was lowered, but it was staved and broken before it had touched the water. Another and more fortunate attempt was made by three sailors, who got safely away from the ship's side, but these men could not be induced to allow any others to get in. Soon after this the life-boat was launched from the starboard side, with Poleman in command, but she careened over immediately, and caused the death of many of those who had got in. They succeeded, however, in righting her, and she afterwards reached shore with ten persons, assisted by the first boat. In this boat was Mrs. Joens, the only surviving woman.

There was a fearful state of excitement and confusion on board. Many of the crew and passengers were intoxicated, one of the officers having celebrated his birth-day that evening.

Morning now began to dawn, and I counted about thirty persons hanging with me in the rigging of the mainmast. Kuhn was above me, and beneath me there was Weste. The ship gradually went deeper and deeper, and began to settle down on one side, so that the waves went over the rigging. Between 5 and 6 o'clock our mast was suddenly snapped off, and we were all hurled down into the deep; and all, I believe, except me, who had saved themselves in the rigging, were either slain by the falling debris or drowned. Most of them were weakened by exposure and fright to such a degree that they were unable to make the least further effort and apathetically submitted to their fate.

After being thrown down into the water I succeeded in catching two floating beams, with the aid of which I kept afloat and was washed toward the cliffs. As far as I can remember I had been in this condition for about two hours when I saw a boat at last. I cried for help. They heard me, and in a few minutes I was saved. In the same boat I found Goldberg and Weste. The boat which saved us was from St. Agnes Island.

Captain Thomas deserves the highest praise in every respect. An able seaman, courageous and skillful, he did everything he could to assist those whose lives were entrusted to him in the hour of danger. His sad fate will be lamented by all who know him. I must acknowledge here, with great gratitude, the assistance rendered me by an American captain at the moment I most needed it, who recommended me to hold to the mast as the safest position until assistance came. We talked together a long time while we were in the rigging, but after a while he succumbed to the cold and seemed unable to answer, and was finally killed by the falling of the mast.—*Bulletin*.

(From the London Society.)

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

CHAPTER II.

'I don't like it as much as *my* plan,' said Bob. 'Take my advice, stick to the fire, Charlie, it's infinitely better.'

'I suppose you stick to the fire, Bob, because you're such a devil of a fire-eater.'

'Well, I can't say that I suppose you stick to the water because you're such a devil of a water-drinker, old fellow. That's one to me.'

'Let's toss then.'

'All right.'

This time half a sovereign was forthcoming.

Upspun the half sovereign from Charles Helter's thumb and finger, and down it came into his palm, settling the knotty point at once by declaring in favor of the water

plan, on which Bob at once relinquished all advocacy of the fire scheme, and heartily pledged himself to aid and abet his friend to the best of his ability.

About a fortnight later, on a sunny autumn afternoon, a middle-aged lady, in a flapping hat, walked down a turfy ride piercing one of the thickly-wooded home coverts at Rainham Park, the seat of the Dowager Countess of Rainham, Charlie Helter's mother.

The solitary pedestrian was evidently bent on sketching, for in one hand she carried a sketching-block and paint-box, in the other a small camp-stool.

It was no other than the rich Miss Bullion, whose wealth so many suitors had generously offered to share, and whose hand none had succeeded in obtaining.

She had noticed, on this her last visit to Rainham Park, that young Captain Helter—who had come down a week previously with his *fidus Achates*, Captain Skelter, and a few more brother officers—was not only unusually attentive to her, but had thrown out dark hints about unrequited affection, and had also been much addicted to heavy sighs and tender glances.

She had rather an admiration for him, and as she tripped along the glade, pondering over this recent behavior, she thought, with a thrill, that he might be the identical youth Hope so often whispered to her about. But no!—she thought of young Carthwaite in the Blues, (regimentally and figuratively,) his sighs, his onion; and with a shudder all down her back at this last reminiscence, she shut her heart up with a snap and relapsed into scepticism.

She had not gone much farther down the leafy glade, when she espied the approaching forms of Captains Helter and Skelter. Deferentially throwing away the cigars they had been smoking, they came up to her, Charlie summoning up from his boots a deep sigh, intended to convey an idea of the melancholy state of mind unrequited affection had brought him to.

'And where are you going to, Miss Bullion?' he asked, with a tenderness of glance and tone that caused the flapping hat to bend low.

'In search of the picturesque, Captain Helter,' she replied, tapping her sketch-book.

'Oh, indeed! Will you allow us to accompany you in the search? My friend Captain Skelter might be useful to you; he has a wonderful eye for the beauties of nature.'

'I shall be delighted, I'm sure. Oh, thank you; thanks, thanks!' she said, as, one after another, she relinquished her sketching-book, her paint-box, and her camp-stool to the attentive hands of the two conspirators.

'I am very anxious to catch some of those exquisite autumnal tints,' she continued, 'and this is the just time, when the setting sun is pouring its flood of dazzling light upon the leaves. They are so lovely!'

'Oh, lovely!' said Charlie, glancing at the surrounding foliage.

'Oh, lovely, lovely, exquisite!' echoed Bob, peering up into the trees. 'What are they, Charlie—birds?' he asked *sotto voce*.

'So rich, so full of color, and yet so delicate, eh, Capt. Helter?'

'Oh, yes, lovely, lovely! I dream of them at night.'

'And yet so hard to catch, eh, Captain Skelter?'

'Yes—yes—oh, very hard to catch!' (mentally) 'oh, they *must* be birds!'

'I dare say you'll laugh at my poor efforts, as, from what Captain Helter said, you are of course an adept at this sort of thing.'

'Oh, no—not much. I *have* caught a few, you know, but—but as you say, they are *very* hard to catch.' (Rum, I never heard of 'em before,' he soliloquized.)

By this time they had proceeded some way down the ride, at the end of which glistened the small lake which was to play so important a part in the scheme.

'If you'll place yourself under our guidance, we'll take you to a spot on the other side of the lake—a capital place, isn't it, Bob?'

'Oh, capital, capital! you can catch any amount of 'em over there. They positively swarm, I assure you.'

Miss Bullion, though a little mystified by this last speech of Bob's, attributed its obscurity to the slang of the day, and consented.

She was soon conducted to the little boat, which lay in readiness, and in a few minutes they were on the bosom of the lake, Miss Bullion in the stern, Charlie at the oars, and Bob Skelter up in the bows in close proximity to the plug.

'How beautifully calm it is! there is not the slightest ripple on the surface,' remarked the fair voyager.

'You know the old saying, "Still waters run deep," Miss Bullion?'

'Why, is it *very* deep, Captain Helter?'

'They haven't succeeded in finding the bottom in many places—just about *here*, in fact,' said Charlie impressively. At that particular moment, it was all he could do to prevent the blades of his oars scraping up the mud.

'Dear me!' said Miss Bullion, peering a little timidly over the gunwale, 'I shouldn't have thought it, I shouldn't indeed!'

'How good-looking he is!' she thought, as she watched him plying the oars with a power that was rapidly sending them over the unfathomed depths.

'By Jove, she *is* a plain-headed old girl!' was his simultaneous soliloquy, as he watched the ringlets oscillating under the flapping hat, and the red-tipped nose. 'But never mind, she's worth her weight in gold;' and he pressed one of her corns tenderly with his foot, which by the exigencies of the situation was brought in close proximity to hers.

There is such a thing as sweet melancholy. There is such a thing as delicious agony. She experienced this latter feeling. While the foot throbbed with pain, her heart throbbed with a thrilling ecstasy, and the oft-recurring vision of two fond hearts linked together for life, floated raptuously through her mind.

But what was this weakness? Couldn't she learn anything by experience? Avaunt! Away, all such soft, seductive imaginings! It was not *her*, it was her money he was after.

'What are you thinking of, Miss Bullion? you look quite sad.'

'I was thinking of the coldness and deceit of the world, Captain Helter.'

Charlie turned his eyes up and sighed. 'It is indeed an unhappy world.'

[To be Continued.]

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general literature and scientific research, especially referring to the Hawaiian
and other Islands of the Pacific. Thus it occupies a field appropriated by no
other existing paper. Arrangements have been made for the publication in the
ISLANDER, of valuable and interesting manuscript papers relating to the lan-
guage, manners and customs, religious rites, songs and legends of these and other
Pacific Islands, to which the public have never before had access. Prominent
among these is the famous prophecy of Kamehameha's conquest of the Islands
known as

HAUI KA LANI,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic,
commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the
23d of April, will be followed by David Malo's

HAWAIIAN ANTIQUITIES,

by the same translator, thus affording an opportunity for reading and collecting
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The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

NO. 16.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE yearly school examinations have passed with their usual eclat, most of which have been noticed in the other papers. The Oahu College examination took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, and was well attended by visitors. The recitations of the various studies were unusually correct and showed comparatively higher scholarship than for several years. The improvement in distinct recitation was noticeable, particularly in the rhetorical exercises. Although the class recitations showed improvement in articulation over former years, yet they were far from perfect in this respect, many of the pupils being heard with difficulty over the room. Increased attention might, we think, be paid with advantage to the manner and position of the students in recitation. In regard to the teaching, it may be suggested that a less absolute following of the text books would result favorably. Such a practice would demand more work from the teachers, but the independent habits of thought that it would develop in the students would more than pay for increased effort.

ONE advantage of free immigration over the contract or coolie system appears to consist in the absence in the former case of the disagreeable accompanying circumstances to which we have become somewhat accustomed in our acquaintance with coolie ships. One hundred and fourteen Chinese immigrants reached our port a few weeks since by the bark *Kvik*, and instead of harrowing our susceptibilities by tragical accounts of the horrors of their state and driving us into an indignant course of habeas-corpus and heart-burnings, these passengers have, through their doctor, written and published a letter of thanks for the satisfactory treatment they have experienced during the voyage at the hands of Capt. Lorange and the officers of the ship. Whether the Chinese prefer it or not, this kind of thing is far more agreeable to the inhabitants of our port than are the old rates of starvation, imprisonment, mutiny and bloodshed.

HONOLULU enjoys a happy immunity from many of

the epidemics to which some other places are liable; our good fortune so far should not inspire a feeling of false security. It is impossible to walk through many of the lanes and streets of our city without being struck by the fact that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Board of Health, we have amongst us many of the conditions required for the full development of a first-class plague. Houses, refuse heaps, cesspools and drains are present, in the state of necessary admixture; while even in the less crowded portions of the city a slight shower of rain is invariably attended by the miasmatic odor of decaying vegetation. The thorough ventilation, afforded by regular winds, and the abundance and unusual purity of our water supply are probably, to a great extent, our defence against the sweeping diseases which only await the temporary absence of such barriers to burst in upon us.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Advertiser* signing himself "Hope" in the last issue of that paper utters a number of sage and charming sentiments, on the whole fairly encouraging, with regard to the *ISLANDER*. We may be pardoned if we hardly see how the announcement of the names of some of the writers who have favored us with papers can be regarded as "dissolving the grand array," &c., but this is rather anticipating events. On the other hand we must assure "Hope" that contributions from the pen which with such ingenuity works into so short a letter the instructive and entertaining biographies of the wise men of Gotham, and the four-and-twenty manufacturers of clothing would very probably prove a specific against such dissolution for a long time to come.

Local Jottings. June 10th.—Collision on Beretania street, between a carriage and a projecting awning: both damaged.—Second open air subscription concert took place at W. C. Parke's.

June 11th.—Kamehameha Day: "All quiet on the front."—Bark *Delaware* arrived from Victoria.—British bark *Bessie North* from Japan came to anchor outside after "bobbing around" us for several days.—Base ball interest predominant; large concourse of people witness the match game between the Athletes and Whangdoodles, which terminated in favor of the former, the score being 44 to 26.—Brig *J. B. Ford* sailed for San Francisco, also the bark *Kvik*, which got off in *kvik* time with a very heavy cargo of sugar.—Native concert at Kaumakapili Church passed off creditably to a good attendance.

June 12th.—Union native sunday school celebration by procession and exercises at Kaumakapili Church, at which place the schools were addressed by His Majesty

and the Minister of the Interior.—The Athletes and Pensacolas had a friendly match of base ball this p. m., Athletes again victorious.—Reported murder on Maui, a Chinaman having been shot.—Vocal and instrumental concert at Kawaiahao Church, which was largely attended and passed off satisfactorily.

June 13th.—Barkentine *Amelia* sailed in ballast for Columbia River.—Bark *Bessie North* sailed for Baker's Island.

June 14th.—Reception and Ball deferred till June 25th.

June 15th.—Mission Tea-party at the Fort Street Church this p. m.—*Pensacola's* Band at the Hawaiian Hotel, as usual.

June 16th.—Arrival of schooner *Ka Moi* with a Mr. Ashman in custody for the alleged murder on Maui last week: considerable feeling expressed on Maui in favor of the accused, who says it is a base conspiracy by a set of Chinamen to ruin him.—A new base ball club in the field, the Royal Nine: interest considerably increased; rumors and visions of championship are looming up in the near future.

June 17th.—Arrival of *Mattie Macleay* from Portland.—Third of the series of open air subscription concerts, this p. m. at Dr. J. S. McGrew's.—Ship *Emerald* arrived this p. m., from San Francisco, 16 days passage, with a small mail, but no news of special interest. President Grant declines the "third term." The *D. C. Murray* arrived over June 1st, 20 days passage. Brig *Legal Tender* was not reported, 19 days out. The San Francisco market for Island produce remains about the same as at last quotations.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The next mail will probably bring us reports of a centennial observed on the 20th of May last, in Mecklenburg county, in the State of North Carolina. It will be the next centennial in order after those of Concord and Lexington. We shall soon notice that America has but commenced a series of these revolutionary celebrations to extend over seven years of time and to be distributed locally over the original thirteen States. Every place will make the most of its own celebrity of battle, convention, or other patriot memory, and perhaps will claim a national importance for it. We shall become well read up in American history as each scene of a hundred years ago is moved forward and illustrated by orations, poems, relics and reminiscences.

It may be necessary to be reserved of our stock of eloquence and enthusiasm if we would keep up during the seven years campaign, it will certainly be judicious to graduate our effusion according to the importance of different events.

In respect to the Mecklenburg matter we shall assume that readers know, less of it than of the Boston tea party and the Lexington and Concord affair, and will confess that if we ever did know anything of it we had forgotten it and are indebted to an account in "one of our exchanges" for the material of our article.

North Carolina claims that her Mecklenburg county issued a Declaration of Independence from Great Britain on the 20th of May, 1775, thus anticipating the Philadelphia Declaration about fifteen months. It is in the form of five resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens held at Charlottetown, in that county, after receipt of news of the collision of the 19th of April, in Massachusetts. The first resolution asserts "inherent and inalienable rights of man," the second and third are as follows:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mecklenburg

county, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are, and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual co-operation and our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor."

The historian, Bancroft, narrates particularly the course of political feeling in this section of the country and the proceedings of their meetings and committees leading up to this declaration, and says:

"Before the month of May had come to an end the resolutions were signed by Ephraim Brevard, as clerk of the committee, and were adopted by the people with the determined enthusiasm which springs from the combined influence of the love of liberty and of religion. Thus was Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, separated from the British empire. The resolves were transmitted with all haste to be printed in Charleston, and as they spread through the South they startled the royal governors of Georgia and North Carolina. They were despatched by a messenger to the Continental Congress that the world might know their authors had renounced their allegiance to the king of Great Britain and had constituted a government for themselves."

That the sentiments of the people of Charlottetown should have been in the fullest sympathy with those of Massachusetts, and that they should have been as outspoken in their determination to resist the unlawful encroachments of Great Britain, is no matter of incredulity, but that they should have happened to use so many expressions which afterwards found their way into the declaration of July 4th, 1776, and have sent a copy of them in May, 1775, to the Continental Congress. And yet that this should be so obscure a piece of history and not one of the most notorious parts of it as well as the most illustrious, is matter of surprise. For some reason the people of North Carolina felt that this claim to the honor of leading off in the idea, entire separation from the mother country, needed verification, and in the year 1819 got up a list of proofs and published some documents and the resolutions in the *Raleigh Register*. A copy of this newspaper meeting the eye of John Adams; he writes thus to Thomas Jefferson:

"QUINCY, 22 June, 1819.

"May I enclose you one of greatest curiosities and one of the deepest mysteries that ever occurred to me? It is in the *Essex Register* of June 5, 1819. It is entitled the *Raleigh Register* Declaration of Independence. How is it possible that this paper should have been concealed from me to this day? Had it been communicated to me in the time of it, I know, if you do not know, that it would have been printed in every whig newspaper upon this continent. You know that if I had possessed it I would have made the hall of Congress echo and re-echo with it fifteen months before your Declaration of Independence. What a poor, ignorant, malicious, short-sighted, crapulous mass is Tom Paine's 'Common Sense' in comparison with this paper! Had I known it I would have commented on it from the time you entered Congress till the 4th of July, 1776. The genuine sense of America at that moment was never so well expressed before nor since. Richard Caswell, William Hooper and Joseph Hewes, the then representatives of North Carolina in Congress, you knew as well as I, and you know that the unanimity of the states finally depended on the vote of Joseph Hewes, and was finally determined by him. And yet history is to ascribe the American Revolution to Thomas Paine! *Sat verbum sapienti.*"

Jefferson is equally surprised. If these resolutions were passed at that date and in those words the writer of the better known declaration borrowed phrases for which he had received immortal credit, and the whole

Continental Congress had but tardily followed in the wake of this North Carolina county. He examines the evidence on which the great claim is made thus:

"But if really taken from the *Raleigh Register*, who is the narrator? and is the name subscribed real, or is it as fictitious as the paper itself? It appeals, too, to an original book, which is burnt, to Mr. Alexander, who is dead, to a joint letter from Caswell, Hughes and Hooper—all dead; to a copy sent to the dead Caswell and another sent to Dr. Williamson, now probably dead, whose memory did not recollect, in the history he has written of North Carolina, this gigantic step of its county of Mecklenburg. Horry, too, is silent in his history of Marion, whose scene of action was the country bordering on Mecklenburg. Ramsay, Marshall, Jones, Girardin, Wirt, historians of the adjacent states, all silent. When Mr. Henry's resolutions, far short of independence, flew like lightning through every paper, and kindled both sides of the Atlantic, this flaming declaration of the same date of the independence of Mecklenburg, of North Carolina, absolving it from the British allegiance and abjuring all political connection with that nation, although sent to Congress, too, is never heard of. It is not known even a twelve-month after, when a similar proposition is first made in that body. Armed with this bold example would not you have addressed our timid brethren in peals of thunder on their tardy fears? Would not any advocate of independence have rung out the glories of Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, in the ears of the doubting Dickinson and others, who hung so heavily on us? Yet the example of independent Mecklenburg county, in North Carolina, was never once quoted. * * * Nor do I affirm positively that this paper is a fabrication, because the proof of a negative can only be presumptive. But I shall believe it such until positive and solemn proof of its authenticity be produced. For the present I must be an unbeliever in the apocryphal gospel."

Mr. Adams continues to investigate this subject in sundry letters, in one of which he remarks:

"The Declaration of Independence made by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, is a document, an instrument, a record that ought not to be disgraced or trifled with. That this fiction is ancient, and not modern, seems to be ascertained. It is of so much more importance that it should be thoroughly investigated."

We conclude our extracts with this later statement of a North Carolina editor:

"This subject has been since very formally investigated by a committee of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Their report, made in 1830-31, is printed in Force's 'American Archives,' fourth series, vol. ii., c. 855, note. A copy of the paper has also been found in the archives of the British government. No historical fact is better established."

How is this historical puzzle to be resolved. We cannot believe that it is a deliberate fiction for the benefit of Mecklenburg in history. So far as the identity of language is concerned it might be explained by the circumstance alluded to above of the original having been burnt, and a supposed copy reproduced after the declaration of '76 had become familiar incorporated expressions in the former which really belonged to the latter. But how account for the fact that the early publication through the country and in Congress excited no attention and made no imperishable and indisputable record of honor for this remote county?

Looking at the strong authorities ranged on either side of the question, must we not be content to let this pass as one of the curiosities of history?

THE PROGRESS OF FASHION.

During the last decade, fashion has developed some admirable artistic features in feminine attire, among others that are grotesque. Effect has been more directly based upon utility than formerly, with the logical result of approximate beauty and grace; so that this period holds high rank as an epoch of dress, surpassing any

other period for a century at least. Fashion, however, knowing no art has accepted this state of things not as a matter of esthetics, but as one of the necessary changes in her somewhat exhausted list, and now for several years the signs that she is tired of grace and appropriateness have been increasing. Exactly what is being prepared for the faithful is unknown, but present evidences point forward to enough of trial and hardship, to enough that is outlandish, and ugly and uncomfortable and burdensome, to fill the minds of thoughtful women with the most anxious apprehensions. It is this feeling which has created the anti-fashion societies and dress reforms which have within a few years gained much strength in various localities, and whose aim is health, convenience and grace. That there is much reason for these self-defensive movements on the part of women, no one can doubt who examines the present fashions. We have had anxious moments ourselves in looking forward to possibilities and probabilities. We have seen women in fashionable dress who could walk only with difficulty and awkwardness from the tightness with which their skirts were drawn back. A little more of this kind of thing and women cannot walk at all, and can only get about by a series of short kangaroo jumps.

Men suffer less than women in the transformations of fashion; it is true also that they enjoy less. In either case their present outlook is far from reassuring. From the moderately convenient costume which they have reveled in for the last ten years, too comfortable to care for the want of artistic effect, the manifest tendencies of present developments are toward the indescribable horrors of long coats and voluminous trousers, from which we may pray, in addition to other dangers, trials and machinations of the evil one, Good Lord deliver us.

The spirit of present fashions wars against drapery in all of its possible beautiful relations to the human form, and substitutes therefor heavy masses of fabric, in plaits and folds and other stiff and complicated forms which are ugly, expensive and burdensome.

How shall men and women escape from these things, and attain into grace, simplicity and comfort? Especially to denizens of the tropics to whom fashionable requirements are doubly wearisome, is this a practical question. Could not a tropical dress be invented, so pretty, so convenient and so comfortable, that all would fall in love with it at sight, and that no one could give it up after having once tried it?

MR. EDITOR:—I read with no little interest an article in your paper upon the labor system of this Kingdom. That you should have the courage to say anything upon this subject awakened in me the hope that our island communities were alive to the fact that some change in our laws was essential, not only in the interests of the laborer, but also in that of his master. I am aware that the labor system has been a forbidden text with the other papers in this city, and believing that "misery loves company," I make free to give them comfort by making an extract from M. D. Conway's London letter to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, by which it would seem that capital governs the press in London very much the same as it does here; or, to make it milder, that human nature in Honolulu is very like human nature in London,—“A most important meeting took place recently near London to protest against the illegal imprisonment of Luke Hills, an agricultural laborer, by magistrates, because of an alleged breach of contract with his 'master,' the magistrates holding on like grim death to the feudal idea of serfdom, that such breach is a criminal offense. The whole of Sussex was indignant, vast

crowds poured into the meeting (at Forest Hill,) which was addressed by Peter Taylor, M. P., Joseph Arch, and other leaders. But I looked in vain to see even a small paragraph in any London paper about this most significant gathering." The Derby and the Goodwood races may claim a notice, a column in length, but the rights of a 'servant' man are seemingly of no moment.

And, for the comfort and encouragement it may afford the supporters of our labor system, let me quote from a leading article in the *Alta California*—"A black scheme in Texas. The opinion has prevailed at the North that the great majority of the white men in all the Southern States had given up the idea of slavery, and had learned to abhor the spirit of enslavement; but this seems to be a mistake, at least so far as Texas is concerned. The Assembly of that State, Democratic by a large majority, and elected by a great preponderance of Democratic votes, has lately passed a bill with the support of every Democratic member, providing for the enslavement of convicts. Any person sentenced to be imprisoned for either a felony or a misdemeanor may, at the order of the Judge, be hired as a laborer to the highest bidder for the term of his imprisonment. In case he should escape, the Sheriff's must arrest and return him." Our "Masters and Servants" law reads—(Sec. 1420 of the Civil Code as amended) "If any such person (laborer) shall refuse to serve according to the provisions of the last section, or the terms of his contract, his master may apply to any district or police justice, where he may reside, who shall be authorized by warrant, or otherwise, to send for the person so refusing, and if such refusal be persisted in, to commit such person to prison, there to remain at hard labor, until he will consent to serve according to law. And in case such person so bound as aforesaid shall have returned to the service of such master in obedience to such order of such justice, and shall again willfully absent himself from such service without the leave of his master, such district or police justice shall be authorized to commit such person to prison there to remain at hard labor for any term not to exceed three months; and at the expiration of such imprisonment, such justice shall order such offender to be restored to his master to serve him for the remainder of such original term of service, and any penal term which may have been added thereto by such justice." So it would seem that our law, which is unlimited in its application to persons, is in Texas limited to convicts. Having quoted our law, it might be pertinent to give the form of a labor contract now in vogue: "This agreement, entered into between of Island of and of Island of witnesseth, That I, agree to labor for or his agent, and for his heirs, executors, and administrators, and for his or their assigns, in case of the transfer of the Plantation, for the term of months (.....) from the day of A. D. 187..., at such labor, and in such place as he, or his agent, or his heirs and assigns as aforesaid, may direct, diligently and faithfully and without deserting him or their service. And it is understood that the "month" spoken of above is to consist of twenty-six days of actual labor. And I, and my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns shall pay to (\$.....) dollars for each and every month of actual labor performed, until the expiration of this contract, and to furnish him with proper food and suitable lodgings. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this day of A. D. 187..." Whether the statutes of Texas contemplate the farther degradation of the convict by making him a thing to be assigned I am not now advised. As a protection to your publisher, and your known staff of writers, permit me to sign myself,

J. O. CARTER.

A PLEA TO MINISTERS.

BY JAMES HALL.

It is a lamentable fact that there are thousands of young men throughout this land who have a few leading religious convictions, a greater or less defined moral purpose, but with such active minds, advanced ideas, and intense contempt for shams and cant, that they can make little use of the current "means of grace," and so lapse gradually into indifference, an irreligious life, and even scoffing infidelity. And they are driven there partly by the failure to recognize what is true in their ideas by those who, Sunday after Sunday, make prayers, preach sermons, or conduct Bible-class discussions, and who, if they would, might minister acceptably and influentially to this large element.

The traveler upon a new road, without a guide to keep him from unknown pit-falls, morasses and other dangers, and with no one to minister to his transient needs, must either abandon his journey altogether, meet with mishap, or, most likely, wander from the right way, and become even worse circumstanced than if, less adventurous in spirit, he had taken the old, well-beaten-path. None but the most bold, the most earnest, and the most skillful and vigilant could ever get safely through alone. And there are few of us that are so well qualified in these respects, and so thoroughly intent upon the great object, as not to give up after a short experience of this painful want of guidance.

And it must be borne in mind, in this connection, that in the realm of thought one cannot always follow the track which ease, social interests and inclination dictate. If he possess an active, healthy mind, he must follow the track which reason points out, regardless of expediency. He may be alive, painfully alive, to the fallibility of human reason in general, and of his own in particular. He may feel the need of aid deeply. But he is implicitly subject to the direction of that reason, however unassisted it be.

It would be wrong to suggest that interest leads teachers and preachers to smother clear notions of truth when newly attained; but it cannot be denied that it imparts a conservative tendency to their habits of thought, which is prejudicial to their influence with progressive minds. Such persons should not be misled by the disparity in numbers between this active-minded class and the remainder of the church organization; for the latter is made up of so many undeveloped intellects and so much meek docility, that they could easily be led into such new paths as their spiritual guide should himself determine to pursue. This consideration ought to incline such guides, therefore, to a more devoted search after truth in modern thought, and to a deeper sympathy with those whom they regard headstrong and careless, but who nevertheless are shrewd thinkers and possessors of strong moral convictions.

Already, at our seats of learning and in parochial work, there are a few who clearly discern this great need of the times, and who try to meet it; but alas! how few, compared with the host of college and seminary professors, officiating clergy, and Bible-class teachers, and with the army of free-thinking young men.—*Christian Union*.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent order from the Interior Department requiring the Post Office to keep open on *Kilauea* days to within fifteen minutes of the time of that vessel's departure, needs a little examination to show the fallacy and injustice of the same.

In the first place, (which gives the ground for the cause) why does not the *Kilauea* carry a "box or bag" for letters as required by Chapter XVII, Section 19 of the Penal Code, as she used to, and the same as other coasters? Has she any better right in refusal than have the others?

And again, if required to alter the Post Office hours for the *Kilauea*, why not for any of the other coasters?

Two wrongs never yet made one right, and to any observing mind it is plain to see that in this attempt to over-ride the system and impartial order that has been the characteristic of the Post Office for the past ten years, the public will be the losers to a vast extent in postal accommodations when any such actions of this kind are admitted. But instead thereof, if any change is desired, wherein the public can be better served than in the past, would it not be better for a respectable body of mercantile men, like the Chamber of Commerce, to consult with the Postmaster General upon any changes in the postal service which would tend to such a result. T.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1875.

We have little to note in the way of commercial matters, our local trade evincing little that is of importance to the business world; at least we do not learn that the said world is affected by what business we do. The only "cornering" done during the week is said to be between the Ball Committee and the Hotel.

Our lumber market has been strengthened by the arrival of the Delaware with a full cargo from Victoria, and we learn of two more on the way. The other arrivals since our last have been the Bessie North from Japan, and the Mattie Macleay from Portland.

The departures have been the J. B. Ford and Kvik, on Friday last, for San Francisco, the former with assorted cargo valued at \$21,418.75 and the latter with a full cargo of sugar valued at \$60,182.77; these were followed by the Amelia for the Sound and Bessie North for the Guano Islands on Sunday, both in ballast.

The W. C. Parke is on the berth, loading for San Francisco, to meet with dispatch. The Morning Star promises to get off on Monday next for Micronesia with mission supplies.

Schooner Kapiolani sold yesterday at auction for \$600.

Ship Emerald is at hand from San Francisco, with dates to June 1st.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- June 11—Br bark Bessie North, Richmann, 27 days from Yokohama.
11—Am bark Delaware, Hinds, 30 days from Victoria.
11—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, from Koloa & Waimea.
11—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
12—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
12—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
12—Schr Annie, Kalauea, from Niihau.
13—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
13—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, from Haiku, Maui.
13—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, from Nawiliwili.
14—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
15—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
16—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
17—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei, Kauai.
17—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.
17—Haw bark Mattie Macleay, Walters, 22 days from Portland, O.
17—Am ship Emerald, Bairson, 16 days from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

- June 11—Norwegian bark Kvik, Lorange, for San Francisco.
11—Am brigantine J B Ford, Jenks, for San Francisco.
12—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
12—Schr Active, Puaehiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
12—Am bktn Amelia, Macfarlane, for Port Townsend.
13—Br bark Bessie North, Richmann, for Guano Is.
14—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, from Koloa and Waimea.
14—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
14—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
14—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
15—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, for Maliko, Maui.
16—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
16—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
17—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
17—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, June 12th—Hon and Mrs A S Cleg-horn, H A Widemann, F Shillaber and wife, Miss K Cooke, Miss Bruce, W H Reed, D D Doane, Miss H Smithies, Miss L Richards, J D Paris, Jr, Miss C H Paris, S Parker, J R Mills, Miss Paine, G Bell, C Williams, Mrs S G Wilder and 5 children, Miss H Ellis, W O Smith, P Green, H S Swinton, J Davis, Mrs S A Thurston, Mrs S E Bishop, J Armitage, and 89 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, June 14th—His Ex W L Moehonua, J D Paris, Jr, Rev E Bond and 2 daughters, Miss Ingraham, Master and Miss Williams, H A Widemann, Miss Nellie Lewers, H Macfarlane, Mrs J Wight, H Macallum, Miss Ida Von Pfister, Miss Mary Von Holt, Rev Mr Alexander, and about 75 deck.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- U S S Tuscarora, from Navigator Islands, is due.
American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
German bark Cedar, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.
Am brig Hazard, from Hongkong, to Afong & Achuck, to sail about the middle of April.
Dutch corvette Curacoa is expected from San Francisco.
British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.
Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
Am bark D C Murray, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 25.
Am schr Legal Tender, from San Francisco, to J T Waterhouse, due the latter part of June.
French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Am bark Powhattan, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due early in July.
Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
British Smr Macgregor, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due June 29th.
British Smr City of Melbourne, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due June 29th.
Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.
Am schr Annie Lyle, from San Francisco, to T H Davies, due early in July.

MARRIED.

DUNCAN—MEYER—In this city, June 10th, by Rev. M. Knaen, Mr. JAMES D. DUNCAN, of Honolulu, to Miss EMMA A., eldest daughter of R. W. Meyer, Esq., of Molokai.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

IX.

Description of the conquered lands. The state of the defeated faction. The poet's indictment of Keoua. Exalted sits the Chief and from on high looks forth; He views the island; far down below the figured tracery of the lands,

Earnestly sought after, hoped for, the chosen island. It stood plainly; it was examined carefully.

The wooded capes of Puna were examined; [the foot; Kau, burnt by the sun, was inspected, was spurned by The top of Maunaloa was scrutinized; [of Papai.

Spread out as a chequered mat, are the mountain ranges The summit of Kaiholena trembles; also the still higher head of Kaumaiikaohu. [they remain,

The highlands of Pakua are swept clean of people, thus Trodden down by the soldier's, the short malod (a) soldiers of the Chief.

O ye thieves, ye vagabonds, ye fugitives from capture; Wandering naked in the highways, ye of Kaipuu and Kapapala; [swept away;—

Ye have been broken down by the soldiers; the forest is All swept away; the spittle is corrupted;

They are all mixed together,—corrupted in the clearing away of pollution. [makani; (b)

The multitude who raise food, the people of Kaunui-kua—The scum; the common people;

The mass of the common people; the baldheaded;

The multitude of food raisers of Kau. [Kapaukua.

Let him (c) cover with bundles of grass the road of Is the Chief indeed thy equal that you shouldst dare to rebel! (thing,—a Chief!

Dost thou play the game of Moa? (d) This is another A Chief,—a fighting Chief. The common people fight with common people; [laborers with the serfs.

The vulgar with the vulgar, as the saying is. The Pity indeed for you! Shame on you!

Thou little, sneaking dog; thou branded servant;

Thou ancient resident of Naalahu, brought to bestrangled.

The wakeful birds of old are left. (e) [Kunounou.

The vagabond, unstable as the wind, stays on the cape of a—Kamehameha's soldiers were distinguished by

wearing short malos. b—Kau, c—Referring to Keoua

who had formerly caused the people to cover this road with grass for him. d—A plant with strong crooked

roots. The game was played by two parties hooking

the roots together and pulling; the one holding the root

that gives way loses. e—Referring probably to owls.

(From the London Society.)

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER.

CHAPTER III.

'Helter,' said Bob in a sepulchral stage whisper, 'we've sprung a leak; we're sinking!' and a gurgling noise in the bottom of the boat corroborated the announcement in a most forcible and startling manner.

'Hush,' said Helter, with wonderful presence of mind and calmness. 'Try and stop it without alarming her.'

'What's that—what's that, Captain Helter? Oh, we're sinking—we're sinking! and so awfully deep! Oh! what shall we do?' And Miss Bullion clasped her hands in terror.

'Be composed—be calm, for heaven's sake!' said Helter. 'Let us look our fate boldly, calmly, in the face.' ('Lose your presence of mind, Bob, you muff—you're not half doing your part!')

'Oh, oh!' bellowed Bob from the bow, 'what shall I

do? Oh, my poor mother! oh, my poor friends, aunts, uncles, and all my relations! What will they say? Oh, my poor self!

'Cease these unmanly repinings, Robert Skelter!' ('Stick to that, very good indeed!')

'Oh, I can only swim about two yards and a half, and it's so deep!'

'Oh, oh!' chimed in Miss Bullion, wringing her hands.

'Don't give way—don't. After all, if the worst does come, what are we leaving?' asked Helter, with a sublime heroism, which, even in the wild fear of the moment, could not but force itself upon Miss Bullion as noble and beautiful in the extreme. 'What are we leaving, I ask? Pshaw, merely a world of sin and sorrow—an empty, hollow world! Then why all these vain regrets?'

'Oh, I can't see it in that light. Besides, I have some debts unpaid, and it's so terrible to die with that on one's head! So young too!' And Bob hid his face in his hands and shuddered.

'Oh, save me! save me, Captain Helter, for mercy sake!' implored Miss Bullion, her bob curls almost standing on end with terror, for by this time the boat was half full of water, and was settling down fast.

'Dearest,' said Helter, tenderly taking her hand.

'Now that there can be no doubt of the disinterestedness of my motives, I plight my troth to you.'

'Oh, save! save me!'

'Hear me out, dear one—hear me out. Here, on the brink of a watery grave, when all the money in the world is only so much useless dross to us, my tongue may be unloosed, and I may tell you of my love without fear of any base suspicions that it is for your money. Money!—bah, how I loathe it now! No, dearest, it is for your own self.' And here he looked with ineffable sweetness under the flapping hat.

And had she then at last struck on this boundless mine of pure love? Yes, she believed him now; but, oh, bitter thought! she had found all this wealth one moment only to lose it at the next. How sweet life, even as she had known it, appeared to her a few moments ago, before the danger first burst upon them; but, oh, how doubly sweet it would be now!

'You will not leave me!' she cried.

'No, never! never! we will die together!'

'No, don't say that! We may yet be saved, and live together for ever. No, we must not die. We must live for each other.'

He shook his head, and a sweet smile, angelic almost in its resignation, played sadly over his face.

'It's hopeless. Let us be resigned; let us not murmur, dearest. We will sink clasped in each other's arms; and again the sad, sweet smile stole over his countenance.

'Oh, no, no!' she cried; 'it must not—it cannot be! You make an effort for my sake, Charles?'

'Say that again—oh, say that once more!' he cried passionately.

'Charles!'

He pressed her hand again.

'For your own sake, then, my own, I will struggle for our lives, and battle with the billows.' It was little more than a mill-pond.

'It's all over; she's settling down fast,' said Bob, wildly.

'Save yourself, Bob,' said the noble Helter. 'Leave us. You will probably reach the shore. Don't think of us. I shall save her or perish.'

'Oh, my noble friend, farewell!' said Bob.

'Take this ring to my mother. If I perish, tell her I die happy.' Here he squeezed Miss Bullion's hand, limp with terror. 'Tell all my comrades' (here he dashed away a soldier's tear) 'that I died at my post. You are my post, sweet one,' he whispered, as she clung to him in her despair.

Bob was visibly affected. Who would not have been? His voice shook—it must have been with emotion; his right eyelid quivered—it must have been with terror-stricken excitement.

'Farewell, then, my noble friend. Don't think it base of me to desert you—and you, Miss Bullion, but this is a time when a fellow must look out for himself.'

Oh, how her Charles' noble heroism stood out sublimely from the other's selfishness! Yes; he was *her* Charles. She felt that now. Here at last was this grand—this noble love she had dreamed of and pined after for years, found—alas! only to be buried in a watery grave.

'Farewell!' cried Bob, and, jumping from the water-logged boat, the waters closed over his head. This total disappearance he managed by remaining on all-fours at the bottom until he was 'pumped,' then, allowing his head only to emerge, he gasped and splashed about for a little, uttered a few despairing yells, and then struck out wildly for the shore.

His last cry had barely died away when it was echoed by another from Miss Bullion, as the boat gave a sudden lurch, and went down, leaving them struggling in the water. Charlie Helter had his arm around her waist in a moment, in an agony of apprehension lest her feet should touch the bottom; and, holding her in his arms while he heroically floundered about with his head often under water, and occasionally placing hers in the same position just to let her see what he was going through for her sake, he waded towards the shore on bent knees.

'Be calm, be calm, my dearest; it is our only chance,' he gasped out, as they came up from one of these dives together, her arm round his neck in a strangling embrace.

For five minutes he battled heroically in about three feet of water, while Bob, who had reached the shore some time, danced wildly on the bank, tearing his hair, and screaming out for assistance. The flapping hat and chignon floated on the surface, and danced and bobbed to each other on the tiny waves stirred up by Charlie's flounderings, as if rejoicing in their liberty. 'The bob curls, however, clung tightly to her in the hour of danger, although they hung down limp and depressed. But what were hat, chignon, bob curls to her now? All she felt was, that she was under the water one moment suffocating, above it the next gasping for breath, while through it all, a strong arm was round her, never relaxing its hold for one moment, and a voice was whispering encouragement and assurance in her ear.

This was all she knew or heard until the bank was reached. Bob's hand was then held out to them, and they were dragged on shore. Saved! saved! *She* was. But how about her noble deliverer? Oh, agony! there he lay on the greensward, speechless and immovable, like the noble steed who, as soon as he had borne his master into safety, laid down and died.

'Oh, my poor, poor friend!' said Bob, in accents of despair, as he raised one of Charlie's hands, which, on being released, immediately dropped down limp and powerless.

'Oh, Charles, speak one word, my Charles, to your Belinda!' screamed Miss Bullion, kneeling down by the side of the prostrate figure. But Charlie was as silent as the tomb.

'You see,' said Bob, sadly, 'in trying to keep you up he was under water almost the whole time. No wonder he is exhausted, poor fellow!'

'Oh, I know it! It was noble; it was like him. But he will recover, won't he? Oh, say that he will!'

Bob shook his head mournfully.

'We must have assistance,' said Miss Bullion wildly. 'We must have a doctor.' And before Bob could stop her she sped away towards the house with wondrous rapidity, screaming for help.

Charlie opened his eyes—at least, he opened one, for the other was kept closed to add to the expression of the broad grin on his face.

'Congratulate me, my dear Bob. She's mine. Our troubles are at an end. By Jove! everything went off screaming!'

'At all events, *she* has,' said Bob; 'and I'm sorry for it. She'll bring a lot of people down.'

Never mind, my dear fellow. I'll carry it on, and recover gradually. Poor old girl! 'Pon my soul, I felt for her lots of times, and thought it a great shame; but I was cruel only to be kind, Bob. I'll treat her devilish well, and let her do anything she likes. Did you bring that flask of brandy? It's deuced wet in these wet togs. Here's to you! 'Pon my word, old fellow, you did your part capitally.'

The two friends, amidst much suppressed laughter and mutual congratulations and compliments, passed the flask from one to the other until it was empty.

'Hulloa!' said Bob, as he put it back again into his pocket, 'here are a lot of people coming to the rescue, headed by the old girl!'

Charlie, on this, immediately became insensible again, and Bob set to work chafing his hands with ostentatious solicitude. Then, taking his wet handkerchief from his pocket, he smoothed away the damp hair from Charlie's manly brow. What was his surprise, though, to find that under this treatment a variegated smudge immediately decorated his friend's countenance! He stared for some moments, and then recollected Miss Bullion's paints which he had had in his pocket all the time, and which were now most decidedly *water* colours.

Now, Bob Skelter was a capital fellow, and, as has been shown, was ready to go through fire and water in the cause of friendship; but he could *not* resist a joke if it came to hand very temptingly, not even if it told against a friend, not even if it told against *himself*; and this natural tendency to joking being first heightened by the brandy, and then fired by this highly suggestive circumstance, he found the temptation irresistible.

'Here, keep your eyes shut, Charlie!'

'Why, they're a long way off yet, aren't they?'

'Yes; but they *might* see, you know; there's no knowing; and there might be some one amongst the bushes. It's best to be on the safe side.'

'All right, old fellow,' said Charlie. 'What a capital fellow old Bob is to see a fellow through a thing,' he soliloquized.

The paint-box was whipped out in a moment, and Bob, under the pretence of wiping away the damp from his friend's face, soon adorned it with a Prussian-blue nose, a crimson-lake pair of eyebrows, and a cobalt imperial. He had then only just time to finish off with a few hurried fancy touches in gamboge about the cheeks and forehead and put the box back again into his pocket, when the party coming to the rescue were within thirty yards of the scene.

'You had better "come to" soon,' whispered Bob, 'or else they'll be turning you up side down to let the water

run out, or something of that sort if you don't. There, I'll stick you up against my knee, like that; and now let your head droop right down; that's it, and, as soon as they're all round you, lift it up and roll your eyes wildly about, and let your tongue stick out. That's the way half-drowned people always "come to."'

'Is it? all right, old fellow?'

'Ss-s-s-h, here they are!'

The group, consisting of several of the male guests staying in the house,—some of them Charlie's brother officers—footmen, house-maids, gardeners, keepers, and a few yokels attracted from the fields by Miss Bullion's screams, were now within a few yards. Some carried blankets, others smelling-bottles; some brandy, while one individual bore a hissing kettle of boiling water with which, in his flurry, he had already scalded half the party; and another, with equal presence of mind, carried a portable garden pump.

'Oh, we may be too late! his head still droops over his bosom! Oh, my Charles, look up! It's me—your own—your broken-hearted Belinda!' screamed Miss Bullion.

Charlie at this, lifted his head slowly, and, mindful of Bob's advice, rolled his eyes wildly, and allowed his tongue to protrude—a performance which, in conjunction with the Prussian-blue nose and the crimson-lake eyebrows, produced an effect which defies description.

Miss Bullion uttered a piercing shriek, and fell over the individual with the boiling kettle, who immediately parboiled his next neighbour, the man with the garden pump, who, in his agony, lost his head, thought himself on fire, and tried to put himself out.

The rest of the party, for a moment or two, looked aghast at the fearful apparition; then, seeing Bob from his place behind Charlie shaking with laughter, seemed to take the whole thing in at a glance, and an uproarious shout of laughter brought Charlie Helter to his feet, looking about him dazed and bewildered.

'What the deuce are you all howling at like a lot of hyenas?' he at last asked savagely. This was irresistible, and the laughter of the group rung out with renewed vigour.

'Upon my word,' said Charlie, drawing himself up to his full height, and folding his arms in the most dignified manner, 'I hope you're all enjoying yourselves! But dignity in a Prussian-blue nose was killing; and they roared louder than ever.

'Here, sir, what are you grinning at, you infernal beast of a baboon you?' said Charlie, savagely seizing by the collar a yokel and shaking him well.

'Whoy, zur, ye've got a 'blew nose,' quoth Hodge.

'And yaller cheeks,' said another.

The murder was now out.

'Bob, you treacherous scoundrel!' But Bob was half-way up to the house by this time, going as fast as his legs could carry him, and laughing fit to kill himself the while.

At this time Miss Bullion, who had been saved from fainting by receiving some of the contents of the kettle in her right shoe, and had been gradually awaking to a sense of the real state of affairs, received convincing proof of this doubled-dyed villain's perfidy.

'Drowned!' said an old gardener next to her. 'It's only their larks. Why, there ain't more'n four foot o' water nowheres in this 'ere part o' the lake!'

That was enough! she saw it all, and making the best of her way back to the house, ordered her maid to pack up at once, and departed from Rainham Park by the next train, cured for ever of any hankering after the vile, deceitful sex.

(Concluded.)

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

NO. 17.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE principal indication which the past week has afforded of the much-enquired-for Government policy lies in a rather thorough revolution now going on in the old stream-course known as Kaahumanu Street. In showery weather, that important commercial neighborhood has borne a miniature resemblance to Venice in all but its architecture; but a solid bottom of coral stone is now to be prepared for the mercantile activity which may be looked for under what a recent poster describes as "the stimulating influences of reciprocity." Meanwhile private enterprise is not behind-hand; for the old coffee-house corner of Queen Street, has been improved by the erection of a block of stone building with really pretty doors and windows. Mine host of the coffee-house, in the aromatic odors of whose fragrant Mocha, or Kona rather, is wafted a world of old associations, literary, chess-playing, and what not, kept open house on Saturday last, in honor of the opening of his new building; and we hope that continued prosperity may amply justify him in his tasteful enterprise.

WE regret to have to record the serious, if not irreparable, damage by fire of the ship *Emerald* of New York. About one o'clock on Monday morning the schooner *Pauahi* coming from Maalaea, was hailed from on board the *Emerald*, then lying at anchor, with the alarm of fire; and immediately upon the news coming in, a large body of men with officers were sent from the U. S. Flagship *Pensacola*, to assist in quelling the conflagration. The fire had, however, obtained such hold between the ceiling and outer planking of the vessel, and the hold was so full of smoke, that the fire-extinguishers could not be successfully used, and towards five o'clock the vessel was towed in and moored at the foot of the esplanade. Meanwhile the fire companies and troops had turned out with engines and hose, His Majesty and the Prince Royal working energetically with their company; and by their diligent work, as well as by partially

sinking the vessel, the fire was almost entirely subdued towards noon, a slight and easily extinguished outbreak occurring again in the afternoon.

THE term "coolie-traffic" has of late been so persistently, and we have supposed successfully, scouted by our public journals as applying to the immigration into this country of Chinese or any other foreign labor, that we confess to surprise at the fears entertained by our contemporary of last Saturday lest we should commit libel upon the government. As we have not yet heard from other quarters that our words can be considered actionable, we may without lack of dignity hasten to calm the apprehensions of the susceptible journal in question by explaining that we alluded only to those cases of coolie-traffic in which "starvation, imprisonment, mutiny and bloodshed" have figured prominently; and no such things have so far as we know ever been heard of in connection with the immigration of coolies or others into these islands.

THE arrival of the U. S. S. *Tuscarora* since our last issue, has given us a most interesting and unusual chapter of foreign news. It seems that Samoan politics, which have been for some time in an unsettled state, had culminated just before Col. Steinberger's arrival there, in the establishment of a dual monarchy governed by two kings of equal rank and similar prerogatives. This condition of affairs had of course brewed entanglements, with the prospect of more serious civil difficulties, and the popular discontent thereby produced made it comparatively easy for Col. Steinberger to rearrange the government, and to procure in a congress of chiefs the election of a President of the archipelago for four years, to the great satisfaction of the people and the foreign residents. The appointment of Col. Steinberger as Premier and the organization of a Cabinet with Secretaries of State over each department, naturally followed. A constitution after the American system was adopted, and so this new republican government is built, equipped and launched with surprising facility and without turmoil, in the middle of the Pacific. The experiment is a most interesting and significant one, and much will depend on the wisdom and disinterestedness of Col. Steinberger and his associate advisers. The United States in an unofficial and informal way have inaugurated a new and radical policy in regard to the Pacific archipelago, and will doubtless stand in the position of patron and ally to this and any other young island republic they may help into life.

THE "million dollar loan" prospects are not as yet "looking up" to the extent its patrons could wish; though advices are not very definite, their character is not favorable as to its popularity in the money markets of the world. Perhaps it is too much to hope for, that our government can command a foreign credit beyond the allowance of this valuable commodity which it holds in the hearts of its citizens; and still more perhaps the somewhat ridiculous and uncertain wording of the bill by which the loan is authorized, would be unfavorable to the enterprise of floating any considerable loan.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—June 19th.—Globe Hotel premises sold at auction for \$3000, to H. Hackfeld & Co.—H. J. Nolte having enlarged and thoroughly refitted his "old corner" had a grand re-opening to-day noon. Its plate glass windows, marble top koa tables, with the neat fittings, gives it quite a city air.—Second friendly match between the Athlete and Pensacola B. B. Clubs on the plains, which began at 2:30 p. m., and resulted in the local club being again victorious—score standing 28 to 20. The fine play of the game was much interfered with by frequent showers. The attendance was large and must have had a telling effect in the usual goodly company at the Emma Square Concert.

June 20th.—Schr. *Ka Moi* returned to-day, having made her trip to Kahului and back in sixty-five hours, and being well loaded both ways.—U. S. S. *Tuscarora* returned from Samoa.

June 21st.—Fire alarm sounded for the fifth ward at 2:30 a. m., and proved to be for the ship *Emerald* at anchor in the roadstead. Immediate help was sent from the men-of-war, steam was got up on the Pele, and at early dawn she was brought alongside the Esplanade. The Fire Department, assisted afterward by the Household Troops, applied all their energies to defeat the fiery foe, but to all appearance without effect, so that at 7 a. m., it was decided to scuttle her, which was done by firing shot into her from a howitzer. It was a race between fire and water, and by noon the fire was declared vanquished, and the engines sent home. At 3:30 p. m., they were called out again to her, and an hour's work finished their labors for the day.—*Morning Star* sailed at 2 p. m., on her cruise to Micronesia.—The Coral Paving Company has commenced work on Kahumanu street—who says we are not progressing?

June 22d.—The *Pensacola's* Band gave their evening open air concert at the Hawaiian Hotel as usual.

June 23d.—The *Mattie Macleay* has hauled to Tibbets & Sorenson's wharf to undergo thorough repairs.—Bark *W. C. Parke* left early this morning for San Francisco, and took a heavy and valuable cargo of island produce, consisting of sugar, wool, pulu, &c.—A survey held on the *Emerald* to-day recommends that she be pumped out and raised.

June 24th.—The fourth social subscription concert takes place this evening at the residence of Col. W. F. Allen.—A series of papers on the Government Survey prepared by C. J. Lyons, will be commenced in our next issue.

IRRIGATION.

For several years, much has been said, proposed and suggested, in regard to a grand scheme for irrigating the western slope of Haleakala on Maui. The subject has

been introduced into our Legislatures and formal reports and estimates upon the practicability of the scheme, submitted. This scheme is still a favorite one with many, and even looms up before them in a misty, undefined way as something magnificent and splendid in its prospects, if we may judge from their glowing arguments. Yet with all this talk, printer's ink, and apparent enthusiasm, we do not remember that any effort or proposition has been made in all these years, toward practically ascertaining the feasibility of the enterprise. No skilled survey of the route of the proposed canal has been made, the quantity of available water has not been measured, nor does it seem to be regarded that such preparations are at all necessary to an intelligent discussion of so important a matter.

In enacting the million dollar loan bill of the last Session, our Legislators overlooked the item of irrigation, in the list of objects for which the loan was to be appropriated. Unless our proposed loan shall meet with better success than the present outlook promises, this omission may be regarded as of little consequence to the prospects of irrigation enterprises here. The new encouragement offered to sugar-culture by our American treaty gives to the East Maui irrigation scheme, a greater importance than before, and the next Session of the Legislature will be soon enough to appropriate money for this object, if it is needed, previous to which there is ample time for making all surveys necessary for deciding with some degree of clearness upon the probable success of the work as a financial investment. The Government has its skilled engineers and the proper instruments, and the expenses of the survey could properly be charged to the item of "Government surveying." With this preliminary work accomplished, the many uncertainties which at present are in the way of an intelligent support of this measure, would be dissolved.

The present attitude of the Government is to assist in those operations which tend to develop the country's resources, so far as its limited means allow. If the proposed system of irrigation can be made fully successful, it certainly offers a prize, in which not only the Government but individuals may well wish to participate.

CREEDS.

"Two years since I came to the East, bringing a letter from a Western church, and presented the same to a sister church here with whose spirit I found myself in deep sympathy. I was received by vote, but required to assent publicly to the creed of this church. Upon examination, I was forced to the conclusion that by a public assent to the creed as worded I would perjure myself; for I must declare that I believe that which I, at least, feel very uncertain about. Shall I continue to suffer the ill-effects of a lack of church-fellowship, or shall I outrage my conscience by coming under the yoke with a mental reservation?"

Don't lie. If a man is already a member of a church with the creed of which he has come to differ, he may remain if he finds himself in substantial unity with the spirit of the church, and if the church does not insist upon his withdrawal. But the worst effect of putting a whole body of divinity into a church creed is that it prompts men to mental reservations and "substance of doctrine" subterfuges. Of all the thousands who in our day profess to hold the Westminster Confession probably there is only a small band who valiantly hold it in the sense in which the Westminster divines adopted it. There are large parties of clergymen in the Church of England who swear to the Thirty-Nine Articles with all

sorts of reservations. But to you we say frankly, don't lie. There must be other churches in the city where you live whose fellowship would be a comfort to you, and whose creed is not so full of burrs as the one you essayed to join. Why not join one of them? But at all events, if you must go hungry for church fellowship, starve, but do not wrong your conscience with "mental reservations." If after a frank statement of your doubts, and of the sense in which you are willing to accept the creed, the church should consent to receive you, you might unite with it.—*The Christian Union.*

PUNAHOU ALUMNI POEM, 1875.

Pilgrims we, from many countries,
Toiling early, toiling late,
Rest our cares and burdens here;
Looking back, with heart of cheer,
On each fairest Alma Mater,
Where we forged our fate.

How the pictures crowd and gather
As that past comes thronging by,
Glorious in its coloring fair,
Richest dyes and tintings rare,
Like the works of the old Masters
That can never die.

Eager youths, with souls on fire,
Maidens, with the heart of May,
Sought we still through wisdom's pages
All the wealth of all the ages;
Knocking at the gates of knowledge,—
The golden gates of Day.

And she gave us fairest glimpses
Of the land we sought;
Dealing with unstinted measure,
From her richest hoards of treasure,
To the one who delved the deepest
In the mines of thought.

Then we stood upon the threshold
Panting for the fight.
Did not see the rank and file
Pressing on each weary mile,
Only saw the plumes of heroes
Waving in the light.

Heard the thunder of battle,
Saw the flashing of the blade,
But the weary groans and sighing,
The sharp agony and crying,
All were lost in martial music
And the cannonade.

Since then we have waged the conflict;
Since then we have felt the steel;
Have our hearts been brave and steady,
Have our arms been always ready
When the foe came charging on
With furious zeal?

Are we conquerors in life's battle?
Are we winning victor's palms?
Does the fragrance of our living,
Rich in pure unselfish giving,
Rise to heaven daily, like the
Sweet-toned notes of psalms?

Have we learned the hardest lesson
That this earthly life can give?

How in pure self-sacrifice
The real fame and honor lies;
How by sweet unselfishness,
We learn the way to live.

There are fields of vaster learning,
There are halls of larger thought,
And the Master's voice, sublime,
Ringing down the aisles of time,
Calls us in those halls to gather,
He the teacher, we the taught.

At His feet we shall lay down
All the vexed things of life;
Problems that we toiled on late,
Questions hard and intricate,
Mysteries that we could not solve,
With dangers rife.

In the Master's skillful hand
All shall be made clear;
And the deepest chords of pain
Shall give back a sweet refrain;
Every harshest note of discord
Then shall disappear.

When we reach the immortal city,
When we bow before the throne,
Mid the songs of heaven sounding
And ten thousand harps resounding,
With God's blessed angels,
We shall know as we are known.

PUNAHOU ALUMNI MEETING.

On Thursday evening of last week the graduates of Oahu College, and of other Colleges, with many invited guests, held an Alumni meeting at Punahou. The minutes of the last meeting, in 1870, were read by the Secretary, Mr. W. O. Smith, after which Mr. C. J. Lyons delivered the oration on the subject of "Unity in Variety," an address of great practical interest, in which he traced the diverging paths of men and women after going forth from the united efforts and sympathies of the Alma Mater, and yet how, through all after differences, high culture is sympathetic; also, and forcibly, the importance and duty to the educated of keeping up their training, of developing it, and of imparting it. The Alumni poem, by Mrs. S. B. Dole, followed, which will be found in another column. After an intermission of a half hour of cake, ice-cream and social informalities, the meeting was again called to order by the Chairman, Rev. A. O. Forbes, and Mr. H. A. P. Carter announced as Master of Toasts, with a few remarks upon the art of toasting. Mr. Carter announced first "Our Alma Mater. Her memories brighten in the vista of time, and grow dearer as we recall the sunny hours of youth in her courts;" and called on Rev. A. O. Forbes to respond, who called up early reminiscences, mentioned his youthful despair on being for the first time left by his parents on the premises to commence his education, and how he sought to relieve or end his troubles by running his head against one of the veranda posts; but this unpromising beginning was so far from prophetic that he was able to say that he looked back on his school days as the brightest spot in his life.

The next toast—"The Alumni of Sister Colleges. Gathered from different homes of learning, all are loyal to the great principles of high culture," was responded to by Mr. L. McCully, who dwelt upon the strength of educational sympathies the world over, the cosmopolitan

nature of culture, and its tendency as well as duty to impart itself and impress its surroundings even though they be new and distinct from old associations.

President E. P. Church answered to the next toast—"The President and Faculty—shaping the destinies of the future, imparting tone to the present of the College—worthy successors of the pioneers of the Pacific," and spoke of the importance of keeping up the standard of our institutions of learning as a necessary home influence on society, and mentioned that more than enough was spent in sending students to the States, to build up an institution here that would be on an equal footing in scholarly standards with those elsewhere. He suggested that students should finish their course here and then spend in foreign travel, the time and money they would otherwise consume in studying abroad.

The next toast was, "Hawaii Nei, their progress and prosperity will find their surest impulse and safeguard in education." Mr. S. B. Dole responded, and spoke of the course of education among Hawaiians, the slow but sure growth of refinement, and the fact of civilization, with its various features, based on and made possible by such education; and of the necessity of schools and a literature for the more successful amalgamation of the mixed Hawaiian nation of the future.

The next, "Scholarship. The highest education essential to the best development of manhood," was responded to by Prof. W. D. Alexander, who emphasized the moral and refining influence on character, of a broad, well balanced education, and closing with the well known verse from the Psalms, likening the sons to plants, and the daughters to corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace, which quotation appropriately led the way to the next sentiment, "Co-education of the Sexes. Fitting for a common destiny, nursing each other's sympathy and support in the struggles of life, they should fit for its conflicts, hand in hand." Mrs. B. F. Dillingham responded to this, arguing in favor of this most sensible toast by examples, first from the garden of Eden, and then from child-life, school-life and grown up life. The audience may have been a prejudiced one, as Punahou Alumni are quite likely to be on this subject, but at any rate we are satisfied that they sympathized with the argument.

Mr. H. A. P. Carter was then called on, and said perhaps the best thing possible in confessing that he owed his wife and his position as Toast Master for the evening to the Oahu College and the "co-education of the sexes." Several impromptu roasts followed: "The Isles of the Pacific," responded to by Rev. S. C. Damon. "The Press," by Mr. H. M. Whitney, and "The Pulpit," by Rev. W. Frear. In the two latter of which considerable sparring occurred between the representatives of both these great powers.

During the exercises the standard songs of Auld Lang Syne and Upidee were sung.

REMINISCENCES—A CROOKED STICK.

UNCLE WILTER.

Among the earliest settlers on Kennebeck river, State of Maine, were seven brothers by the name of Weston. When I knew them, they were all patriarchs,—venerable men, yet enjoying a green old age; a single one of them had departed this life. According to the custom of the age and region they were all known as *uncles*,—Uncle John, Uncle Joe, Uncle William, &c. This last was often called Uncle Wilter, because in his prayers he was in the habit of saying, "Wilter thou." He was a church member in regular standing, I suppose; but not in good standing. If in reality a sheep, he was supposed

to be a black one; but many doubts his being a sheep. He was a "well to do" farmer, lived in a two story house, and had a large family of children. His great object seemed to be to get and to keep; and in getting he often pursued a very crooked policy. As he oftener sold than bought, his half bushel, as was commonly reported, was too small. When he had occasion to buy, he borrowed a half bushel from a neighbor.

He was hard on his hired men, both as to wages and work, and the management of his table did not always satisfy. Having taken a job to build a bridge across the river, he employed quite a number of men. Soon then was complaint that they had fish and potatoes for dinner, and, for a change, potatoes and fish for supper; and, for the benefit of the culinary department, the proposition was made to steal a sheep. As Uncle Wilter made no objection, the plan was carried out much to the gratification of all the men, the sheep have been taken from Uncle Wilter's flock. He was always having trouble with his neighbors; and one of them to avoid difficulty declared an act of non-intercourse. Perhaps this was the wisest course.

In the war of 1812, his son Cyrus enlisted in the army. After a short time, he was apprehended on a charge of holding communication with the enemy, and was condemned to be shot. Now his father was in great distress, and he went about praying, "Lordy massy on sona Cyrus, about to be shot, in the United States' arama." Cyrus in some way escaped being shot, though, without doubt, he richly deserved it.

Uncle Wilter often spoke and prayed in the prayer meeting; and he did so with every appearance of feeling and sincerity; and he also confessed with evident humility and sorrow, his proneness to sin; but on the first opportunity, he would return to his crooked ways of duplicity and cheating.

Such a man is a mystery; and there are many such. His moral sense seemed to be over-borne by the greed of lucre; and he goes on sinning and repenting, sinning and repenting; and all the time doing ten times as much harm as good to the cause of pure religion. Such a man ought never to be admitted to a Christian church; for it is morally certain that he will prove a curse instead of a valuable acquisition.

True religion cannot be dissevered from upright dealing and morality, and those who resort to underhanded measures in their dealings should at once renounce their hope of heaven. Those who suffered from Uncle Wilter's underhanded dealings called him a wicked man; others, in spite of all his crookedness, persisted in considering him a Christian. The great day will show which class was right.

SENEX.

A SINGULAR OPTICAL ILLUSION.

While visiting the unfortunate ship *Emerald*, now lying on her beam-ends near the lower end of the Esplanade, a few days ago, we were amused at a curious illusion there presented. If the spectator stand in the door of the cabin for a few minutes, looking in, the floor and sides gradually appear to him to be horizontal and perpendicular, and consequently the water on the port side seems to be resting at an incline of twenty or thirty degrees. In fact, one can hardly reconcile himself to the strange anomaly without persuading himself that the water is frozen. But the most amusing thing of all is the appearance presented by your companions as they walk about the cabin. In whatever direction they may be going they maintain an undeviating slant to starboard, looking very much as if they were compelled to assume that attitude by a fierce gale of wind.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

In local trade we find the usual dullness prevailing as we draw near the end of the quarter, an effect quite characteristic of our credit system, yet withal we note a feeling of confidence pervading our business community. From the shipments of lumber to the other islands, and the employment of our carpenters we should judge the lumber trade just now to be quite active.

In marine work, the overhauling of the *Mattie Macleay*, and the burning and sinking of the *Emerald* brings work for the stevedores and shipwrights. A preliminary survey was held yesterday on the latter vessel, and proposals to raise her are advertised for.

The *W. C. Parke* sailed yesterday for San Francisco, taking a cargo of island produce valued at \$63,575.98, consisting of 711,270 pounds Sugar, 8,708 gallons Molasses, 15,169 pounds Paddy, 10,370 pounds Pulu, 231,124 pounds Wool, and 65 bunches Bananas.

The recent heavy cargo of Sugar by the *Kvik* to San Francisco, amounting to 1,337,455 pounds has led us to look up the million pound cargoes for comparison, which we give herewith:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
April, 1866, stmr <i>Ajax</i>	1,234,345	July, 1868, stmr <i>Montana</i>	1,080,814
June, 1867, bk <i>Ranier</i>	1,092,893	August, 1868, stmr <i>Idaho</i>	1,112,277
February, 1868, brig <i>Woodland</i>	1,241,792	April, 1873, bk <i>Kale</i>	1,283,050
February, 1868, stmr <i>Idaho</i>	1,163,159	May, 1873, stmr <i>Costa Rica</i>	1,253,378
April, 1868, stmr <i>Idaho</i>	1,329,328	June, 1873, stmr <i>Costa Rica</i>	1,397,378
May, 1868, stmr <i>Idaho</i>	1,215,498	April, 1874, bk <i>Buena Vista</i>	1,162,696
June, 1868, stmr <i>Idaho</i>	1,158,709	June, 1874, bk <i>W C Parke</i>	1,362,959

We look for the *D. C. Murray*, now any hour, and the *Legal Tender* and *Annie Lyle* to follow soon.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 18—Schr <i>Nettie Merrill</i> , Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.	
18—Schr <i>Mile Morris</i> , Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.	
18—Schr <i>Active</i> , Puauhiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.	
18—Stmr <i>Kilauea</i> , Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.	
20—Schr <i>Ka Moi</i> , Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.	
20—Schr <i>Jenny</i> , Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.	
20—Schr <i>Manuokawai</i> , Kalawala, from Nawiliwili.	
20—U S S <i>Tuscarora</i> , from Navigator Islands.	
20—Schr <i>Pauahi</i> , Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.	
22—Schr <i>Mary Ellen</i> , Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.	
22—Schr <i>Luka</i> , Kaai, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.	
23—Schr <i>Kinau</i> , Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.	
24—Schr <i>Kamale</i> , Bolles, from Koloa & Waimea.	
24—Schr <i>Pueokahi</i> , Clark, from Hana, Maui.	

DEPARTURES.

June 17—Schr <i>Luka</i> , Kaai, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.	
17—Sloop <i>Live Yankee</i> , Kaeha, for Maliko, Maui.	
18—Schr <i>Annie</i> , Kalawala, for Waipio, Hawaii.	
18—Schr <i>Warwick</i> , John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.	
18—Schr <i>Nettie Merrill</i> , Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.	
19—Schr <i>Mile Morris</i> , Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.	
19—Schr <i>Fairy Queen</i> , Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.	
21—Schr <i>Active</i> , Puauhiwa, for Hanalei, Kauai.	
21—Am missionary brig <i>Morning Star</i> , Colcord, for Micronesia.	
21—Stmr <i>Kilauea</i> , Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.	
22—Schr <i>Ka Moi</i> , Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.	
22—Schr <i>Manuokawai</i> , Kalawala, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.	
23—Schr <i>Pauahi</i> , Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.	
23—Haw bk <i>W C Parke</i> , D P Penhallow, for San Francisco.	

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per *Kilauea*, June 18th—His Ex *W L Green*, Mr Monsarrat, *W G Needham*, *H R Hitchcock*, *W H Cornwell*, Misses *Alice* and *Kitty Makee*, *R Wilcox*, Mr *Amann*, and 44 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per *Kilauea*, June 21st—His Ex *Gov Kapena*, 3 Misses *Wight*, *Rev T Coan* and wife, Mrs *Kinney*, Miss *May*, Miss *Kinney*, 2 Misses *Hitchcock*, *W H Reed*, Master *Jones*, Master *Louissin*, Miss *Walt*, *Rev S E Bishop*, wife and child, Miss *C Shipman*, *Rev A O Forbes*, Mrs *Sunter* and child, Miss *S Sheldon*, 2 Masters *Stillman*, Mrs *Bates*, 3 Misses *Moyer*, *R W Meyer*, Miss *Moseley*, Master *Young*, *W G Needham*, *Sam Parker*, *J R Mills*, wife and child, Miss *Paina*, Chas *Williams*, *Geo Bell*, *W F Bishop*, *W K Kinney*, *Otto and Henry Meyer*, *N C Willfong*, Miss *Ashlemann*, Miss *Bishop*, Miss *Hillebrand*, *W and H Austin*, *W M Gibson*, Miss *M E Green*, *Bishop Willis*, Mrs *R Fountain*, Chas *Hopkins*, *F Wundenberg*, and about 95 deck.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

American bark *Ceylon*, from Boston, to *C Brewer & Co*, sailed April 16.
German bark *Ceder*, (new) from Bremen, to *H Hackfeld & Co*, sailed April 30.
Am brig *Hazard*, from Hongkong, to *Afong & Achuck*, to sail about the middle of April.

Dutch corvette *Curacao* is expected from San Francisco.

British Sloop-of-war *Peterel* will be due in all June, from Victoria.

Am bark *Camden*, from Puget Sound, to *H Hackfeld & Co*, will be due shortly.

Am bark *D C Murray*, from San Francisco, to *C Brewer & Co*, due June 25.

Am schr *Legal Tender*, from San Francisco, to *J T Waterhouse*, due the latter part of June.

French Corvette *Internet* left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.

Am bark *Powhattan*, from Puget Sound, to *H Hackfeld & Co*, will be due early in July.

Haw bark *R C Wylie*, from London, to *H Hackfeld & Co*, was to leave shortly at last advices.

British Stmr *Macgregor*, from Sydney, to *C Brewer & Co*, due June 29th.

British Stmr *City of Melbourne*, from San Francisco, to *C Brewer & Co*, due June 29th.

Am bark *Emma C Beale*, to *C Brewer & Co*, was loading at New Castle, May 8.

Am schr *Annie Lyle*, from San Francisco, to *T H Davies*, due early in July.

DIED.

WODEHOUSE—At Makiki, on Thursday the 24th inst., *EVERARD HAY*, infant son of *H. B. M.'s* Commissioner and Consul General *Wodehouse*, aged 4 months.

HAUI KA LANI—BY KEAULUMOKU.

Translated by the late Judge Andrews

IX—Continued.

Humiliations of Keoua and his Faction. Figurative Praise of Kamehameha.

Slaughter upon slaughter; they were trodden under foot in Koolau.

Thy sandals, O Kohala. Send and trample down O Kona.

The wicked mouth against the Chief:— [meaning.

The sorcery of Kahaula,—his deceitful words of double

Let the guilty one die. (Is there destruction for the upright?)

Shall he be thrown among the boxers? No. (a)

Let him only be kicked, trampled often with the foot;—

The dead tree of the common people.

Shall the chiefs be destroyed by him? Let him be set

apart for the spear, the spear [sharpening stone.

Of the long speared soldier of Lono. (b) Speak to the

The two edged sword,—the sharp toothed club,—

The great Ulai (c) with sharp projecting teeth.

Such was thy weapon to destroy the evil.

Is it an evil to be increased? It is an evil to be shunned.

Is it nothing to be in the genealogy of chiefs? (d) There he showed his face;

Yet he was the grand-child of a servant,

Born of ancient Hana of Kahuku;

Children of orphans, tossed to and fro; [of Kaihehee. (e)

A criminal on the sea of Kaaawa, according to the law

The sea-moss floating ashore at Kauwahine; [harbor.

Floating sea-moss; sea-moss,—a ripple guarding the

Ye are brought here as the beacon of Unulau;

To be a watchman at Halaia; (f) death crawls thither from Oahu,

A fast growing vine, reaching to Kau;

There it shoots up, leaves out and branches forth.

Bring hither, O bring hither, bring the prisoners for the slaughter:

To be destroyed on the hills, to be destroyed by the sea:

A slaughter with defilement, utter destruction.

A place fast in utter night:—

A place bound in immeasurable darkness.

A shark going on land is my chief,—

A shark able to devour all on land,

The Chief is the red gills,— (g)

The throat not choking at the island.

A land in working clothes is Kau and Puna; (h)

A land where my chief may go freely, as thou knowest.

Puna is a land where he may eat unseen;

A land undefended against my chief, as thou knowest.

Hilo is a land not surely captured for my chief, (i) as thou knowest.

Keaau of Waiakea is a fish calabash, the cover is Olai.

All things in the calabashes are for Lawalawaihonua.

a—To contend with the boxers was too honorable for him. b—Kamehameha. c—A fish with sharp teeth in both jaws. d—Referring to Keoua, whose name was in the list of the chiefs. e—In the reign of Kualii, of

Oahu, he punished criminals by placing them on a piece of wicker work on the sea of Kaaawa. f—Name of a long dangerous cape south of Kailiki, on Hawaii. g—

Referring to the life-giving office of the gills of a fish. h—Denoting their subjection. i—Not entirely subdued.

THE POWER OF PRAYER:

OR, THE FIRST STEAMBOAT UP THE ALABAMA.

You Dinah! Come and set me whar de ribber-roads does meet.
De Lord, *He* made dese black-jack roots to twis' into a seat.
Umph, dar! De Lord have mussy on dis blin' ole nigger's feet.

It 'pear to me dis mornin' I kin smell de fust o' June.
I 'clar', b'lieve dat mockin'-bird could play de fiddle soon!
Dem yonder town-bells sounds like dey was ringin' in de moon.

Well, ef dis nigger is been blind for fo'ty year or mo',
Dese ears, *dey* sees the world, like, th'u' de cracks dat's in de do'.
For de Lord has built dis body wid de windows 'hind and 'fo'.

I know my front ones is stopped up, and things is sort o' dim,
But den, th'u' *dem*, temptation's rain won't leak in on ole Jim!
De back ones shows me earth enough, aldo' dey's mons'ous slim.

And as for Hebben,—bless de Lord, and praise His holy name—
Dat shines in all de co'ners of dis cabin jes' de same
As ef dat cabin hadn't nar' a plank upon de frame!

Who *call* me! Listen down de ribber, Dinah! Don't you hyar
Somebody holl'in' "*hoo, Jim, hoo?*" My Sarah died last y'ar;
Is dat black angel done come back to call ole Jim f'om hyar?

My stars, dat cain't be Sarah, shuh! *Jes'* listen, Dinah, *now*!
What *kin* be comin' up dat bend, a-makin' sich a row?
Fus' bellerin' like a pawin' bull, den squealin' like a sow?

De Lord 'a' massy sakes alive, jes' hear,—ker-woof, ker-woof—
De Debble's comin' round dat bend, he's comin', shuh enuff,
A-splashin' up de water wid his tail and wid his hoof!

I'se pow'ful skeered; but neversomeless I ain't gwine run away;
I'm gwine to stand stiff-legged for de Lord dis blessed day.
You screech, and howl, and swish de water, Satan! Let us pray.

O hebbently Mah'sr, what thou wilt, dat mus' be jes' so,
And ef Thou hast bespoke de word, some nigger's bound to go.
Den, Lord, please take ole Jim, and lef young Dinah hyar below!

Scuse Dinah, scuse her, Mah'sr; for she's sich a little chile,
She hardly jes' begin to scramble up de home-yard stile,
But dis ole traveler's feet been tired dis many a many a mile.

I'se wufless as de rotten pole of las' year's fodder-stack.
De rheumatiz done bit my bones; you hear 'em crack and crack?
I cain't sit down 'dout gruntin' like 'twas breakin' o' my back.

What use de wheel, when hub and spokes is warped and spitt,
and rotten?

What use dis dried up cotton-stalk, when Life done picked my
cotton?

I'se like a word dat somebody done said, and den forgotten.

But, Dinah! Shuh dat gal jes' like dis little hick'ry-tree,
De sap 's jes' risin' in her; she do grow owdaciouslee—
Lord, ef you's clarin' de underbrush, don't cut her down, cut me!

I would net proud persume—but yet I'll boldly make reques';
Sence Jacob had dat wrastlin'-match, I, too, gwine do my bes';
When Jacob got all underholt, de Lord He answered Yes!

And what for waste de vittles, now, and th'ow away de bread,
Jes' for to strength dese idle hands to scratch dis ole bald head?
T'ink of de 'onomy, Mah'sr, ef dis ole Jim was dead!

Stop;—ef I don't believe de Debble's gone on up de stream!
Jes' now he squealed down dar;—hush; dat's a mighty weakly
scream!

Yas, sir, he's gone;—he snort way off, like in a dream!

O glory hallelujah to de Lord dat reigns on high!
De Debble's fai'ly skeered to def, he done gone flyin' by;
I know'd he couldn't stand dat pra'r, I felt my Mah'sr nigh!

You, Dinah; ain't you 'shamed, now, dat you did'nt trust to
grace?

I heerd you thrashin' th'u' de bushes when he showed his face!
You fool, you think de Debble couldn't beat *you* in a raco?

I tell you, Dinah, jes' as sure as you is standin' dar,
When folks starts prayin', answer-angels drops down th'u' de a'r.
Yea, Dinah, whar 'ould you be now, exceptin' for dat pra'r?

—Scribner's Monthly.

BASE BALL.

On Saturday last a large concourse of people assembled on the plains to witness the second match of the above game between the Athletes and Pensacolas. The Athletes took the bat, play commencing at 2:30 with James Castle as Umpire; John Sheldon and C. W. Benedict Scorers. The local club commenced play apparently awake to their interests, and so strong as to threaten to "chicago" their opponents, but a lucky hit of Miles' broke the ice, and on the sixth and seventh innings they got into quite a batting streak. The game was much interfered with by the frequent drizzling showers, especially at the latter part, during which the naval club gained ground well. During the Pensacolas' eighth inning the Athletes played wild, and lost ground in consequence—McShane at the first base "muffing" two excellent balls, thereby allowing the strikers to make their base, and one to get home. The game throughout was well contested, and the excitement ran high at several parts. The fine play of Schwenk, Miles and Breed of the Pensacolas, and Sheldon, Parker, Akau and Thurston of the Athletes, drew forth considerable applause; especially at the prettiest "fly catch" of the day by the latter, which closed the game. The following score will show the closeness of the match:

ATHLETES.	RUNS.	OUTS.	PENSACOLAS.	RUNS.	OUTS.
C. Macfarlane, s. s.....	3	4	Todd, s. s.....	1	5
R. Parker, p.....	4	3	Breed, 2d b.....	3	2
A. Rosa, 2d b.....	4	1	Fiske, c. f.....	2	4
W. Sheldon, c.....	3	4	Miles, 3d b.....	4	2
A. McShane, 1st b.....	2	5	Allderdice, p.....	4	2
J. Dowsett, c. f.....	2	4	Bannon, l. f.....	3	3
J. Fisher, 3d b.....	3	2	Schwenk, c.....	2	3
L. Thurston, l. f.....	3	2	Robinson, 1st b.....	1	2
A. Akau, r. f.....	4	2	Patterson, r. f.....	0	4

Totals.....28 27 Totals.....20 27

Athletes, 1 4 1 7 3 5 5 1 1.....28

Pensacolas, 0 0 0 0 2 5 5 3 5.....20

Fly balls—Athletes, 15; Pensacolas, 15. Fly muffs—Athletes, 2; Pensacolas, 0. Home runs—Athletes, 2; Pensacolas, 2. First base on called balls—Athletes, 3; Pensacolas, 2. Left on bases—Athletes, 2; Pensacolas, 3. Time of game, 3 hours.

In case of a third match between these clubs, as is reported, the interest therein will be much increased, and it is hoped they will meet in better condition, so as not to labor under so many disadvantages of sprained ankles, disjointed fingers, &c.

A PARTY, consisting of twelve persons, while traveling, stopped at a hotel, and in the morning on demanding their bill were told \$12.00. The old men were to pay \$4.00 each, the old women \$2.00 each, the young men 50 cents each and the young women 25 cents each. How many old men were there, how many old women, how many young men, and how many young women; and how much did each one pay?

Answer next week.

L.

WHAT AILED CALEB?

That was the question that everybody asked and nobody could answer. No one in that region was enough of a prophet, or seer, or magician to be able to come out flatly with the announcement that Caleb was ailing simply because he had been *ailing*. The thing looked to us then like a mysterious dispensation of Providence. But who was this Caleb? you will ask. The less said upon that point the better. He was one of that class who sometimes expatriate themselves for their country's good as well as for their own. Educated a lawyer, he was only too happy to find employment in one of the remote rural districts of this heathen land as a teacher of young aborigines in the occult logogriphs of his mother-tongue. He was not given to bragging of his antecedents, but the little affair I am about to relate, as well as subsequent events would seem to indicate that he had good reasons for his silence.

One afternoon, about supper time, a group of loungers on the boarding-house verandah descried Caleb approaching on horseback with an anxious look on his usually placid countenance. As he drew near he was saluted with that kind of irreverent chaff, common to such assemblages; one telling him with delicate facetiousness that he looked as if he had swallowed one of his small scholars raw and found the repast rather indigestible. Another thought perhaps he had met a ghost in his ride. A ghastly smile, which looked like the joint offspring of nausea and complaisance, disturbed his visage for a moment, and was his only reply to the pleasantry of the crowd. As the supper bell sounded he staggered in to his seat remarking with evident profound emotion that he felt strangely ill, but trusted he would feel better after a cup of tea. Alas! the Fates had decreed that that cup of tea should never be drank. The words had hardly passed from his lips when a deep crimson flush o'erspread his features, doubtless portending coming events, as the coming of the morn is foretold by the crimson glory of the clouds lining the eastern hill-tops. He wrestled for a moment with the demon of disquietude within, but when the sugar-boiler began to quote from the sweet little song of Burns—"My love is like a red, red rose;" he rose with a groan and rushed out of the open door, completely overcome by a flood of conflicting emotions. Strange, unearthly noises from the back of the house announced to us that whether the spirit was willing or not, the flesh was weak, and had in fact succumbed. That was not a merry company at that supper-table. Unqualified sympathy for the sufferer took away our appetites, and one by one we left to observe the progress of the malady, and to proffer such advice as the exigencies of the case, and our varied knowledge of therapeutics might suggest. As soon as there was a slight cessation in the manifest disposition of hidden things to come to light, Caleb, who was now trembling from head to foot, and bathed in perspiration, was conveyed to a lounge. And there he lay for three miserable hours as sick a mortal as any that ever paid tribute to Neptune and in the unrecordable horrors of the passage on board an old-time Hawaiian "potatoe-frigate," expiated the sins of a life-time. I sigh to think of the oceans of tender sympathy we wasted upon him that evening. We vied with each other in the trial of who could act the part of the "Good Samaritan" with the greatest energy. Oh! if we could only have known the truth our solemnity would have seen turned to mirth, and our sympathy to derision. We would have spared ourselves the pains we took in applying hot bricks to the patient's feet, and cold water to his head, and in rubbing his epigastrium with brandy. Or, possi-

bly we would have made ourselves the allies of the avenging Nemesis by heating the bricks seven times hotter, and by substituting spirits of turpentine, or kerosene oil for brandy. Christian, the German overseer, who had been a veritable angel of mercy in his assiduous attentions, had remarked in the contents of the basin a remarkable resemblance to *beer*; but Caleb assured us in languishing tones as soon as he had recovered sufficient strength to enable him to speak, that he had taken nothing since dinner except some sour oranges which he had come across in his ride up the valley, and of which he had partaken rather freely on account of the heat of the afternoon sun. So we charitably made a note of the fact that orange juice and gastric juice when combined in certain unknown proportions results in an extremely unhealthy quality of beer. But in a few weeks the doctor came home and upon hearing the story of Caleb's mysterious sickness he smiled a quiet smile, and told how during a former absence his cellar had been surreptitiously entered and unlawful liberties taken with his stores of wines and ales. With a view of detecting as well as punishing the culprit, whom he naturally enough supposed to be one of the Chinese or native plantation hands, he had artfully mingled with the contents of a number of bottles of ale, a potent emetic. The artifice had succeeded. The inanimate detective had done its work faithfully. Our illusions were all dispelled, and we were no longer in doubt as to what had ailed the now dishonored pedagogue.

READING serves for delight, for ornament, and for ability. It perfects nature, and is perfected by experience. The crafty condemn it, the simple admire it, and the wise use it. Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. He that writes little needs a great memory; he that confers little a present wit; and he that reads little needs much cunning to make him seem to know that which he does not.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE mails of the week have brought little news of absorbing interest. The sinking of the steamer *Vicksburg*, caused by running into an iceberg near New-Foundland, adds to the list of the Atlantic Ocean fatalities. The accounts are not very definite; but it appears that but few survivors escaped in boats to New-Foundland.

THE religious struggle continues in Germany with no new features except that the circulation of a Roman Catholic newspaper published in Baltimore has been forbidden in parts of the Empire. This action would seem to be significant of a weak timidity on the part of the German authorities unworthy of the cause which they represent. The world sympathizes, at this age, with fairness and consistency more than with any of the great sects that can be named.

SPAIN is established in a condition of permanent civil war, a status most dear to the Spanish heart, and favorable to the military spirit. As a new and interesting addition to the present lively state of affairs, republicanism is again waking up in Madrid, which new element of confusion will probably be hailed with enthusiasm by about one third of the nation, to whom a war between only two equally matched sides has already become monotonous. Alfonso's ninety days are about up. In the meantime the United States sit quietly at peace and look on. Her naughty children, the Indians and the White Leaguers are calmly and gently spanked, and the domestic economy moves on unruffled. The Empire is peace; German difficulties are carefully watched and noted down for home reference. Expensive English experiments in gunnery and armor plating are studied and similarly preserved. The Spanish question is investigated from a distance in its various phases of Presidencies and Kingships, while the American doctrine of non-interference is faithfully adhered to, and home thrift aided by profuse and impartial supplies of rifles and ammunition to both sides. At home a seven year's commemoration of their birth struggle has begun, which consists in a centennial worship of their ancestors,

somewhat after the Chinese idea, and with the regular celestial accompaniment of fireworks.

THE weather, which for some time past has been most unusually stormy for this season, and productive of epidemics and old fashioned colds in the head—which latter impediment is touchingly illustrated by lines to Mary Jane in another column,—has during the last few days changed until the prospects are for a hot though showery Summer.

ADVICES as to the future of the Australian steam line, though not very definite, make it probable that the new contracts have ere this been awarded to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who it appears by our California correspondent, are prepared to begin running on the 12th of this month. It is further reported that the United States Government will moderately subsidize the line, if they will touch at Samoa. The vessels of the P. M. S. Co., will be more satisfactory to passengers than those of the present line.

CHANCELLOR ALLEN arrived on Tuesday from the United States with the precious treaty duly ratified and signed by President Grant. So another step is accomplished in this important enterprise. After the weighty endorsements the treaty has received, it is not likely that there will be any difficulty in procuring its final ratification in the House of Representatives next Winter, though the Sugar Refinery influence will doubtless spare no efforts to cause, at least, an indefinite postponement of action upon it by the House.

We congratulate the public, that once more our Supreme Bench is full and the liberties of the country are again safe—for the present, while the usual term debates on the constitutional right of citizens to a hearing in Banco cases before three judges, and the occult metaphysical and juridical distinctions between a Court composed of two justices and three chairs, and one of three justices and three chairs, will be out of order in the coming term.

AMONG other arrivals, we note Prof. and Mrs. Pratt and Miss Merritt, who have been selected to fill the vacancies at Punahou caused by the departure of Prof. and Mrs. Church, Miss Coan and Miss Haven. Prof. Pratt is a teacher of experience and success, and we look to see the institution prosper under his leadership.

PREVENTIVE measures are always unpopular and the

more efficacious they are the less credit is awarded them. If a large fire should occur during a temporary scarcity of water, or an epidemic break out during a prolonged term of south winds, much blame would be awarded the authorities by the many persons who pooh, pooh, these subjects at the present time, but who after such an event will refreshingly assure the community that they always said it would come. It is not, however, because of what would be said that we allude to these matters, for the same people would just as confidently assert in case preventive measures were successful that they always knew there was no danger, but because it is the duty of Government to do all they can to avert such calamities.

NEWS.

By the *D. C. Murray* and *City of Melbourne* we compile the following:

UNITED STATES.—Gold rose in New York to 117½, June 17th.—It is officially announced that the laying of the United States direct cable is completed. It works well.—The competition at the sale of Daniel Webster's library in Boston yesterday was not brisk, but the books brought fair prices.—Parties who have been endeavoring to get to the Black Hills country by strategy and otherwise have been turned back by the military, and in some cases their effects burned by the commanding officer.—Three of the Black Hill party have sued the Government officers for destroying their property, laying damages at \$22,000.—A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, received at General Sheridan's headquarters, states that a band of Comanche Indians came into Fort Sill on June 3d and surrendered 180 warriors, 300 women and children and 1,400 ponies.—At Clearfield, Pennsylvania, yesterday, thirty-two strikers were convicted of conspiracy and riot, and will be sentenced to-day.—New York dispatches give an account of the alleged newly discovered evidence in the Beecher case. It will answer sensational if not legal purposes; but Beecher denies that there is the least truth in it. Beach renewed his argument for the plaintiff yesterday in the Beecher case. Nearly half the audience was composed of women. There was quite a scene in Court arising from a smile on the Foreman of the jury's face while Beach was speaking. Beach addressed him. Subsequently, a rough passage at arms took place between Beach and Porter. Reference was made by Beach to the newly discovered evidence mentioned in the newspapers; but the counsel concluded to do nothing in regard to it.—Steamer *Vicksburg*, of the Dominion Line, from Montreal for Liverpool, was sunk by ice, June 1st. Nearly all on board has perished.—The iron safe of the United States man-of-war *Cumberland*, which was sunk in Hampton Roads in 1862, has been found.—In Boston, Thomas W. Piper has been indicted for the murder of the child Mabel Young.

ENGLAND.—At the Ascot races in England, yesterday, the Alexandra plate was won by Doncaster; Scamp second, Ten Diamond third.—The American rifle team was received in Ireland with much attention.

SPAIN.—There is said to be at Madrid a Republican movement, by reason of the late Carlist successes.—Carlist advices state that the Alfonsist troops were defeated at Blanes after two days' fighting, losing their guns and stores, and 140 prisoners.

GREECE.—It is said by the London *Daily News* that a crisis is imminent at Athens which may result in the abdication of the King.

NEW GRENADA.—There has been a terrible earthquake in New Grenada. The destruction was the greatest in the valley of Cucuta, on the Mexican frontier. It is said 16,000 lives were destroyed by the calamity.

Local Jottings.—June 25th.—Last whaler of the season arrived, the *Rainbow*, from home and cruise, with 140 bbls sperm and 35 bbls whale oil.—Brig *Legal Tender* arrived this p. m. from San Francisco, reporting the *Murray* having left the same day with the mail.—Grand Reception and Ball came off at the Hotel to Admiral Almy and officers of the American war vessels present, evidently to the delight and satisfaction of all concerned. June 26th.—11 a. m., bark *D. C. Murray* signalled, and came into port a little after noon, having been beaten one day each on the up and down trip by the *Legal Tender*.—Brig *Hazard* arrived, 60 days from Hongkong.—Music by the Band as usual at Emma Square.

June 28th.—Contract to raise the *Emerald* awarded to Capt David Smith.

June 29th.—Steamer day; A. M. M. steamer; assertions made that the California boat would not be here for a week. 11 a. m. steamer signalled, bets made that it was not the *City of Melbourne*, which it finally proved to be, reporting eight days passage, and full of passengers, among whom were Madame Ristori and company, also Mlle. de Murska, assistants and agent, who arranged to give an entertainment at Kawaihao Church at 8 p. m., with reserve seats at \$2.50. Tickets in demand and choice seats early taken up. The concert came off to a good attendance, and gave great satisfaction and delight.—The Band was in attendance at the Palace after the concert, and from there some of the Band boys made night hideous with their howling disturbances in the neighborhood of the Hotel.

June 30th.—*City of Melbourne* left at 3 a. m. for the Colonies.—No sign of the *Macgregor* up to 6 p. m.

July 1st.—Demolition of buildings Nos. 34 and 36, Nuuanu street, to give place to a two story building for Manchuck.—Demolition also of some of the Bank Exchange buildings on Fort street.—Social Subscription Concert this evening at Mr. Afong's.—Meeting of the Natural History and Microscopical Society.

July 2d.—The *Macgregor* signalled her arrival at eight o'clock last night, and will get off about 2 p. m. to-day.

THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER.

We have already briefly alluded to a rather sensible letter signed "Many interested in the Coasting Service," published in the *Gazette* some weeks since; but the question of a Government steamer is a matter of so great importance to those engaged in the coasting service, as well as to island travelers and correspondents, that its more special discussion cannot be inappropriate.

The two sides to the question are simply these, the coasting service is engaged in the carrying trade between the islands, and any competition with them in this enterprise by the Government is wrong and inconsistent with their private rights.

On the other hand, steam communication between the islands may be regarded as a Government necessity and as in an equal degree a necessity to passengers and business correspondence. These necessities may be called rights, to be considered with the rights of schooner owners.

From these premises, the logical conclusion is, that if private enterprise will not provide rapid transit for mails, and passengers, the right to this service is yielded up, and the Government may consistently perform it; and if private enterprise provides for the freighting business of the islands in a satisfactory manner, the Government may not properly compete in such busi-

ness. These conclusions define the line beyond which the Government cannot pass, so far as principles are concerned.

The facts are, that the coasting service is satisfactory to the inter-island carrying trade, with the exception of the above mentioned items of mails and passengers, to which might be added live-stock and fruit, thus it need not be a difficult matter to define the proper work of a government steamer, and consequently the necessary size and model for such a vessel.

The principles stated in the letter referred to, are sound and weighty, and it is not likely that the Government will listen to advice inconsistent with the public interests in this regard. Not only is the permanence and the development of the Hawaiian coasting fleet, important to the national revenue, to public prosperity and enterprise and to an army of employes, but as a noble school of Hawaiian seamanship, the country cannot afford to have it destroyed or decreased.

If these views are correct, it is highly probable that a larger steamer than the *Kilauea* would injuriously compete with private enterprise; indeed, the *Kilauea* is doubtless larger than the demand for rapid transit requires, although something is to be said as to the necessity of a certain tonnage for the sake of due comfort and safety. A different model might answer these objects better at less expense and smaller tonnage.

THE HULA.

Some foreigners who have seen only the incipient movements of the native dances, have hastened to pronounce them graceful and innocent exercises. Some educated natives also, eager to excuse or justify, seek to confound with them in character the European dances and so involve them in one common verdict.

Both these parties, usually do not spare their satire upon the "fanaticism" and "bigotry" of the religious teachers who have always made war upon the hula as a leading part of the filthy and debasing machinery of Paganism.

Without here aiming either to recommend or condemn the haole dances as profitable and wholesome or otherwise, I am now only concerned to show the plain and radical distinction between them and the Polynesian hulas. Why are these devoid of what is impure, so that the most innocent maiden may participate without taint, while we maintain those to be simply bestial?

Well, what is the *radical idea* which governs the motions of each?

To illustrate the meaning of this question, observe the movements of school girls in gymnastic exercise. The governing idea which formates their motions is simple—muscular exertion and development. To actor and spectator the only thought is that of the varied play of muscular energy.

In higher gymnastics the idea of dexterous agility rules.

In *Cali-sthenics*, the governing thought is *graceful* motion. The interest centres in the free, graceful poise and swing of the performers.

Now, what is the governing idea—unconscious of it, though the actors may be—of the dance? Is it not plainly that of honorable love dramatized in the rhythmic play of saltation? There is the courtship, the hopeful advance, the coy retreat, the union hand in hand, the happy march through the varying drama of life, mutually supporting and consoling. In this tender and noble relation of the sexes so set forth in the sweetness of music and graceful united action, centres the interest of the dance. It is this informing thought that makes it

so fascinating, so enthralling to the youthful, yet to the pure, wholly devoid of baser thought.

And then, to leap a great chasm, and by a hated necessity to deal with what is vile, what is the governing thought of the Polynesian hula? It is the purely sensual idea. It is this which not only directs the hideous posturing that is reserved for the fitting spectators, with its accompaniment of obscene song which fires their beastly laughter, but the same idea alike pervades and gives tone to the sickening languishments of the less obviously lascivious attitudes.

In short, the one is the product and exponent in rhythmic and dramatical show of the view which the degraded savage holds of the relations of the sexes. The other sets forth the honorable and chivalric idea of marriage held by civilized man.

The man who has *seen* both and confounds them in one category, records his own verdict against himself.

X.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 1.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The change from barbarism to civilization that has taken place on these islands has in no respect had more material importance than as regards land matters. A more generally diffused understanding of some subjects connected with these matters may tend to benefit the community, especially as it may enable some to comprehend and grapple with certain difficulties that are universally felt to exist, and which however seem to be beyond the combined skill and executive ability of any one individual to remove.

The particular kind of civilization that took root on Hawaii was not of the kind that destroyed all that preceded it. It might have crushed out all ancient vested rights, ignored ancient subdivisions of land, and created a *carte blanche* upon which to begin *de novo* the marking out and mapping off of real estate; possibly, endeavoring to introduce the monotonous rectangles of a United States public survey among the valleys and ridges of this diversified country.

Such a civilization would have treated the Hawaiian language as too paltry to put into print. Yet one is sometimes tempted to wish that not quite so much deference had been paid to the conservative side of the question. More of this hereafter.

The ancient divisions of land will therefore be our first subject to attend to. The islands were, if the phrase may be allowed, tremendously peopled in many portions thereof. I can think of no word to express the swarming state of population that must have existed in localities. Even had Captain Cook made no estimate, the evidences of such population are unmistakable. In general principles there must have been an inevitable diminution of the people with the advent of civilization, from the simple fact that the resources of the country would not support those same people so soon as their wants were increased. They were already industrious,—what more could they raise from the soil, or furnish any way save as they pandered to vice, in return for the accoutrements of a new civilization. These are pertinent reasonings;—certainly so to those who moralize on the diminution of races, though to follow them out would be a digression from our present subject.

Consequences of a long occupancy of the soil by a dense population—minute subdivision of land, and nomenclature thereof. Every piece of land had its name, as individual and characteristic as that of its cultivation.

The *unit* of land, so to speak, seems to have been the

Ahupuaa. Its name is derived from the *Ahu* or altar; (literally, pile, *kuahu* being the specific term for altar) which was erected at the point where the boundary of the land was intersected by the main road, *ataloa*, which circumferented each of the islands. Upon this altar at the annual progress of the *akua makahiki* (year-god) was deposited the tax paid by the land whose boundary it marked, and also an image of a hog, *puaa*, carved out of kukui wood and stained with red ochre. How long this was left on the altar, I do not know, but from this came the name, *ahupuaa*, of the pile of stones, which title was also given to the division of land marked thereby. Many a time have I set up compass on ancient land-marks of this sort, especially on Hawaii. One near Honolulu may still be seen on the north external slope of the crater of *Salt Lake*. This, besides marking the boundary of Halawa and Moanalua, marked also the limits of the Kona and Ewa districts. Near by I picked up an ancient *ulu maika*, the rolling stone of the old bowling game of *maika*. The more common name of the altar on the Island of Oahu was *kaananiua*.

The *Ahupuaa* ran from the sea to the mountain, theoretically. That is to say the central idea of the Hawaiian division of land was emphatically central, or rather radial. Hawaiian life vibrated from *uka*, mountain, whence came wood, *kapa*, for clothing, *olona*, for fish-line, *ti*-leaf for wrapping paper, *ie* for ratan lashing, wild birds for food, to the *kai*, sea, whence came *ia*, fish, and all connected therewith. *Mauka* and *makai* are therefore fundamental ideas to the native of an island. Land as we shall see in a subsequent article was divided accordingly.

ILMA DE MURSKA,

The beautiful young "Hungarian Nightingale," has left an enduring memory in Honolulu. We had heard of her fame, and had expected her with some anticipation of pleasure, and yet we were in some doubt as to whether her voice could be very marvelous and very satisfying; but when we listened to her on Tuesday evening in the Kawaiahao Church, we were thoroughly satiated with delight,—as listening to an expression of the perfection of song.

Now we do not wish to speak professionally, but rather as one not knowing a note of music, and merely as an appreciative lay listener, whose ears may have been somewhat educated to tune and time by listening to some of the best vocalization of the world. And so we must say we are led to think of the choicest voices of our age in the presence of the fair young Magyar*, and compare her with such queens of songs as Grisi and Jenny Lind, whose gifts of melodious utterance are not unknown here;—and this moreover we will say, after a delightful musical seance, that according to our poor judgment, this young Hungarian lady must rank with the leading prima donnas of the world. She may not fully equal the Italian Queen of Song in dramatic power and expression, nor the "Swedish Nightingale" in those marvelous, long sustained out wellings of low elysian notes, flowing spontaneously from the very bosoms of melody, and swelling and declining like the cadences of some soft, sweet chimes of silver bells; but this sweet voiced Hungarian has a mellifluousness of tone surpassing that of the Tuscan, and a power of expression excelling that of the Scandinavian rival; and has, besides, a flexibility, a power of rapid transition from the highest to the lowest notes of the scale, and a delightful, inspiring vocalization, peculiarly her own. What a wonderful range and variety of musical expression in the old Transylvanian song of the Magyar-

Orsogs! What unutterable sweetness and softness, and yet what magnificent passages, up to the highest pitch of her register, in the simple melody of the "Last Rose of Summer." And then in the Elixir of Love, when pleading her passion in the presence of an unsympathetic old buffo,—what tenderness of tone,—what compass of passionate expression, what distinct articulation, and what a perfect bouquet of melody was her entire vocalization!

All this called forth, again and again, a storm of applause, with constant encores from a large, critical, and tasteful audience; fully representing a highly cultivated musical community,—and it was all, only a proper tribute of praise to the peerless skill of the young lady.

The professionals and the connoisseurs may find, or must pretend to find some flaw; but we, with the crowd of lay listeners, were delighted with the voice of Ilma de Murska. The expression of her mouth was not always beautiful, though never contorted like Jenny Lind's and others; but by the way, no great songstress has a pretty mouth. However, as to the voice, we could not detect a harsh tone, or a false note. The great power and flexibility of her organ inspired confidence, the sweetness of her tones were all delight, and the most fastidious ear was more than satisfied,—was awakened to new emotion and inspiration of life. Honolulu has never before heard such a voice, and it may have to listen to Lucca, or Nillson, to hear anything as Ilma's cavatina in "Linda," or her Hungarian song,—and then we don't feel sure it will be so well satisfied.

The star of the evening was assisted by Signor Giammona, a flutist, who played with remarkable skill. His fingerings, and rendering of air and accompaniment in passages of the "Carnival of Venice" were simply marvelous. His flute alone would have been perfectly delightful, but the sweetness of his instrument, piping so tenderly and melodiously, like a voice of soft whistling winds, was so much over-toned by the exquisite young human voice, to which alone everybody on this occasion wished to listen. And as for the worthy buffo and basso Ristori, his arias and recitations may do very well, and be an interesting part of a full Italian operatic representation; but on this evening, being surrounded by ears to whom Tuscan was no more than Gaelic, and who could have no sympathy with his story about "il povero mio padrone,"—very poor old boss,—his sonorous bass served only as a foil, or contrast of sound to bring out more sweetly the thrilling warble of the beautiful songstress.

It is a pity that we have no suitable public concert hall, considering the decided musical taste and appreciation of this community, and that we have to disturb the repose of church edifices on such an occasion; but we will say this, that whether in a sanctuary for worship, or in a temple of high art, that such a voice as the young lady's we listened to can preach a very exaltedly humanizing, refining, inspiring sermon to those who are only seeking after that which is good in the world.

* Pronounced Madjar.

HAUI KA LANI.

MR. EDITOR:—The completion of the ninth canto of this poem in your last number, finishes the revised translation by the late Judge Andrews. An apparent first draft of the three remaining cantos is in my possession, but it is in too imperfect a state for me to prepare for the press at present, if indeed its satisfactory revision is not beyond my ability. Yours, etc.,

S. B. DOLE.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

Our mercantile community have been enjoying a week of activity and bustle, consequent upon the arrival of the whaling bark Rainbow from home and cruise, and the schooner Legal Tender from San Francisco on the 25th, followed by the bark D C Murray from same port, and brig Hazard from Hongkong on the 26th.

The steamer City of Melbourne from San Francisco arrived promptly on time, but brought no freight for this port. The up steamer, Macgregor, is somewhat behind time. A large number of passengers and considerable freight awaits her.

The D C Murray will have immediate return dispatch for San Francisco, promising to leave on Saturday morning, and the Legal Tender will follow shortly. The Hazard, on discharging, will be laid on for the same port.

Our latest San Francisco dates are to June 21st, from which we make the following market quotations:

SUGAR—Hawaiian grocery grades are reported scarce and wanted, but we note no improvement in price, being quoted at 8@10½c.

COFFEE—In good demand at 20c.

PULU—Sales made at 9c.

RICE—No. 1 China, 6@6½c; Hawaiian table, 7@7½c.

WOOL—Balance of fall clip sold at 10@13c; spring, quoted at 15@20c. Extra choice 12 months northern fleece 26@27½c.

TALLOW—Market over-stocked; sales reported at 6½@7c.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- June 25—Am wh bk Rainbow, Cogan, fm home and cruise.
25—Am schr Legal Tender, Winding, 15 days from San Francisco.
25—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
26—Am brig Hazard, Lewis, 60 days fm Hongkong.
26—Am bark D. C. Murray, Fuller, 15½ days fm San Francisco.
26—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
26—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
26—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei, Kauai.
26—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
26—Schr Active, Puahiahi, from Kohala, Hawaii.
26—Schr Hattie, Kimmo, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
27—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
27—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, fm Nawiliwili.
29—Brit Stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, 8 days from San Francisco.
July 1—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Maliko.
2—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, 26½ days from Sydney via Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

- June 23—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Molokai.
23—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau.
24—Schr Kinau, Ahuliala, for Maliko.
25—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, for Kahoolawe.
25—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Maliko, Maui.
25—Schr Kamalie, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
26—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
26—Schr Active, Puahiahi, for Kohala, Hawaii.
26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
26—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
26—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.
26—Schr Hattie, Kimmo, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
26—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
26—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
26—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
26—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Lanai.
29—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
29—Am wh bk Rainbow, Cogan, for Arctic Ocean.
30—Brit Stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, for Sydney.
30—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, for Kauai.
July 1—Am bk Delaware, Hinds, for Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilaua, June 25th—Mons Ballieu, wife and servant, A K Hapai, H McCullum, Mr Waiohina, Hon A F Judd, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Capt J Makee, F Wundenberg, W H Cornwell, H Macfarlane, wife and servant, W M Gibson and servant, Bishop Willis, Mrs Baldwin, F Hayselden and wife, Father Pouzot—66 deck.

FOR KAUAI—Per Kilaua, June 30—Hon S G Wilder, Mrs Smithies, Miss B Smithies, Master Geo Smithies, Mr Shillaber and wife, Mrs Kapihi and child, Capt Jas Makee, Mrs Rice, Rev Mr Calder, C F Wolfe, Mrs Frear and child, Miss E Frear, Mrs Colcord, Miss Addie Campbell and Ida Campbell, Miss Bunce, Miss Cooke, and about 55 deck.

FROM HONGKONG—Per Brig Hazard, June 26th—20 Chinese.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, June 26th—Rev J R Boyd and wife, Miss Boyd, C A Pratt, wife and child, Miss Fanny Merrill, Mrs M T Bensfield and 3 children, Capt Chas E Foye, G T Barker, A J Cartwright, Jr, Wm Mann, C R Moffitt, Paul Grisher, F Finn, S Savidge, Jr.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, June 29th—His Honor E H Allen, Miss Severance, A Frank Cooke, and 5 in the steerage.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.
British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.
Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
French Corvete Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Am bark Powhattan, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due early in July.
Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.

German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed April 30.
Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.
Am schr Annie Lyle, from San Francisco, to T H Davies, due early in July.
Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, was to leave a few days after the steamer.

P M S S Grenada would leave San Francisco about July 12.

THE following answer to the puzzle in our last issue has been correctly solved by six different parties: 1 old man, \$4.00; 2 old women, \$2.00 each, \$4.00; 7 young men, 50c each, \$3.50; 2 young women, 25c each, 50c; total \$12.00

CORRESPONDENCE—PER D. C. MURRAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9th, 1875.

There is nothing further to note, as far as I have been able to ascertain regarding treaty matters and comments, beyond what has already gone forward. The next item of most interest to islanders, if I may be allowed to judge, is steam communication, and on this point, I have been favored with some information that has not been made public for certain reasons, and it was only for use by this mail that it was given. During my residence in Honolulu I happened to be a correspondent, on marine matters, of the S. F. Merchant's Exchange, and for that reason I have occasionally had the privilege of receiving information that is seldom the fortune of outsiders to obtain. In conversation with one of the attaches of the Exchange last evening, he informed me, for the special benefit of the ISLANDER, that it was the intention of the Pacific Mail Company to start a line between this port and the Colonies, with a view of obtaining the Australian subsidy—and in any event, that the Company would run their steamers for a time, subsidy or no subsidy. The arrangements are not yet sufficiently developed to admit their being made public at present (which accounts for the reason none of our wide-awake reporters have got hold of the information.) The powerful screw steamship *Grenada* will be the pioneer vessel, to leave July 10th, followed by the *Vasco de Gama* and the *Vancouver* on the 12th of each month. The two latter vessels are British screw steamers. They were built for the opposition British China line, but have been under charter to the Mail Company since the former became defunct. The *Grenada* is a 3000 ton vessel, and the others are about the same capacity, and all very fast. However, as this is merely a piece of advance news, your readers will undoubtedly have all particulars by next mail.

Speaking of steamship matters reminds me of an item in a date of the *Advertiser* received last mail, concerning the *Mikado's* recent trip from Honolulu to this port in seven days and six hours. It is certainly kind of the paragraphist of that paper to endeavor to correct such matters of historical record as the one referred to, but in doing so it would have been well to be correct about it. I have overhauled files of both *Advertiser* and *Gazette*, previous to April, 1872, and fail to find any mention of the *Nebraska* making the trip "in April, 1872, from Honolulu to San Francisco in seven days and nine hours," or "in January, 1872, from San Francisco to Honolulu, in seven days and six hours." No such trip was made by her at that time. The first trip of the *Nebraska*, as reported by the *Gazette*, May 14th, 1871, was in seven days and nineteen hours, and by the *Advertiser* in seven days and eighteen hours. There is no mention made in either of the Honolulu papers of January, 1872, of the same vessel making the passage at that period from San Francisco to Honolulu in seven days and six hours. There is a blunder somewhere—for the *Gazette* reports her having sailed from Honolulu for Auckland December 24th, 1871, but the *Advertiser* fails to mention her among the

departures. The *Nebraska's* trip to San Francisco, April 16th, 1872, was occasioned by the non-arrival of the *Mohongo*, owing to an accident to her machinery when a short distance from this port, which occasioned her return for repairs. On the return trip the *Nebraska* arrived at Honolulu May 5th, according to the *Advertiser*, in seven days and eighteen hours. The *Gazette* reported her among the arrivals in seven days; in the commercial, in seven days and eighteen hours, and in the purser's report in seven days and sixteen hours. But no mention is made in either paper of her time made on the passage up. According to my ideas, in the absence of reference, to the time made on that passage up, the *Mikado's* trip referred to is the best time made, even if the figures in the *Advertiser's* recent item are correct (which are contrary to its own back dates) for the passage up, with trade winds and heavy head seas to contend with, to say nothing of fogs on nearing this coast, is far more difficult to make than the trip down, with favorable winds and seas and clear weather. This matter is referred to, merely as one of nautical record, and to show that the best informed are sometimes liable to be mistaken.

Mrs. Eckart, who was a passenger up on the *Murray*, exhibited symptoms of insanity shortly after leaving, and although harmless, had to be watched. She imagined that people wanted to throw her overboard.

The files of ISLANDER received by steamer show a healthy improvement throughout—editorially and otherwise. It is generally considered a favorable sign when a paper enlarges, and taking this view, it is certainly on the road to success. It is not surprising therefore, that the *Gazette*, with its antediluvian ideas on journalism, endeavors to cool the ambition of the journalistic fledgling by doubting whether there is room for a third newspaper in Honolulu. Possibly that journal fears, if one of the three must go under, that the public, having become tired of its prosy and quarrelsome tendencies, would be willing it should make room for something younger, brighter, and more original. In this age of progress, people are bound to patronize the freshest article. The lively and piquant style in which the articles of the ISLANDER are written is quite a contrast to the long-winded, ancient and egotistic ideas which are dished up for the edification of the admirers of that kind of journalism. The ISLANDER certainly does not appear at any loss for material of local interest, and seems able to discuss matters and persons without becoming abusive and personal—which I am sorry to say has not always been the case with Honolulu journalism.

At the present time San Francisco is being favored with an array of dramatic and musical talent that never occurred before. At the California Theatre, Madame Janaschek, the famous tragedienne, of Bohemian origin, is delighting large audiences in English. At Maguires, the celebrated Ristori, with her Italian company, is giving tragedy to crowded houses. Billy Emerson and party have vacated the Opera House, which is now occupied by Hooley's comedy troupe, from Chicago, whither the gay and festive William has gone. Musical circles are delighted by the presence of the renowned Hungarian Nightingale, Ilma de Murska, whose success in this city has been immense. She leaves by the steamer on the 21st, for Australia, with her agent, Mr. De Vivo. Whether there is any possibility of their appearing in Honolulu I have been unable to ascertain; but Mr. De Vivo is one of those individuals who do not let an opportunity pass where there is any chance to make the best use of it. Madame Ristori, who is making a farewell tour around the world, leaves on the same steamer

with her company. It is not likely that Honolulu will be favored by her presence beyond a stroll around the city. The Lingards, as I mentioned heretofore, will go to Australia also, but have deferred their trip for some months, owing to engagements here. I hear that when they do go, it is their intention to take a complete company and scenery along with them; in which case it is not unlikely that Honolulu and the proprietor of the Royal Hawaiian Theatre will thoroughly appreciate their visit.

The witty individual who runs the brevity column of *Alta*, and has added a smattering of Hawaiian to his other knowledge, perpetrated a joke recently at the expense of Hooley's troupe by informing the public that the comedy company at the Opera House were going to Honolulu to "Hooley-Hooley for the King." To persons up here, not familiar with Hawaiian pronunciation, the attempt does not sound so execrable as it may with you islanders.

The *Murray* and the *Legal Tender* both arrived the same day, and will sail together—the former made the trip up in 21 and the latter in 20 days—and they have an excellent opportunity for the display of their sailing qualities. If the steamer is not detained, you will have them all within a short time of each other.

Yours,

J. F. T.

THE GOSSIPING WOMAN.

"There are women and *women*," says the trite French proverb, and a simple inflection puts the width of infinitude between two words that mean the same thing. There are women pure as dew and true as sunshine, whose life is as the exhalation of flowers. To come from their presence is like leaving a garden of spices at dew-fall; our thoughts, like garments, are perfumed with the aroma of gentle influences towards all that is holy and good.

Such women *live* mignonette, rose, balm! God has sent them upon earth as a foretaste of what heaven's companionship shall be.

There are faulty little women who flit through life like a capricious breeze. We love them, we scold them, we are vexed with them every day. They do a thousand imprudences, they break through trellis walls of conventionality, like nodding roses through a fence, and blush, and glimmer and glint above the dusty highways, rude prey, alas! to spoiling touch and thieving hands.

There are impetuous women, bubbling through life, scolding, sparkling, bothering, but we would not miss the sunshine of their presence any more than we would lose the boblinks out of June, or the frost from December's breath. There are women made of dough whom it takes fires of adversity to bake. There are aggressive women who launch their peculiar views at you as the porcupine casts its fretful quill. There are delicate women, too frail to nurse their own babies, or meet one of life's earnest duties, yet who can pet poodles, read novels, and eat dainties forever, and call it living. And there is the woman with whom we deal to-day—the gossiping woman. Of this species there are two classes,—the cannibal and the kittenish. The one invites you to her feast of sweet morsels, as a Fiji Islander would conduct you to his banquet, with this only exception, where the woman destroys character and reputation, the savage contents himself with the annihilation of perishable flesh. See how she picks her dainty bits to pieces. She fingers reputation as one severs chicken-bones—nip, nip, nip—daintily, with airy jests and nods, until there is nothing left but what shall be cast to the dogs. Young girls and women are her choicest morsels. Now and

then she delights in a good, juicy minister, or a plump church-member, but for the most part her own sex furnishes the best victims. She gloats over revelations that bring the bitterness of death to a shrinking soul. She burrows into a forgotten past and brings forth records to prove some unworthy but long-repentant deed. She looks at giddy madcap youth, as a spider watches flies. All the silliness, the coquetry, and the irrepressible spirit of young girls is set down as irremediable depravity. She forgets that rivers must first be riotous brooks, that youthful shoulders never yet bore any but young heads, and many a life that but for such as she might have reached serene and beautiful consummation, has gone astray in mad despair, and been lost forever. Tell me that such women shall enter the Christian heaven, and the poor, ignorant flesh and blood eater be left out! What is it to pick human bones, to what it is to bite and tear the immortal souls to pieces!

The kittenish scandalmonger is no less fatal, although far less formidable. She is friendly and chatty and sweet; but, somehow, wherever she goes she leaves everybody on edge. Life-long friends find themselves antagonistic after she has left them. She condoles with each the other's faithlessness; but her sweetest sympathy leaves a sting, and there is ever-widening rupture where she has pretended to heal. Her very championship is worse in its effect than other people's blame. There seem volumes of unrevealed history when she says, "Oh, my dear, don't think such and such a thing of so and so! Things may seem queer; but—be charitable; you know I detest gossip—BUT"—and that "but" is bigger than all the nice things that went before it.

She is full of officious service, and, if she is middle-aged, is generally an active church-member; cries copiously over sermons, and is fond of attending funerals. Indeed, you will always find both classes on hand there; and as they return from the grave they have been known to remark: "I don't think Mr. B— looked as though he felt his wife's loss much, poor thing! I guess it's as well she died when she did." A favorite expression with each class is, "I told you so!" They are addicted to prophetic remarks, and aggravating rolls of the head. They have fingers which always find the sore places, and they carry needle-points to insinuate between the joints of your closest armor.

But it is not always the malicious word that makes mischief. How many of us by thoughtless look or speech carry ruin into struggling lives! Unthinking cattle that we are, we go to browsing about, trampling daisies and shy bits of violets under foot.

Ah, it is easier to preach sermons than to pick berries in July. It is more difficult to reduce theory to practice than to gather grapes from bean vines. We have such noble creeds, but I think the angel who records *deeds* rather than creeds must trace the scroll with pitying smile. We reprove, each one of us, in others the very faults that make our own lives unlovely. Oh for a world where charity shall be greater than all! Don't tell me of "golden streets" and "pearly gates" and "palmed saints" that shall make up my heaven. Tell me rather of a land where there shall be no wrangling, no fighting with sharp tongues for weapons, no gossip, and no fellow creature judgments.

I think there are people who, if they carry into heaven a particle of earthly nature, will stop the hallelujahs to look for spot or wrinkle in their fellow-angel's garment. Let us learn a sweeter charity, a grander silence. Humanity is at best a fever-racked patient, and the great Physician alone can heal. Though we search earth's record with tears, there is no perfect man—*save One*.

While time endures there must be folly and sin and crime. If we are better than others, let us seek to cover rather than expose their short-comings.

Drape deformity with the snowy mantle of love, and where we cannot save, keep silent. Satan has no abler second than she who walks the earth with cruel eyes that pry for hidden things—with feet that run on unfriendly errands, with fingers that seek sore places, with tongue that blackens and defames, and heart that broods poisonous speech and wily innuendo, and her name is GOSSIP.

Mrs. M. E. Holden, in the Christian Union.

LIDES TO BARY JADE.

The bood is beabig brighdly love
The sdars are shidig too;
While I ab gazig dreably
Add thigkig love of you;
You caddot, oh, you caddot kdow,
By darlig, how I biss you—
(Oh, whadt a fearful cold I've got—
Ck-tish-u! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

I'b sittig id the arbor love
Where you sat by by side,
Whed od that calb, Autubdal dight
You said you'd be by bride.
Oh, for wud bobedt to caress
Add tederly to kiss you;
Budt do! we're beddy biles apart—
(Ho-rash-o! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

This charbig evedig brigs to bide
The tibe whed first we bet;
It seebs budt odly yesterday,
I thigk I see you yet.
Oh tell be, ab I sdill your owd?
By hopes oh, do dot dash theb!
(Codfoud by cold, 'tis gettig worse—
Ck-tish-u! Ck-ck-thrash-eb!)

Good-bye by darlig Bary Jade
The bid-dight hour is dear,
Add it is hardly wise by love
For be to ligger here;
The heavy dewes are fallig fast,
A fod good dight I wish you;
(Ho-rash-o!—there it is agaid—
Ck-thrash-ub! Ck-ck-tish-u!)

—Scribner's Monthly.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE exodus of Honolulu people to cooler and less dusty parts of the group reminds us that Summer is nigh. We wish our fellow citizens a good time and safe return, but more, we wish we could go too, but somebody must stay behind and fight dust, keep watch for the coming government policy, and look out for the other newspapers, and we for a time sacrifice ourselves. It is a sensible thing to lay aside work once a year, and refresh soul and body in the freedom of the woods and mountains, and we are glad that it is becoming more a custom here than formerly. Somebody lately has written a book called "*Camp Cure*," which urges a temporary return to a nomadic life, as a cure for most of the ailments of body and mind. He argues that the simple conditions of tent life, in which game and fish must be procured through hearty physical effort and skill in the open air, and cooked with a simplicity which sacrifices neither flavor nor nutritive qualities, is eminently favorable to the restoration of systems in an abnormal condition. We believe in this, and if an opportunity offered, for instance, if from any cause, by a too confident taking of their own medicines perhaps, the Honolulu doctors should become extinct, we should be prepared to put this theory in practice and prescribe camp cure to all chronic cases at half rates, and no pay unless cured. To the consumptive we would advise three months of tent-life at Halemanu, Kauai; to the dyspeptic two months of wild goose shooting on the uplands of Hawaii. Spiritual depression and hypochondria should be treated to a lively course of pig and cattle hunting, while mountain climbing could always be relied on as a universal remedy for doubtful cases.

THE ninety-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on the part of the United States was marked in Honolulu by the usual exchange of national compliment in the way of peaceful gunpowder, and by the gay decoration of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* and *Tuscarora* and merchant shipping in the harbor. The Minister Resident of the United States also received

congratulatory visits on this occasion; and towards night-fall a considerable amount of patriotic sentiment which had gravitated towards the little colony of Waikiki was exploded in the form of fireworks, a kind of apotheosis which greatly delighted the younger descendants of the men of '76. We have not calculated how many times during the last century this national holiday may have fallen upon a Sunday; but, from the amount of light speculation of which we are cognizant in the way of wagers as to merry-making, we think it must be a severe blow to the more realistic celebrants of the day to find the "glorious fourth" occurring on the fifth.

So much enthusiastic resolve seems to be prevalent among our American fellow-citizens with regard to visiting Philadelphia on the centennial "fourth," that the occasion bids fair to be one of mourning and disgust to those who have to stay at home this time next year.

A GREAT deal of excitement has been produced on one side or other by the reported intention of General Grant to offer himself for the third time as candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and some of the grounds for this excitement do not seem to all observers to be strictly necessary. There may be such virtues in the phase rotation in office as would justify a hopeless schism in the Republican ranks even if the existing President be the most desirable man for his position, but there must be many grave objections to the fixed rule which shall bring one executive to an end and institute another by mere ticks of the clock, so to speak, without regard to the exigencies of any particular period.

The recently published letter of General Grant will have been read with disappointment by many of the Republican party who have looked for a horrified denunciation, on the President's part, of any intention to seek a "third term:" while on the other hand those who think lightly of the late panic as to "Cæsarism" are not filled by the letter with any very sanguine hopes that General Grant will once more become a candidate. The letter, in fact, says very little, though perhaps clothing this little in rather too many words: General Grant neither seeks nor declines the Presidency; if the popular will place him once more at the head of affairs, he admits that he thinks the said popular will might do worse; and surely any intelligent man has a right to think well of his own political views; but he does not propose to fight for the position. It is evident from this letter that the United

States are not to have a third-term President unless they wish; and the therefore somewhat groundless recent panic will probably not affect the position of affairs to any appreciable extent, unless indeed it end in a re-action in General Grant's favor.

Whether the letter expresses the original intentions of the President, or whether it is rather a result of the "Cæsarism" panic of which we have spoken, of course, it is impossible to say except on the good faith of the writer: but, unless there is something radically absurd and wrong in the name "Republican" as applied to the Government of the United States, it would be a strange thing if General Grant could elect himself to the Presidency against the will of the people.

THE U. S. S. *Tuscarora* floats the homeward-bound pennant, and will probably leave our port in a day or two for San Francisco. Her third visit to Honolulu draws to a close amidst the regrets of our town-folk; the courtesy and hospitality of all on board the good vessel, from her genial commander down, will be long-remembered, and we shall heartily wish her good-bye.

LOVERS of music in Honolulu who care to walk out on Tuesday evenings may enjoy a perfect little festival in the performances of the band of the U. S. S. *Pensacola*. Partly from the different arrangement of this band, and partly from the excellence of its composition, its programme affords room for music of a different character from that hitherto performed by the Hawaiian military band, the players in which latter are still young learners. On Tuesday last the *Pensacola* band played a remarkably pretty selection, conspicuous in which were a very graceful polka with a curious "bird-call" imitation of the nightingale's notes partly echoed in little snatches of melody played by the flutes and piccolo, and a cavatina by Donizetti, performed excellently well as a clarionet solo by the bandmaster.

OUR excitable neighbor the *Gazette* has this week, in view of the subject of Chinese immigration, allowed its imagination to forecast events to an alarming degree, but with great ingenuity is ready for the excessive influx of Chinamen, which is imminent, with a policy for the government, well fitted for such an emergency; which is simply this,—to limit and suppress such immigration by taxing the immigrants per head.

We have had hope for the *Gazette* till now, but after this, we give up.

We too shall have a proposition for the Legislature at the next session; and this will be a bill for the suppression of ridiculous newspapers, by which any paper on passing a stated degree of absurdity shall be heavily taxed.

THE mango season is waning. Let us all who have survived it, be thankful. What with eating large

quantities daily of this attractive yet treacherous fruit and consequent wearisome washings of the face; what with narrow escapes of neck and limb by stepping un-awares on its slippery pulp; what with equally narrow escapes from fever caused by inhaling the pestilent gases from the masses of this product decaying in the hot sun in all directions, we hail the termination of the siege. No longer, for nine months to come, at least, shall the small kanaka boy portion of the community be demoralized by repeated well planned raids on private mango trees, under the mistaken idea that they are committing petty larceny; no longer shall our prejudices be wrung by meeting with the afore-said juveniles proudly going about the streets with their shirts and their stomachs full of the captured fruit, or by observing them and their superiors in age wipe their hands and faces after eating mangoes, on the roadside grass.

Taking a suggestion from our contemporary, we urge on the government that the time has come for the commencement of a vigorous policy in this matter, and that all surplus mango trees in the city limits be heavily taxed.

THE Supreme Court for the July term is fairly at work. Two murder cases have been tried, resulting in a verdict of murder and of manslaughter in the first degree. Tin Cum Sin, the lively and ingenious house robber, pleaded guilty to all charges and received a sentence which he cannot complain of. The latter part of this week will be devoted to Banco cases before the Full Bench.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—July 2d.—Busy times in commercial circles—what with quarter time, steamer time, and time to bid friends good-bye:—Steamer *Macgregor* sailed at 8 p. m. taking a heavy freight and a good number of passengers. The *Pensacola*'s band serenaded their departing officers, and gave some excellent "music on the water."—Daughter of M. Rose, at Koolau, reported to be badly burned about the face through the bed catching fire.

July 3d.—Steam pumping commenced on the *Emerald*.—The closest base ball match of the season was played this noon, on the plains, between the Phoenix and Atlantic Clubs, wherein the latter won by one run, the score standing 28 to 29—well done small boys.—Accident to the pumping apparatus of the *Emerald* by the breaking of a pipe connection.—Sudden deaths of Eli Meek and B. R. Davison, aged respectively, 36 and 40 years.

July 5th.—Celebration of the Fourth; everybody on their own hook, enthusiasm at a low ebb.—Reception by the American Minister at his residence.—Steam pipe burst at the *Emerald*, causing considerable commotion among the horses. No great damage done.—Calico Ball in the evening at the Hotel Pavilion, and moderately attended.

July 6th.—New ice in the field, from the Honolulu Factory.—In the jury trial of Kahalelepo for murder committed in Kona, Hawaii, a unanimous verdict of guilty was rendered.—Bark *D. C. Murray* got off a little after four o'clock for San Francisco with a heavy freight and twelve passengers.

July 7th.—The Honolulu Ice Factory, under manage-

ment of S. G. Wilder, Esq., is now ready to supply customers with regularity.—Bark *Powhattan* arrived with cargo of lumber from Puget Sound.—In the trial of Naihehou for murder in Hamakua, Hawaii, a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, whereon he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

July 8th.—Death of Capt. Thos. Long.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 2.

BY C. J. LYONS.

In a previous article we have seen that the old Hawaiian system of dividing lands was preserved under the new system of titles; that in populous portions the subdivision was very minute, and that the main idea of the Ahupuaa, or primary division, was to run a strip from the shore to the summit of the mountain, in order to give an equable share of all the different products of the soil and sea.

The Ahupuaa however was by no means any measure of area, as it varied in size from one hundred to one hundred thousand acres, and on the almost worthless wastes of interior Hawaii attained to an even greater extent than this. Taking the above mentioned island first in order, the common ahupuaa is found to be a strip say of 1,000 feet average width, and running from the seashore, not by any means to the top of the mountain, but to the zone of timber land that generally exists between the 1,700 feet and 5,000 feet line of elevation. The ordinary ahupuaa extends from half a mile to a mile into this belt. Then there are the larger ahupuaas which are wider in the open country than the others, and on entering the woods expand laterally so as to cut off all the smaller ones, and extend toward the mountain till they emerge into the open interior country; not however to converge to a point at the tops of the respective mountains. Only a rare few reach those elevations, sweeping past the upper ends of all the others, and by virtue of some privilege in bird-catching, or some analogous right, taking the whole mountain to themselves. Thus Mauna Loa is shared by three great lands, Kapapala and Kahuku from Kau, and Humuula from Hilo. Possibly Keauehou from Kona may yet be proved to have had a fourth share. The whole main body of Mauna Kea belongs to one land from Hamakua, viz., Kaahe, to whose owners belonged the sole privilege of capturing the ua'u, a mountain-inhabiting but sea-fishing bird. High up on its eastern flank, however, stretched the already mentioned land of Humuula, whose upper limits coincide with those of the *namane*, a valuable mountain acacia, and which, starting from the shore near Laupahoehoe, extends across the upper ends of all other Hilo lands to the crater of Mokuaweo-weo.

These same lands generally had the more extended sea privileges. While the smaller ahupuaas had to content themselves with the immediate shore fishery extending out not further than a man could touch bottom with his toes, the larger ones swept around outside of these, taking to themselves the main fisheries much in the same way as that in which the forests were appropriated. Concerning the latter, it should here be remarked that it was by virtue of some valuable product of said forests that the extension of territory took place. For instance, out of a dozen lands, only one possessed the right to *kalai waa*, hew out canoes from the koa forest. Another land embraced the *wauke* and *olona* grounds, the former for *kapa*, the latter for fish-line.

On East Maui, the division in its general principles was much the same as on Hawaii, save that the radial

system was better adhered to. In fact there is pointed out, to this day, on the sharp spur projecting into the east side of Haleakala crater, a rock called the "*Pohaku oki aina*,"—land-dividing rock, to which the larger lands came as a centre. How many lands actually came up to this is not yet known.

On West Maui the valleys were a very marked and natural mode of division. The question suggests itself as to how the isthmus would be appropriated. Some powerful chiefs of Wailuku and Waikapu seem not only to have taken the isthmus, but to have extended their domain well up the slope at the foot of Haleakala. So that there is the rare case of a long range of lands in Kula, East Maui, without any sea coast.

On Molokai and Lanai, there are exceptional cases of lands extending directly across from sea to sea.

On Oahu, the ahupuaa seems to have been oftentimes quite extended. Waikiki, for instance, stretches from the west side of Makiki valley away to the east side of Wailupe, or nearly to the east point of the island. Honouliuli covers some forty thousand acres on the east slope of the Waianae mountains. Generally speaking however the valley idea predominates. Thus Nuuanu (with its branch Pauoa), Kalihi, Moanalua, Halawa, &c., are each the limits of single lands. So Waimanalo, Kailua, Kaneohe, Heeia, &c., are ahupuaas. The long, narrow strip so common on Hawaii, is less frequent on this island, excepting in the Ewa district. Singularly enough the ahupuaa of Waianae mounts the summit of the Kaala range and descends into the table land between Ewa and Waiialua, and sweeps on up to the summit of the Koolau mountains. One would suppose that naturally that table land would be divided between Ewa and Waiialua.

On Kauai, the writer is not familiar with the general divisions. Probably the interior of the island belongs to a few large lands, while narrow and rather short strips are quite common along the shore, interspersed with large or first class ahupuaas.

THE NATIVE RACE.

We are accustomed to hear discouraging talk upon the prospects of the original Hawaiian. Many will unhesitatingly tell you "the race is doomed; nothing can save it. Their extinction is only a matter of time." No doubt, but what there is much to support such views, and yet after all that has taken place in Hawaiian History, we cannot help feeling that the decay and extinction of the race are not inevitable, and that if they take place, it will be through the fault and neglect of those who might have helped and saved them. The future of this pliant and easily moulded people is in the hands of those who lead and influence them; of those to whom they look for public opinion. In this relation, the white portion of the population hold a large and predominant place. Missionaries and teachers alone can no longer exercise a controlling influence. Civilization is represented to the native mind by the foreign community as a whole, and therefore is superior, or inferior, according to the standard of their exemplars.

Perhaps this view does not offer much encouragement, but if the subject is thus placed in its true light, the responsibility is fixed where it belongs, and this is something. If all who bear this responsibility of leading their less gifted brethren, could be convinced of it and induced to act accordingly in the manly spirit, and lead upwards, rather than downwards, we should not have to talk of a "doomed race."

We have had occasion to remark heretofore upon the

necessity of a literature for the Hawaiians,—something more than the present scanty supply of reading matter—and of the difficulty of lifting up a people who have no literature for the occupation of their leisure moments. The Hawaiians eagerly appreciate good reading matter, and might be influenced to a vast degree through the press; at the same time the leisure of the people is the grand opportunity of the enemy. The old national games are extinct, leaving a gap as yet unoccupied; fill up this leisure with innocent recreation, and a new shield is lifted up to ward off evil influences; let this recreation be inspired with the educating influences of a pure literature, and an armory of bright and tempered weapons is provided with which to carry the war into the enemy's camp. Here lies the great opportunity for saving this people. The most powerful means of influence are in our hands. No other aboriginal race has ever been placed in the same advantageous condition as regards education and government, and so the fate of other similar tribes is no prophecy of Hawaiian destiny. There is hope for that nation of wide-awake barbarians, who on learning that a piece of paper could be made to talk and deliver messages at a distance from its owner, grasped the grand possibilities of this new power, and with one great impulse, that included the whole population—even to aged, trembling, dim-sighted men and women, as well as little children, rushed to the conquest of that wonderful prize, the Palapala, Letters the Golden Fleece of that knowledge which is power. There is hope for that aboriginal race, whose ardor has not cooled with half a century's trial of schooling in letters; who still hold education as one of the highest of national and individual aims.

The foundation has been laid, and fairly well; the easier task of prosecuting the higher, but not less important part of the work, falls to this generation.

WHAT DO BABIES GO TO CHURCH FOR?

Perhaps this question might be more properly put, *what do they take babies to church for?* But no matter, the principle is the same, and in either case the answer is a *difficult* one. I profess myself unable to throw any satisfactory light on this social problem, and my own experience and observation help me little in its solution.

One of the earliest episodes of my life, about which my memory serves me, was in the walls of a church. I cannot remember that I was there of my own accord, and I was too young to have been taken for my spiritual good, for whatever of original sin there was in my composition had not time at that period to develop more than a latent character; moreover the service was perfectly unintelligible to my comprehension, unless perchance the music of the psalm tunes may have lifted up my soul to a degree,—which is very doubtful, but be this as it may, in the middle of the sermon, and probably in the middle of a nap, I rolled off the seat and landed on my back on the uncarpeted floor. The seats were pretty high and I very humanly and therefore properly, lifted up my voice and hollered with all the usual modulations indulged in by infants on such occasions. The minister looked down from the awful height of his pulpit, and with equal propriety, I doubt not, inwardly anathematized me. I was speedily picked up, and also hushed up,—the latter with greater difficulty than the former, and attended with the regular dying away solo of suppressed sobs and sniffings. The sense of having been a nuisance to the congregation still lingers faintly in my memory. Subsequent church going experiences, though less tragic, were almost equally un-

pleasant, and developed in me a positive dislike to the services as wearisome, oppressive and gloomy, which it took years to wear away. Now this experience may, or may not contain a moral. I may have been compelled to suffer in this way, as a matter of convenience, or from a conscientious desire to develop in me church going habits, if the latter, the attempt was a failure, and my little accident and consequent disturbance, may be recorded as an unconscious and natural protest against such a system of education.

From the brilliancy of the Sunday costumes of many infants, it may be guessed without an entire want of charity, that fond parents have a tendency to apply too early the excellent proverb, "Children should be seen and not heard," which mistake is often punished by avenging Nature with an approximate reversal of the adage, wherein, as was my unhappy fortune, the innocents are more heard than seen.

If, as I am inclined strongly to believe, no sensible reason exists for causing the attendance of infants on church services, the hope that the time may come when worshipers shall be privileged to meet in an atmosphere free from associations of the nursery or suggestions of baby-shows, is not an unreasonable one. TWIGG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to publish in your columns a short editorial article which appeared in the N. Y. *Herald* for June 5th. The quotation from the London *Spectator* is the pith of the whole matter, so far as we are concerned, and I would ask for it the thoughtful consideration of all who desire the well-being of our contract laborers: "We have been disposed in this country to regard the coolie trade as only another form of slavery, and the British Foreign Anti Slavery Society has in many recent publications taken the same view. Some time since a deputation from this society waited upon Lord Carnarvon, the English Secretary for Colonial Affairs, and asked for the prohibition of the coolie trade to the English colonies. His Lordship replied that 'coolie emigration, if carefully watched, might be a blessing to the colonies and the emigrants; that even in the Pacific Bishop Paterson had advised regulation, and not suppression, and that he himself might be trusted, for he had just emancipated the slaves on the west coast of Africa.' The difficulty about the coolie question is the disposition of the settlers to deal with coolies as with slaves, practically by keeping them for a term of years and by enforcing imprisonment upon them in the event of their refusing to labor. The London *Spectator* makes a wise suggestion when it says 'that were the single principle that a contract to labor is a civil debt, and nothing else, fairly carried out, there would be very little oppression.' Labor should be bought and sold as sugar is purchased, and then coolies would work for those who treat them well and pay them properly. * * * He that runs may read the painful fact that retrogression in all that tends to establish a nation is the sign of the times. We have heard a deal of sentiment lately about the condition of affairs, and the hope has been expressed that the people might turn and grow in righteousness. With laws that make labor anything but honorable, in truth that degrade the contract laborer to the level of a chattel, the hope for the improvement of morals is very much such a matter as led to the saying, "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit." To give words only when deeds are needed is a mockery. J. O. CARTER.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1875.

The events of the past week have been somewhat of a bustling nature, what with the arrival and departure of the Macgregor on Friday last, the sailing of the D C Murray on Tuesday, and the arrival yesterday of the Powhattan.

By the departure of the above vessels for San Francisco, our stock of sugars have been reduced some 13,000 pkgs, and will be further relieved by the Legal Tender and Hazard, both loading for the same port, the former promises to get off on Saturday, and the latter during next week. With the number of vessels now on, our shippers ought to be well served.

The Powhattan brings an assorted cargo of lumber from the Sound, and will be followed shortly by the Camden from the same place, and the bktn Emma Augusta from Humboldt, with an assorted cargo of redwood.

E P Adams finished up yesterday a large two-days credit sale of European goods, and will follow to-morrow with a credit sale of Chinese goods ex Hazard, when an excellent variety will be offered.

In local trade we note little change, the attention of individuals being taken up very much with meeting (or dodging) quarterly accounts.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- July 1—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
2—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Iani.
2—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
2—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, from Koloa & Waimea.
3—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, from Kauai.
3—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
3—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Waipio, Hawaii.
3—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
3—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
3—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.
3—Schr Active, Puaahiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
4—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
5—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei, Kauai.
6—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Koloa & Waimea.
6—Sloop Live Yankee, Kaeha, from Kahoolawe.
7—Am bark Powhattan, Blackstone, — days from Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES.

- July 2—Br stmr Macgregor, Grainger for San Francisco.
5—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
5—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko.
5—Stmr Kilaua, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
6—Schr Active, Puaahiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
6—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
6—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
6—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
6—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, for Koloa & Waimea.
6—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.
6—Schr Annie, Kalauao, for Molokai.
6—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
7—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per stmr Macgregor, July 2—F T Caswell, J G Sankey, R H McLean, M K Schwenk, C R Miles, Chas Fog, Mrs Morse, A J Marvin, R Schmidt, T Q Young, G Groose, C B Morgan, C H Blake, E Andrews, W W Hall, wife and child, Miss White, Mr Ymond, wife and child, T H Alden, Man Pun, Mr Church, wife and 3 children, Miss Coan, Mr Owen and wife, A Rosa.

FROM KAUAI—Per Kilaua, July 3—Hon S G Wilder, Capt James Makee, T Shillaber and wife, Miss K Cooke, Miss C F Bunce, Rev Mr Calder, C F Wolfe, Miss A Campbell, Miss S Campbell, Mrs J F Allen and 2 children, J H Connolly, Rev M Kuaea, Miss R Kuaea, Capt J Ross, John Fraser, Mrs J A Cummins and 3 children, Mrs A Kaluahine, J W Gay, Miss L Pilipo, J Moller, S W Wilcox, C Bertleman, Mrs S Luce, Mrs J N Wright, Dr Hutchinson, wife and 5 children, P Richmond, Mrs K Wright—103 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilaua, July 5—J S Peebles, and wife, H Brook, Mrs Hillebrand and 2 children, Miss H Castle, Miss C Castle, Miss M Hitchcock, H R Hitchcock, Mr Barker, H A Widemann, Capt J Makee, Miss K Makee, Miss A Makee, Miss M Dunn, Miss M Chamberlain, Miss West, Miss Knowlin, Miss King, J R Smith, Mrs Baldwin, Rev Mr Calder.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, July 6—Miss Haven, E Hempstead and wife, J Freeman and wife, Mrs Andrade and child, Mr Rutherford and wife, Ahpan, Ah Yong, Henry Smith.

FOR KAHULUI—Per Ka Moi, July 7—J L King and family, Mrs and Miss Thurston, Mr and Mrs E C Hobron, E Everett and family, Miss Emma Whippley, Miss Carter.

DIED.

MEER—In this city, July 3d, Mr ELI MEER, son of the late Capt John Meek.

DAVISON—In this city, July 3d, Mr B R DAVISON, late Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. He leaves a wife and four children to deplore his loss.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.
British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all June, from Victoria.
Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Havn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.
Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, was to sail July 5.
P M S S Grenada would leave San Francisco July 12.
Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, was to leave June 20.
Am bktn Emma Augusta will be due shortly from Humboldt.
Brit stmr Macgregor, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.
Brit stmr Mikado, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PER "CITY OF MELBOURNE."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21st, 1875.

The arrangements for the return trip of the *City of Melbourne* have been more prompt than heretofore, which is a great contrast to the manner in which schedule time has been followed for several months past. But that was not by any means attributable to agents of the line or other officials connected therewith, but to unforeseen circumstances, such as snow-blockades and other annoyances which conspired to prevent mails and passengers arriving in time to go forward on the regular date. The last steamer leaving was the first, for several months, that was able to leave on time, and the outgoing steamer follows with equal promptness, or perhaps more so, for although she was not expected to sail until to-day—she has been ready since the 17th—having cleared at the Custom House on that date, with a cargo valued at less than \$20,000, of which her Honolulu freight invoices at only \$13.50. This is not a large showing as regard freight, but she undoubtedly makes a larger display in her passenger list, for nearly every available berth was taken up shortly after her arrival. The total number of passengers leaving here for the colonies is 64, which is the largest, if I am not misinformed (excepting those coming through by the overland route), that the present line has yet carried hence. The principal portion of these are connected with the dramatic and musical professions; prominent among whom are Madame Ristori and party, comprising about thirty; Mile. Ilma de Murska, the Hungarian Nightingale, and her agent Sig. de Vivo; Mr. Tracy Titus, late manager of the Oates opera troupe; Miss Emily Melville Derby, a California prima donna; and Mr. Edward Ellis, late dramatic editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, who goes to Australia as the agent of Madame Janauschek, the famous tragedian, who follows on the next steamer. Should the *Melbourne* meet with a serious catastrophe on this trip, what a void would be experienced in the professional world. But then numerous friends will undoubtedly pray that prosperous weather and a pleasant voyage may be their fortune.

The next vessel to follow the steamer will be the bark *Clara Bell*, under command of our old friend, Captain Peleg Shepherd. She has just come off the dry-dock, and although advertised to receive freight on the 16th, she will not commence loading for a day or two yet. She will not sail until after the arrival of the next steamer from Honolulu, which will be about July 5th. The agent here is R. S. Howland, late of New Bedford, and on arrival at Honolulu, is to be consigned to Master ———. Whether she is to continue as a regular packet, will depend on circumstances. One thing is certain,

however, that the many friends of Captain Shepherd will be glad to welcome him once more among them—especially since his initiation as a Benedict.

The *Daily Alta* of June 11th, contains an editorial concerning the Pacific mail line to Australia; but gives no particulars as to date of inaugurating the line, or the vessels composing it. What information I have been able to obtain on the subject is but little different to what I gave in my last letter, except that the date of the initial trip will be the 12th of July, instead of the 10th, as mentioned. The pioneer vessel of the Pacific mail line—the *Grenada* will therefore be the next steamer to arrive in Honolulu, as she will leave San Francisco a week ahead of next steamer of the old line. It appears that the final views of the Board of Directors in New York was not received here until within a few days, and for some unexplained reason care has been taken that as little publicity as possible should be given to the arrangements in view until after the departure of the Australian steamer. The matter has been mentioned in several of our local papers (minus details), and as your readers are generally well supplied with everything pertaining to the doings of the outside world, I will say nothing further on the subject at present.

San Francisco has recently been called upon to mourn the loss of one of her most prominent citizens, ex-Mayor Thomas H. Selby, who died suddenly in this city, June 9th, of pneumonia. He came to this State, from New York in early days, when a young man, and has been identified with all the prominent movements of our city; commercial, charitable and otherwise, and had amassed quite a large fortune at the time of his death.

The musical admirers of Miss Bella Miller, (or as she is known here, Miss Adelaide Miller, the Hawaiian Nightingale) will perhaps be glad to hear of her debut as a professional singer—being considered merely an amateur heretofore. She became tired of waiting for an opportunity such as she could wish, and so accepted such as was open to her. Talent, even of a high order, is becoming a drug in professional market, and that she has accepted an engagement under less pretentious auspices than she or her friends could wish, must not create surprise. She made her appearance a short time since at the Kearny Street Opera House, (or the Bella Union, as it is commonly known) under the name of Miss Adelaide Barrett, and is thus spoken of by the *Golden Era* of June 13th: "Miss Adelaide Barrett, a new aspirant for public favor, is not only a most charming songstress, but a finished artist. It is seldom, on any stage, one meets a singer with so cultivated and faultless a voice. Although a variety theatre, and not bearing a reputation quite so aristocratic as some of our other places of amusement, there is no reason why she should be discouraged, for Madame Biscacianti, who was once considered one of the most prominent artists on the lyric stage, appeared at this same little theatre. The late Madame States, who is remembered by many in Honolulu, began her musical career in this city at a variety hall, as have numerous others, who now occupy prominent positions in the profession. Our musical critics have already formed a high estimate of her talents, and promise great things for her, which ought to prove encouraging to a person of less ambition than Miss Miller."

Has it ever occurred to the readers of the *ISLANDER* that there was any possibility of a termination to the great Brooklyn sensation, otherwise known as the Beecher Trial? It still drags its slow length along, and although the wires informed us, a few days since, that

the present week would bring the trial to a close, new evidence has been discovered, seriously affecting Beecher's interests, which threatens to re-open the case. The press is not so enthusiastic in Beecher's favor since Beach (Tilton's counsel) commenced his address to the jury. It is conceded by some that he has completely annihilated the efforts of the counsel on the other side. The progress of the trial has not been reported by the wires since the 17th, but it was expected that Beach would not finish before the following afternoon, when Tilton's counsel would attempt to have the case re-opened for the admission of the newly discovered evidence. If they succeed, it is impossible to say when this monotonous trial will ever come to an end.

It will no doubt create quite as much surprise to your readers, as did the receipt of the news here, to learn that the New York Court of Appeals has opened the prison doors for Tweed and given him his liberty, on the ground that he was sentenced illegally, as the court below exceeded its authority by pronouncing separate judgments on separate counts of one indictment. Consequently, as it had authority to inflict but one sentence, and as one year was the extreme penalty for the offence, the sentence of twelve years was illegal. The court held that justice could not be advanced by illegal acts, and so ordered Tweed's discharge. There are other indictments on which Tweed will be tried, and he is also to be arrested (and probably is, ere this,) on a civil suit, the bail for which is fixed at \$3,000,000. The latest telegrams on the subject state that even that amount of bail was in readiness.

The telegraph wires of both lines—the Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific—have been working rather irregularly for several days past, which has made a serious break in the receipt of Eastern news. This accounts for the disconnection in the Beecher and Tweed matters, as you will observe by the "dailies" of this mail.

During the past week we have experienced a succession of south-easterly weather and several severe rain storms—quite unusual, at this time of the year, and whether as a wind up or not, we were treated to a smart shock of earthquake, between 3 and 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 19th. A very heavy fog, seaward, caused serious inconvenience to shipping bound in, and on the night of the 18th, a magnificent clipper of 1400 tons, the *Champlain*, of Boston, which had been drifting about in the fog for four days, struck on the rocks of the Farallones and immediately became a total loss. She was from New York, with a valuable cargo, and was comparatively a new ship—Capt. Merrill and one of the sailors were the only lives lost. This is the first shipwreck that has occurred, during a fog, since the steamer *Costa Rica* ran ashore on her memorable trip from Honolulu.

I notice that the Honolulu correspondent of the *S. F. Commercial Herald* encourages parties here, having a steamboat in want of employment, suitable for the inter-island trade, to send her down. The coasting trade here monopolizes all the steamers of that description now in these waters, and the only vessels lying idle are the large boats of the Pacific Mail Company, which will soon be put into use, as mentioned already above.

The relatives of Mrs. Chr. Eckart, who have had her under their care since she attempted her life at North Beach, have been compelled to place her in an asylum, as there appeared to be no hopes of her regaining her reason. She required to be constantly watched to prevent her from attempting her life. Yours, J. F. T.

COMING.

"AT EVE, OR AT MIDNIGHT, OR AT THE COCK CROWING, OR IN THE MORNING."

I.

It may be in the evening, when the work of the day is done,
And you have time to sit in the twilight and watch the sinking sun,
While the long, bright day dies slowly over the sea,
And the hour grows quiet and holy with thoughts of me;
While you hear the village children passing along the street,
Among those thronging footsteps may come the sound of my feet.
Therefore, I tell you; watch by the light of the evening star,
While the roam is growing dusky as the clouds afar;
Let the door be on the latch in your home,
For it may be through the gloaming I will come.

II.

It may be, when the midnight is heavy upon the land,
And the black waves lying dumbly along the sand;
When the moonless night draws close,
And the light are out in the house;
When the fires burn low and red,
And the watch is ticking loudly beside the bed;
Though you sleep tired out, on your couch,
Still your heart must wake and watch in the dark room,
For it may be that at midnight I will come.

III.

It may be at the cock crow, when the night is dying slowly in
the sky,
And the sea looks calm and holy, waiting for the dawn of the
golden sun, that draweth nigh;
When the mists are on the valleys, shading the rivers chill,
And my morning star is fading, fading over the hill;
Behold, I say unto you; watch! Let the door be on the latch
in your home;
In the chill before the dawning, between the night and morning,
I may come.

IV.

It may be in the morning, when the sun is bright and strong,
And the dew is glittering sharply over the little lawn;
When the waves are laughing loudly along the shore,
And the little birds are singing sweetly about the door;
With the long day's work before you, you rise up with the sun,
And the neighbors come in to talk a little of all that must be done;
But remember, that I may be the next to come in at the door,
To call you from all your busy work forevermore.
As you work, your heart must watch, for the door is on the
latch in your room,
And it may be in the morning I will come.

V.

So I am watching quietly every day,
Whenever the sun rises brightly, I rise and say,
"Surely, it is the shining of His face!"
And look unto the gates of his highest place!
Beyond the sea;
For I know he is coming shortly to summon me.
And when a shadow falls across the window of my room,
Where I am working my appointed task,
I lift my head to watch the door and ask
If he is come;
And the angel answers sweetly in my home;
"Only a few more shadows and he will come." —Selected.

At a juvenile party, one little fellow, rejoicing in the
splendor of his new clothes, went up to another with the
triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I
am." "Well," retorted the other, "I can lick you,
anyhow."

A NEW SYSTEM OF GAS LIGHTING.

In the *Scientific American* (June 5th) there may be
found a description of a new method of illumination,
which combines all the advantages of the ordinary
method of lighting by gas, with the—to us—indispensa-
ble element of *cheapness*. "The entire apparatus con-
sists of an air compressor at some central locality, sev-
eral small tanks (one to each lamp post) laid under the
side-walk, a small air tube connecting with each from
the reservoir filled by the compressor, and another small
tube which carries a petroleum product up to the burner.
This is the simple plant which it is proposed to substi-
tute for elaborate manufactories, miles of heavy piping,
and innumerable meters at special points."

A small steam engine can compress the air for from
100 to 5000 lamps; for any number up to 100, clock-work
can be used. The actual displacement of air is only 64
cubic feet in 2000 lamps in ten hours burning, and a half
inch pipe would supply this in less than five minutes.

This new system has been in operation in Jersey City
for over a year on a small scale, and it has been there
demonstrated that the actual cost of working is about
thirty-eight cents a thousand feet, which is only a small
fraction of the average cost of coal gas.

The kerosene lamps, which in our city are occasional-
ly met with on street corners and at a few other salient
points, are much better than uninterrupted darkness, for
if they illuminate but a small proportion of our thorough-
fares, and are of little service in preventing collisions,
they at least serve as beacons by which the benighted
wayfarer may direct his course. But the object of street
lamps is two-fold, viz: The lighting of the streets, and
the providing of frequent resting places for weary young
men while on their way home from parties and other
scenes of conviviality. By our present system the pri-
mary object is only partially accomplished, while the
second is almost wholly in abeyance, for it is not un-
frequently the case that some misguided youth is unable to
traverse the vast distances between our lamp posts and
is obliged to resort to the humiliating expedient of lying
down on the dark earth to recuperate his powers.

We commend the new system to the attention of those
in authority.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises of the Rev. H. H. Parker, situated on
King Street, near the Kawaiahao Church, is to let on reasonable terms.
The house is a roomy and handsome cottage, with four large apartments, and
wide verandas. The grounds are spacious and well shaded with trees.
19-1f For terms, inquire of S. B. DOLE.

TO LET.

THE COTTAGE AND PREMISES
on the mauka angle of Fort and Kukui streets, will be to let in a few weeks, on
reasonable terms.
19-1f For terms, inquire of S. B. DOLE.

M. DICKSON,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Dealer in

PICTURE FRAMES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK,

CORAL OF ALL KINDS,

SHELLS AND CURIOSITIES

OF THE ISLANDS

10-1y

OF THE PACIFIC.

"GET THE BEST."

ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID AND AR-
NOLD'S COPYING INK, (has a reputation envied by all others.)
DOVELL'S Carmine Inks, equal to and cheaper than Davids'.
Mucilage, all sizes. Inkstands, a new variety,
With many other good things.

At THOS. G. THURM'S.

Business Cards.

MRS J. H. BLACK,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds Ladies' Goods and Fancy Articles.
The newest styles in Millinery Goods received by every Steamer.
10-1y No. 58 Fort Street, Honolulu.

E. STREHZ,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
Corner of Fort and Hotel Streets.
10-1y Open every Saturday evening.

THOS. G. THRUM,
IMPORTING AND MANUFACTURING
STATIONER, NEWS DEALER AND BOOK-BINDER,
10-1y Nos. 18 and 19 Merchant Street.

CHULAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINESE
MERCHANDISE, RICE, CHICKEN FEED, &C.
10-1y No. 16 Nuuanu Street.

WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET,
F. W. DUNNE, PROPRIETOR,
10-1y Nuuanu Street, Honolulu.

J. S. GURNEY,
DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, CONFECTIONARY,
CURIOSITIES of the Pacific and Lava Specimens, &c., from Kilauea.
10-1y Cases of Specimens on hand or made up to order. Nuuanu St.

FAMILY MARKET,
E. H. BOYD, PROPRIETOR, HOTEL STREET.
Choiceest Meats from finest herds. Poultry, Fish, Vegetables, &c., furnished
10-1y to order.

J. M. OAT & CO.,
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HAUI KA LANI,

or Fallen are the Chiefs. The publication of this wonderful and beautiful Epic, commenced from the translation of the late Judge Andrews, in the issue for the 23d of April, will be followed by David Malo's

HAWAIIAN ANTIQUITIES,

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

NO. 20.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE proposal to found a new royal order founded on merit, will doubtless be welcomed by some and mistrusted by others. Though the principle is sound, yet the difficulty of carrying it out strictly may cause it to fail of success. It is easy to imagine an order based solely on merit in which the membership and insignia bestowed by an honored Sovereign, would be held above price. And it is equally plain how a careless bestowal of honors would speedily render them common and valueless.

An order of merit to be broadly successful and useful in its influence should recognize merit of every kind; then will it ever be an inspiration of noble deeds and of manly and womanly impulses. It should honor alike the national benefactor, the scholar, the discoverer, the heroic patriot and the unknown youngster who risks his life in saving another from drowning, and goes off and forgets it the next day. It should be so kept aloof from all common and selfish use, that its emblems would be treasured and handed down from father to son, not as a patent of nobility, but as the symbol of royal and national recognition of a nobility of rare dignity and reality.

WE congratulate the Government and the citizens on the completion of the paving of Kaahumanu Street. This hitherto abused and neglected avenue, which has served alike as a drain and a highway, and at intervals, unhappily not rare, has exercised the prerogative of a kalo-patch, rejoices now in a pavement of coral building stone, and concrete sidewalks. The middle of the street is a few inches lower than the sides and will serve as a gutter, when a gutter is needed. This is a feature common in the streets of Rio Janeiro. Perhaps the chief criticisms of this work ought to be in the matter of expense. It would seriously cripple our revenue and perhaps swamp the Government, to pave the streets of Honolulu, with coral building stones at fifty or seventy-five cents a piece. But we are unwilling to discourage so important an enterprise. The work should be prosecuted with lava stones,

which is not only cheap and at hand in unlimited quantities, but is preferable for road making to coral. The unsatisfactory character of the prevalent system of road making forces itself on the attention of all observant persons. The results of months of work and great expenditure are washed into the harbor by a single storm, and the work is repeated next year or afterwards, but not until the public have had a long period of misery over dusty and uneven streets.

Now that the Treaty is formally signed and ratified by the Executive of each of the contracting nations, it would seem that the citizens of the respective nations were entitled to a reading of the document. There may be diplomatic reasons why its publication should be delayed until final action upon it by the United States House of Representatives, but if they exist, we are ignorant of them.

The reciprocal character of the treaty, probably takes it out of the "most favored nation" clause of the other international treaties, and no outside opposition is to be expected on the ground of that clause, but it is more than likely that the clause in the new treaty by which this country binds herself not to enter into similar relations with other nations, will be received by representatives of other nations without entire satisfaction.

"EVERY dog has its day," and spelling-matches have had theirs. Effort has been made to introduce pronouncing-matches, but though calculated to do good, they are not popular. We are at a loss to surmise the coming excitement; base-ball has settled down to a regular institution of hard practice, enlivened now and then by a match between rival clubs. Vigorous contests for the championship are rumored for the end of the month; when the championship is settled, what next? We saw a large kite in the air yesterday, which may betoken a coming rage for kites, but that does not concern much the grown up portion of the community. Doubtless a few of the latter class are on the look-out for a government policy, but government policies are like comets, you cannot tell when they will come or when they will go, and they may turn out only nebulous vapor after all. The summer promises to be dull and the leisurely intervals between business duties must be filled up; time has got to be killed somehow, but what are our weapons? There is gossip,—no need to suggest that, then there is smoking and chewing tobacco with meditation, there are drinks between drinks, there is waiting for the steamer

and betting hats on the chances,—but the religious mind does not need suggestions for killing time.

If the *Grenada* sailed on the 12th instant, as announced, we shall have mails on Monday or Tuesday next; and if she fails within the following week, by the *Clara Bell* and *Macgregor*. We may expect to hear of the termination of the Beecher trial by the earliest arrival. To those who have watched and studied the case, it is hardly probable that the verdict of the jury will have much influence to affect their own judgments, yet to the great multitude, this verdict will doubtless be conclusive and will fix their decisions as to the moral character of the parties, and therefore the final result reached by the jury becomes of vast importance and must be watched for with anxious interest by all.

Judging from the expressions of the other papers, we may soon have advices of the favorable reception of the Hawaiian loan in the markets of Europe. Our own information on this subject affords us little confidence in its success.

THE "Bank Exchange," the well-known mart on Fort street, where sailors and others exchanged quarters for drinks, has been remodeled and renovated, and, we presume, is the "Bank Exchange" no longer, at any rate the old sign-board has not been replaced. We have not time now to moralize on this event, or comment on the changes that time hath wrought; suffice it to say, that it is sometimes through such changes, not exchanges, that communities are prospered.

WE have had the pleasure of examining a specimen of the new American Encyclopædia published by D. Appleton & Co. The work is finely got up with clear type and a profuse supply of fine illustrations. A desirable feature of this encyclopædia is the comparatively small size of the volumes, ensuring lightness and convenience. The list of contributors is in itself a satisfactory endorsement to the value and interest of the work. Among the other names we notice those of W. T. Brigham, Esq., Dr. T. M. Coan and Chas. Nordhoff, Esq.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—July 8th.—The Phoenix and Atlantic B. B. Clubs had another match to-day, the result being a reversion of the result of the former game, Phoenix this time being winners by 3 runs, the score standing 23 to 20, the lowest score of the season. Good again small boys.—Sixth social subscription concert held this evening at the residence of Hon. H. A. P. Carter.

July 9th.—Credit sale of Chinese goods ex *Hazard* was held by E. P. Adams, resulting satisfactory to the amount of \$5,000.—Funeral of the late Captain Thos. Long, attended by the Masonic fraternity.—Pumping out of the *Emerald* completed.

July 10th.—Death of Robert Wm. Self, aged 45 years.—Schooner *Legal Tender* sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of nearly all sugar.—Guano packet schooner *Uilama* returned from her cruise, reporting all well.—Weekly musical by the Band at Emma square.—The Pacific and Mechanic B. B. Clubs had a friendly

trial of their skill this afternoon, resulting in the defeat of the latter by 28 runs, the score standing 39 to 11, with only five innings.

July 11th.—Arrest of G. A. Newcomb under the floor of St. Andrew's Church, where he had bored a number of auger holes, for purposes known only to himself. Some little excitement followed, with many expressions of just indignation.—Funeral of the late Robert Wm. Self.

July 12th.—Foreigners called on for courtly duties.—G. A. Newcomb examined in the Police Court and sentenced to three months' hard labor.—Final survey on the *Emerald*.

July 13th.—Appointment of W. B. Wright as superintendent of the Insane Asylum.—Arrest of two of the *Emerald's* crew on suspicion of having set her on fire.—The Pensacola Band gave their usual weekly concert at the Hotel.

July 14th.—Examination before the Police Magistrate of the parties suspected of setting the *Emerald* on fire, who committed them for trial before the Supreme Court.—Departure of brig *Hazard* for San Francisco, with a full cargo of domestic produce.—The jury cases tried to-day, Hobron vs. Lake, the jury rendered a unanimous verdict for the plaintiff, as did also the jury in the case of Williams vs. Hackfeld & Co.

July 15th.—In the jury case of Judd vs. Luce, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$5.00.—The case of Williams vs. Black was nonsuited.—Seventh social subscription concert this evening at the residence of Hon. S. G. Wilder, Waikiki.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 3.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The next subject that claims attention is that of the subdivision of the Ahupuaa.

The subdivisions of the Ahupuaa were called *Ili*. Some of the smallest ahupuaas were not subdivided at all, or at least seem not to have been; while the larger ones sometimes contained as many as thirty or forty *ilis*, each of course named with its own individual title, and carefully marked out as to boundary. The word is the same as that used to designate surface, and, in latter times, area.

There were two features of the *Ili*, referred to by the terms *lele* and *ku*, which are worthy of notice. The former is its desultory character, like unto that of the States of Germany. That is to say, the *ili* often consisted of several distinct sections of land, one, for instance on the seashore, another on dry, open land, or *kula*, another in the regularly terraced and watered *kalo* patch or *aina loi* district, and another still in the forest, thus again carrying out the equable division system which we have seen in the ahupuaa. These separate pieces were called *lele*, i. e., "jumps," and were most common on Oahu. Indeed I know of none on the Island of Hawaii. Some remarkable examples occur near this town. Punahou had anciently a lot on the beach near the Kakaako Salt Works; then the large lot with the spring and *kalo* patches where is now the school, and again a forest patch on the steep sides of Manoa Valley. Kewalo meanwhile had its sea-coast adjoining Waikiki, its continuous *kula* on the plain and one-half of Punchbowl Hill, and its *kalo* land in Pauoa Valley. Kaakaukui held Fisherman's Point, and the present harbor of Honolulu, then *kalo* land near the present Kukui street, and also a large tract of forest at the head of Pauoa Valley. The *kalo* lands of Wailupe are in Pauoa Valley. In Kalihi, and also in Ewa are *ilis* with from

eight to ten different *leles*, a most prolific kind of lands, and now furnishing a truly desultory job for a surveyor to map out.

These different pieces were called variously, either by their own individual name, or by that of the whole *ili*, thus puzzling one sadly when attempting to obtain information with respect to them.

The second feature is referred to in the word *ku*,—short for *ili kupono*. There were two kinds of *ili*; the *ili* of the *ahupuaa*, and the *ili kupono*. The *ili* of the *ahupuaa* was a subdivision for the convenience of the chief holding the *ahupuaa*; *alii ai ahupuaa*.

The *konohikis* of these divisions were only the agents of the said chief, all the revenues of the land included going to him, and the said land, in Hawaiian parlance, "belonging to the *ahupuaa*."

The *ili kupono*, on the contrary, was nearly independent. The transfer of the *ahupuaa* to a new chief did not carry with it the transfer of the *ili kupono* contained within its limits. The chiefs previously holding the *ili kupono* continued to hold them, whatever the change in the *ahupuaa* chief, having their own *koeles* (chiefs' patches,) worked by their retainers. There was however a slight tribute of work due to the *ahupuaa* chief; sometimes one or two days in the month; sometimes even less, or only certain days in the year. The *ilis* which were used as places of refuge, and those of the god Kaili, did not render even this tribute. Such were Kahumanu's *ilis* in Waikiki.

Of the *ili kupono*, Waimea on Hawaii furnishes an eminent example. Nine-tenths of this *ahupuaa* are taken up with the independent *ilis* of Puukapu and Waikoloa, to say nothing of half a dozen small ones of the same kind. Accordingly when Waimea *Ahupuaa* was declared in late years a Crown Land, it was necessary to declare Puukapu also a Crown Land, as though not included in Waimea. Waikoloa was given by Kamehameha I. to Isaac Davis, and it has remained in the Davis family ever since. When therefore the limits of Waimea were settled by the Boundary Commissioner, the Crown Commissioners knew hardly more than they had previously, of where the Crown Land was situated. How much labor and confusion this principle has brought about, remains yet to be seen.

Within the *ilis* all large *kalo* patches seem to have had specific names, especially on Oahu, which was the most microcosmic of the islands. The *koeles*, or chief's patches, more particularly. *Kihapai's*, i. e., dry land patches, with their intervening ridges of small stones, or earth or weeds, had also their appellation. These ridges of cultivation, often rows of sugar cane too, were in cultivated sections very frequently the boundaries of the *ahupuaa*, called *iwi*, bone,—short for *iwi kuamoo*, backbone,—and curving enough they are. Sometimes changed in ancient times, amidst fierce battling between the clans each chief could summon from his land.

The date of this division is fixed about twenty generations back in Hawaiian tradition, the names of the chiefs establishing it being given. The Moku or District was fixed at the same time, such as Kona, Kau, Puna, Hilo, Hamakua and Kohala on Hawaii. On Maui are some smaller divisions than the Moku, called *kalana*, Lahaina being one of these. Wailuku, Waikapu, Waihehu and Waihee, were independent, belonging to no Moku. On the map it is necessary to form a new district, and call it Wailuku, Nawaieha being too cumbersome, and ill understood. Olaa on Hawaii, is said to have been independent of Puna, and Waimea, of Kohala. Otherwise the district division was very exact and comprehensive.

One other anomaly remains to be noted here. A large tract of forest land in Hamakua, Hawaii, was once cut off from a number of *ahupuaas* for the use of the whole district, and is called Kamoku to this day, becoming at the time of the "mahele" which must come next in our way,—Government land.

THE LABOR MARKET.

We have heretofore on several occasions, earnestly urged the necessity of prompt and energetic action by the government in the matter of inducing immigration. The fact that the few score of Chinese, who lately arrived in the country free to make their own engagements, have been hired to work at exceptionally high rates, proves the existence of a demand greater than our home means of supply. This demand will increase rather than diminish. Already in consequence of the encouragement to agriculture here, given by the passage of the treaty, rice lands are being eagerly sought after all over the group; the same is true of sugar lands. Under the treaty, rice growing will be so profitable that planters can afford to pay well for labor, and will seriously compete with sugar planters in the labor market.

In this state of things, if our present supply of labor is not increased by immigration from abroad, new enterprises will be defeated, the established plantations will be sorely crippled, and the nation's great opportunity for home development and growth blasted in the outset for want of men.

The remedy for these dangers, which are practical and imminent, is simple and easy in the extreme. There is a steady and increasing demand here for laborers at high wages. In China are countless numbers of industrious men, anxious to work for better wages than they can get there, and ready to come here whenever means of transportation are provided. Therefore the question is one of transportation simply. If the government should take systematic measures to encourage immigration on a large scale, it is probable that the cost of transportation per head could be reduced very much below the average expenses which have been incurred in the late experiments. Thirty dollars a piece would not be a low estimate. The expenses of this enterprise must be paid by the government; no private parties could afford to take the risks, while the government is sure of losing nothing, with the almost certain prospect of making immense profits in the way of taxes, and increase of the country's power of production. An arrangement for the men to refund to the government the expenses of their passage in, say three years, could easily be effected, through the instrumentality of notes or bonds, signed by the men on leaving China.

A writer in the last *Advertiser* says that wages at twelve dollars a month are "prohibitive" as regards sugar culture; the only way to reduce them to practical standards is by increasing the supply of working men. It is useless to try to keep wages down by means of advances and contracts; any apparent success in such an effort is more than counterbalanced by a resulting depreciation of effectiveness.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

The record of which the following is a partial publication,—of the trial of Robert F. Bell for the murder of Wilson, was found among the papers of the late Levi Chamberlain. It is particularly interesting as an item of the history of the growth of Hawaiian judicial institutions, dating back as it does to the time of their origin. Until 1840, when the first Bill of Rights and Constitution was adopted, the governors of the different islands

constituted the judiciary and attended to criminal trials; we know of no evidence of the promulgation of any written civil laws before that time.

We omit the record of the evidence in the case.

MINUTES IN THEIR ROUGH STATE OF THE TRIAL OF
ROBERT F. BELL FOR THE MURDER OF WILSON.

Thursday, December 13th, 1832.

Prisoner called.

Gov. Adams. What is your name?

Prisoner. Robert F. Bell.

Gov. Where was you born?

Pris. At New Hope, State of Pennsylvania, but brought up in Philadelphia.

Gov. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Pris. I am sorry to say that I have been the occasion of the death of a fellow creature; but not intentionally.

Gov. How happened it that you kept by you a knife by night and by day to kill?

Pris. I never did so; I kept a knife because it is customary for seamen to carry a knife.

Mr. Reynolds. Robert F. Bell, I am sent here to be your attorney to plead your case for you, if you desire it. Are you guilty or are you not guilty?

Pris. I am guilty of killing the man, but not with an intention to kill him.

Mr. Reynolds. You plead guilty. Do you wish to throw yourself upon the mercy of the chiefs?

Pris. I thought I was to be tried by the laws of the United States.

Mr. Reynolds. You are to be tried by the laws of the country where the deed was done.

Pris. I am not guilty of murder. It would, in our own country, be brought in nothing more than manslaughter. I stood on self defence. The person killed was as guilty as myself; we were both drunk, and he might have drawn his knife upon me.

Mr. Reynolds asked again if he would cast himself upon the mercy of the chiefs.

Prisoner replied he would, hoping they would be favorable, as he was the only son of his mother, and it would break her heart to hear of his misfortune.

Mr. Reynolds stated: The prisoner pleads *not guilty* of murder, the crime alleged against him, and wishes to be put upon trial.

Jurors impaneled, natives: Laanui, Kekuanaoa, Keiiiahonui, Ii, Kuhia, Kamanawaulu, Kanaina, Paki, Keoniana, Haalilio, Keonilui, Uilama.

Indictment read by Gov. Adams:

Are you guilty or not?

Answer. Not guilty of murder.

You will stand your trial.

Jury impaneled: Capt. G. B. Worth, Capt. Forsdick, Wm. French, W. S. Hinckley, G. H. Nye, A. B. Thompson, A. Adams, J. Robinson, S. J. Dowsett, H. Paty, S. K. Thomas, John Meek.

Jurors sworn.

George Williams called and sworn.

Gov. Adams. Tell what you know.

I saw a knife in his belt, and asked him, Why do you carry such a knife as that? He said he carried it to use it upon any one that should insult him whether kanaka or white man. I advised him to leave it in Crown's bar.

Prisoner permitted to ask questions.

Pris. How did you know I had a knife?

Ans. I saw the handle of the knife and the shape of the knife in the pantaloons.

Question by Capt. Hinckley: What did the prisoner say to your advice?

Ans. He refused to give up the knife.

Capt. H. Did he make any threats upon the persons present?

Ans. He did not make threats on the persons present more than what he had said.

Mr. Reynolds asked questions: Whether he thought from the appearance of the prisoner, whether he thought he carried his knife to use on the offensive or defensive.

Ans. Do not know; did not think it right to carry such a knife; not a good sign.

Geo. Peak called and sworn.

Geo. Peak's testimony: He came on board attended by natives. I asked what was the matter; he said, "I have quarreled on shore, and they wish to carry me to the fort." Sent away the natives. Prisoner fled to the forecabin. I went forward and asked what he had done; he said he had killed a man on shore, and that if I entered the forecabin he would kill me too.

Matthews was asked if he would know the knife; he said, "I think I could."

Knife produced.

Ques. Is this the knife?

Ans. Yes.

Ques. Was the prisoner intoxicated?

Ans. Yes; and I had been trying to get him on board all the evening.

Ques. Where did he get intoxicated?

Ans. He had drunk at Smith's.

Ques. Was you in company with the deceased in the course of the day?

Ans. I was in company with him at Smith's.

Ques. Did you hear prisoner say anything in the course of the day about fighting with whalers?

Ans. No.

Ebenezer Underwood, who was called and sworn, testifies that the prisoner had behaved well on board his vessel from the time of his leaving New York (except once), until the evening of the affray. It was about 9 o'clock at night when prisoner was in the forecabin. Witness went forward and asked him what he had done; he said he had killed a man on shore. Witness said he called for Mr. Thompson and requested him to go for Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones came on board, and prisoner was delivered up to the government.

Cross question: Did prisoner make no resistance to being taken?

He did; he displayed a knife and said he would kill witness or he would kill Jesus Christ.

Governor then called Robert F. Bell, and said he had heard the witness; and now if prisoner had any witnesses to bring forward, or anything to say, he was at liberty to do it.

Mr. Reynolds, as advocate for the prisoner, then spoke.

Jury retired to consult.

December 14th.—Jury called by name, and all present.

Ques. Who shall speak for you?

Ans. Our foreman.

Ques. Are you all agreed?

Ans. Agreed.

Ques. Is the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

Ans. Guilty.

Jury then affirmed the decision.

The same questions were then proposed to the native jury, and the same answers given.

The two juries then confirmed the verdict of *guilty* of the charge alleged in the indictment.

SUMMONS TO JURY.

To G. B. Worth, W. S. Hinckley, A. Adams, H. Paty, Forsdick, G. H. Nye, J. Robinson, S. K. Thomas, Wm. French, A. B. Thompson, S. J. Dowsett, John Meek:

Gentlemen: You are appointed by this government to appear at my house at 3 o'clock p. m. to sit as a jury on the trial of Robert F. Bell, charged for the murder of one Wilson.

GOVERNOR ADAMS.

FORM OF OATH.

You and each of you solemnly swear that in the case now in hearing, between this government and Robert F. Bell, you will judge truly and according to the evidence adduced in the trial.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 15, 1875.

COMMERCIAL matters the past week have been somewhat in contrast to the bustling events of the preceding week, our arrivals have not been so numerous from the outside world, though the frequency of departures for San Francisco has been kept up. This, and court week, has about taken up the attention of the community, and has left little opportunity for the settlement of quarterly accounts. In fact we regret to notice a growing tendency of a portion of our community to make the most of any such excuse for the delay of settlements. Such actions invariably bring its merited reward.

The Legal Tender sailed on Saturday last for San Francisco loaded principally with sugar, of which she had 4019 pkgs, (414,824 lbs.) and with the balance of her cargo, 175 bunches of bananas and 250 bags rice, (25,000 lbs) footed up an export value of domestic produce of \$20,445. The brig Hazard followed yesterday with a cargo valued at \$46,612 79, consisting of 8,273 pkgs sugar, (906,928 lbs) 28 bbls molasses, 300 bags rice, 100 bales of pulu and 53 bags fungus.

The raising of the Emerald being completed, the board of survey made examinations on Saturday last and again on Monday, and have handed in their report, estimating the damages by fire and water at \$27,000.

Bark Mattie Macleay and schooner C M Ward are still in the hands of the shipwrights, undergoing thorough repairs.

There are several vessels about due, and according to our San Francisco correspondent's letter of last week, we may look for the Clara Bell and steamer Grenada, as due together next Tuesday, from that port.

Schooner Uilama returned last Saturday from her cruise among the Guano Islands, and will return thither on Saturday next. She reports the Am wh bk Northern Light at Enderbury Island March 13th, with 250 bbls sperm since leaving San Francisco, bound west. Ship Fred Tudor sailed from Howlands Island June 5th. Bark Agate lying off and on to take the moorings next morning. Ships Valley Forge and Ida Lily at Enderbury Island May 25th.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- July 9—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 10—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 10—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 10—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, fm Nawiliwili.
 10—Stmr Kilauca, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 10—Schr Uilama, English, 35 days from Howlands Is.
 10—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 11—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Lanai.
 11—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Molokai.
 11—Schr Active, Puahua, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 11—Schr Kinan, Ahuihala, from Maikoi, Maui.
 12—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 13—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 14—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

- July 8—Schr Hattie, Kimo, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 10—Am schr Legal Tender, Winding, for San Francisco.
 12—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 12—Stmr Kilauca, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 12—Schr Kinan, Ahuihala, for Maikoi, Maui.
 12—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 12—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Koloa.
 12—Schr Manuokawai, Kalauao, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 12—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalapapa, Molokai.
 13—Schr Fairy Queen, Peni, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 13—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 13—Schr Active, Puahua, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 14—Schr Annie, Kalauao, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 14—Am brig Hazard, Lewis, for San Francisco.
 14—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 15—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
 Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.
 British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all July, from Victoria.
 Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
 French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 German bark Cedar, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
 Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.
 Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, was to sail July 5.
 P M S S Grenada would leave San Francisco July 12.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, was to leave June 20.
 Am bktn Emma Augusta will be due shortly from Humboldt.
 Brit stmr Macgregor, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.
 Brit stmr Mikado, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.

PASSENGERS.

FROM HOWLANDS ISLAND—Per schr Uilama, July 10th—Mr Edward and 12 natives.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauca, July 10th—Gov Dominis, L Severance, wife and daughter, D Dayton and wife, Charles Hopkins, W K Moi and wife, Miss J Scott, Miss Mosely, R Morrison, Mr Ai, Mr Afong, Mr Aswan,

Mrs Cooke, Mrs T King and daughter, Miss Knowlin, T W Everett, J Campbell, and 81 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauca, July 12th—Bishop Willis, Geo Kia, Mrs S M Damon and child, H Alexander and 2 boys, H Greenwell, Father Aubert, Mr Morrison, H M Whitney, Dr Moffitt, Miss E Victor, Miss E Buckle, A Young, J U Kawaiui, B W Kawaiui, and 75 deck.

DIED.

SELFE—In this city, July 10th, Mr ROBERT SELFE, aged 45 years, a native of Dorsetshire, England.

THE COW-PASTURE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER—Dear Sir—Can you inform me what has been accomplished in the matter of abating the nuisance of the cow-pasture at the source of our water supply? If I remember correctly, the last Legislature did all that was necessary in the way of enactments, and I believe that a commission was appointed to appraise the value of the claims of the lessee. But that is as far as the public is acquainted with the history of the affair. Did that commission ever render a decision? and if so why is not the business concluded, and those obnoxious cows removed?

It must be allowed that the Honolulu public is as patient and long suffering as can be found anywhere, and moreover it cannot be troubled with an over fastidious stomach, for the spectacle of those cows standing up to their knees in the water of the brook and calmly chewing their cuds, however rural and picturesque it may be on general principles, does not tend to inspire one with any enthusiasm for water-drinking. In fact it is reported, I know not with how much truth, that a number of individuals in this town have become confirmed whiskey-drinkers from the simple reason that their stomachs could not stand the nasty, adulterated stuff for which our beneficent government charges us the full price of pure water.

Liquid manure may be highly beneficial to our flower-gardens, but we have a right to protest against being compelled to make use of it in our houses. It is to be hoped, for the sake of temperance at least, that something decisive will be done in the matter and that speedily. Yours, ANTI-COW-PASTURE.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

WHAT A BOY THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

I learned during my early boyhood a great many Sunday-school lessons and verses of Scripture. I took a certain pleasure in committing these to memory, and being favored in that mental department, my teachers, both of the Sunday and day schools, kept me employed up to my utmost capacity. I had the reputation of being a studious and good boy. Studious I was; "good," in the sense implied by those who praised me, I was not. I possessed an intuitive skillfulness in concealing my real nature and inclinations, or perhaps it would be more proper to say the dark side of that nature and inclination. For, at a far earlier age than any one suspected, all the desires, the covetings, the envyings, the acting out in imagination of numberless forbidden acts, went on in my mind. Outwardly, I was a pale-faced, sober-looking boy, with a perpetual "go-to-meeting" air about me. Inwardly, I often lived the life of a Nero. I had a fiendish passion for torturing animals, and needed only to have been brought up among the Apaches, where, imbibing Apache ideas of propriety, I should, in all probability, have similarly tortured humanity.

Of course, I thought all this very wrong: I mean by this I deemed the practical carrying out of my inclinations to be wrong. It seemed wicked with me then simply because I had learned that society forbade such

acts. My morbid and perverted inner life, however, did not trouble me. In that I lived a great deal, and secretly acted out as much as I could. Yet at times I deemed myself an exemplary little boy. My conscience commended me for getting my lessons perfectly and saying my prayers regularly night and morning. That conscience also troubled me whenever I omitted them. I looked down from a little Pharasaical mount on certain boys and young men who were known to be rather wild, albeit I did not scruple to associate with them, and loved such association. One evening, when about six years of age, while playing in the parlor, I ran accidentally against the centre-table, upsetting a tall "astral lamp," filled with whale oil. That was before the day of improved burning fluids. No misfortune at that time was so dreaded by house-keepers as the spilling of oil on the parlor furniture. Despite plasters of buckwheat paste and other remedies as numerous as those for curing a common cold, nothing would remove entirely that dark, dirty stain. I saw the tall lamp tilting over; I heard the crash of the great glass shade; in a moment the full measure of the misfortune, the common scolding and whipping, the fretting and unavailing buckwheat plasters all flashed through my mind. I fled to the wood-pile. It was a retired spot. I knelt down among the chips by the big chopping log. I said the Lord's Prayer and "Now I lay me down to sleep," and another invocation which had been taught me, beside one having special reference to the shattered lamp. I pleaded my well-learned lessons and regular devotions.

After a while I returned timidly to the house, and to my astonishment was mildly received and suffered no punishment. Religion to me at that period meant a blind fear of punishment for sin. I did not hate sin so much as I did the eternal punishment to be suffered for its commission. I was really glad during revivals when certain young men were converted, for I counted them as saved. I tried often for years by private prayer and supplication to realize that change of heart they spoke of. I could not. The revival meeting with its shouting, groaning, exhortation, tears, and ecstasies, partly disgusted, partly terrified me. I seldom attended these gatherings, and wondered how the older boys could go, as they frequently did, to be amused at the excitement. I dreaded above all things during these revival seasons the meeting with the more active members of the church to which my parents belonged, lest they should begin "talking religion" to me. Occasionally some of these men would come to me in the Sunday-school, and, taking me by the hand, begin their beseechings and stern admonitions. I dreaded them. If at the prayer-meeting I saw certain members coming down the aisle, as frequently they did, to induce non-professors to go to the altar, my blood chilled with fear lest they should plead with me; because these persons were to me then and there the threatening embodiments of that awful and eternal punishment, in which, when I dared to think of it at all, I deemed myself involved, despite all my regular devotions. Out of the ranks of the condemned I could not get, since by no private effort was I able to obtain the desired change of heart, and to go up in public and be prayed for was to me torture. I lived under this cloud for many years, and through its influence committed many despairing excesses, deeming in plain terms that if I must be punished I would realize all I could of earthly pleasure while I was able.

Deep down in my heart I never liked the good men of our Sunday-school books; men made up completely of sinless bits of character picked out here and there, glued together, varnished and dressed in black from top

to toe; always in that eternal, respectable black suit, leading little boys about by the hand, pointing up to the skies with one arm and pumping up texts and precepts with the other. The mere sight of those pictures threw me into a nervous prickly heat. For that cause alone I believe I hated a "stove-pipe" hat. Once my parents insisted on my wearing one. It was ever to me a crown of thorns. I felt as if weighted down with that stiff Sunday-school book goodness, of which the chief work seemed to be that of penning little boys in doors and smothering them with solemn admonition. I discovered after a while that these were not real men. I found they were pieced-up men varnished. I began then to suspect that many eminent models held up for the emulation and imitation of youth were models in which all the good had been put prominently forward, and all the bad kept out of sight. When a child, I held professors of religion to a very strict accountability for their words and actions. I used to see and hear a great deal on their part which did not come up to my standard of a strictly religious life. I fear now that no man could have lived up to that standard.

The sewing society used sometimes to meet at our house. This concentrated all the women in the church. I was often present, an unimportant child supposed to understand nothing of the conversation current at such gatherings. But I did hear and understand a great deal. Deeply as I might have seemed absorbed in play, some of their words lingered in my ears. They might have been uncomprehended at the moment, but they remained there. They kept on sounding there. True, it was mere mechanical sounding and repetition, like words and sentences in a parrot's memory. But this mechanical repetition begot reflection; reflection begot inquiry, and inquiry led to information. The conversations at the sewing circle were generally about those not present and such as they might not have been delighted to hear. Somebody seemed always on trial. The delinquencies of the absent were not subjects of momentary discussion either. They lasted for the entire sitting, and were resumed at the next. One very prominent case I recollect, which resulted in a member's being read out of church, lasted the Society as a standing topic, according to juvenile ideas of time, for several generations. I took a mature interest in all these matters. As for sects, other than our own, they seemed to be regarded as so many hostile camps. When a certain denomination first established a church in the village their peculiar form of worship was spoken of very much as would have been a Pagan ceremonial. Certain theologically turbulent and socially unmanageable individuals from our own congregation who went over to them, were ever after held as Ephraims joined to false gods, or, as it seemed to me, as souls almost worthless, who could well be spared, an opinion confirmed in the remark once made by our own minister, and admirably repeated by his women parishioners, that "our church needed every few years a weeding out of unprofitable members."

(To be Continued.)

WHY are sugar-mills more profitable here than in the United States? Because, according to law there, it is illegal for ten mills to make more than one cent.

WHY do ale and porter resemble gold? Because they are often found in quarts.

A SOMEWHAT simple woman was asked whether her husband feared God, and replied: "I guess he does, for he never goes out Sunday without his gun with him."

A HAWAIIAN DIRGE.

What say these voices that sound in my ear.
In gloom laden accents addressing;
Deep spoken whispers distinctly I hear
A meaning of sadness expressing?

They speak of a race whose summer is fled,
Whose life springs are ebbing and drying,
Whose blossom the winds of autumn have shed
While bearing this dirge in their sighing.

"Fading away, like a time stricken rose
With leaves of decay all around it,
Beams that must cherish the bud as it blows
Now dry up the sap that has bound it.

Passing away like a beautiful dream
That flies leaving darkness and sorrow;
Ebbing away like a fountainless stream
To sink in the sands of to-morrow."

Changes of Earth, bring the changes of race,
For Nature in change is reclaiming,
All weeds of the wild must now yield their place.
The "signs of the times" are proclaiming.

Afar thro' the shadows of transit we view
An age of improvement revealing,
When science supreme, unfetter'd and new
To millions of minds is appealing.

Thus thro' all time must these changes go on,
The useless give place to the better;
Sure as our planet draws light from the sun,
This law shall be kept to the letter.

AFTER DINNER SELECTIONS.

THE MEANEST MAN.

It turns out, after all, that the meanest man is not the man we referred to the other day, who split up his first wife's tombstone. Burrows is even meaner than he. Burrows was an inveterate tobacco chewer, but, as his wife detested the practice, and made home tempestuous and stormy for him when he indulged in the habit there, he always chewed when away during the day, and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently. But one evening, upon entering the front door and drawing out his handkerchief, he accidentally pulled out his paper of tobacco, and without noticing it, left it lying on the floor. When Burrows sat down to tea, his wife walked in with the tobacco in her hand, and looking Burrows firmly in the eye, said, "Do you know who that belongs to?" With great presence of mind Burrows turned scowling to his eldest boy, and said, with a severe voice, "Immortal Mars! Is it possible that you have begun to chew tobacco, you young reprobate? Where'd you get that nasty stuff? What d'you mean by such conduct you villain? Haven't I told you often enough to let tobacco alone? Commere to me, or I'll tear the jacket off of you." And as he spoke the stern father made a grab at the boy and dragged him out into the entry, where he chastised him with a cane. Then Burrows threw the tobacco over the fence, where he went out and got it in the morning and enjoyed it during the day. "Great Jupiter!" he exclaimed when he told us about it, "what would I have done if my children had all been girls? It makes an old father's heart glad when he feels he has a boy he can depend on in such emergencies."

DISPELLING HIS GLOOM.

A broken-hearted young thing writes to a weekly paper as follows: "About three years ago I became acquainted with a young gentleman; and, although he never paid me any particular attentions, he would often accompany me to and from church, etc. But lately I noticed a great change in him. He avoids me as much as possible, and starts if I address him. Can he have ceased to love me?—for I know he did, though he never said so. If I thought he had it would break my heart." Perhaps we ought not to interfere in this matter; but, as we know exactly what should be done with the young man, we feel as if we ought to speak out. Do not attempt to reason with him or cajole him or pacify him. The next time he calls take a monkey wrench, fasten it securely upon his nose, lead him off to the dining-room and ask him what he means. If he won't answer, twist the wrench three or four times, and butt his head up against the stove or the mantel-piece until his gloom is dispelled. If he says he has ceased to love you, let your fingers dally with his ringlets lovingly for a few minutes, and then suddenly lift out a couple of handfuls, and have an Irishman at hand to come in and sit on him awhile, and knock out his teeth and jump up and down on him and be sociable. Then let him go, and commence your arrangement to rope in a fresh man. You cannot afford to waste your young life upon such a wretch as this; and where heart will not throb to heart or soul respond to soul, the best thing to do is to contute the nose at once.

A plain-spoken preacher delivered the following from his desk: "I would announce to the congregation that, probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting-house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and wear and of an exceeding pale blue color, in place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a little too common."

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The Islander.

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NO. 21.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER. •

SOME comment has been made during the present term of the Supreme Court upon the propriety of excusing jurors from their term duties. Of course there are circumstances in which it would be wrong to force a juror's attendance, such as sickness, intention of immediate departure from the place, &c. Our law provides for a panel of twenty-four jurors, just enough to fill two juries. If this panel is reduced by excusing several of the members, the law provides no way of making up the number if it is required, except by calling in tailsmen. With less than twenty-four jurors, not only is the business of the Court delayed for want of alternate working juries, but a proportion depending on the number excused are compelled to do double duty. In view, therefore, of these reasons, and of the right of parties to have their cases heard by jurors drawn from a full panel, it would seem that more than mere inconvenience, that nothing less than positive necessity, should be a sufficient ground for the remission of this important duty. True, the Court has the discretion in this matter, but it is a discretion that must be most cautiously exercised. It is more than probable, if it were a rule of Court that all requests from jurors for freedom from service during the term should be made in open Court on the opening day of the term, that not only fewer applications of this kind would be made, but also that a smaller proportion of them would be granted.

PEOPLE are influenced most by those things that they value most. If a single fall in intoxication was enough to degrade a man from good society, very few young men in good standing would ever allow themselves to be overtaken by an excessive use of wine. If being tipsy was held by society in the same light as stealing silver spoons, the former offense would be as rare as the latter. Unless temperance reformers can wield the influence of a large inducement against the beginnings of a drunkard's career, the cause must continue to wear its present discouraging aspect. The stand lately taken by His Majesty on the subject of

temperance will be welcomed by right-minded persons rather for the effect of a prominent example than for any special results to be expected from royal precepts alone. If temperance or even total abstinence could be made a popular fashion, something would be gained. This may appear to be taking inferior ground, but if inferior ground is a good vantage ground, we need not be afraid to take it and make the most of it. If temperance was the fashion here, there might be a hope that it would yet become a national custom. The King is certainly in a position to do much to encourage such a fashion and to develop it into a national virtue. It is not difficult to imagine many precautions which might properly emanate from the government to make public sentiment on this matter. Temperance might be made the condition of official position in every grade of the civil service; it might be made a condition of promotion among the troops, and its absence a cause for dishonorable expulsion. Distinctions like these of a practical nature could not fail of having good results. Total abstinence pledges alone cannot be relied on; those who make them because they are asked to, generally break them when they are asked to; and where one is ready to decide to abstain because he feels it to be his duty, needs the assistance of no elaborate pledge. The great thing is to create a public sentiment that shall make men ashamed to lower themselves, by allowing intoxicating substances to get the better of them.

ALTHOUGH the government is as yet without a policy, the King, ex-officially, has already launched several under the royal sentiment, "*Hoolu Lahui*," or build up the nation; *tree planting* and *temperance*, both of them grand enough policies for any one to connect with his name and fame. We have not heard lately of the prosperity of Puowaina Park, but we have noticed the aggressive algaroba creeping up the sides of Punchbowl. A little assistance to this hardy tree would, in three or four years, render the sides of the crater umbrageous with luxuriant growth, while every nook and recess in the rocky walls would become a shady dell, and who knows but that the moisture held and cherished by roots and under-growth should at length be sufficient for the supply of clear rivulets which would creep and murmur toward the sea all the year long? Tree planting might be adopted by the Interior Department of the government in connection with the less decorative work of road making. How much the discomfort of traveling might be lessened if all thoroughfares were lined with shade, and in

proper localities, fruit trees. What a chance for an enduring and beautiful work is afforded in connection with our favorite drive, the Waikiki road, which in its present width is exceedingly favorable to collisions and upsets. If it should be widened to a broad and ample carriage drive, and lined with stately palms, how proud we should be of it, and how we would never be satisfied till a return avenue were built along the beach, where the music and motion of the sea might cast their spell over the passers by.

MYSTERIOUS signals from the slope of Punchbowl were observed on Wednesday evening last, and the national troops promptly called out for whatever emergencies might take place. Nothing war-like did take place, and the troops were allowed to march back to their quarters, take off the grim habiliments of war, and go to bed, the fire-works having been ascertained to be in connection with peaceful signal practice of the *Pensacola*. The readiness of our soldiers to rush into unknown dangers must inspire confidence, which nothing but a knowledge of the crazy state of the chassépot breech-loaders with which they are armed can dispel. We will venture to say that a smart man armed with a dagger, stationed at one hundred yards from one of our soldiers, could come up and stab him, before he could withdraw an empty cartridge and reload and fire. Perhaps there is no present necessity of putting ourselves on an immediate war footing and investing largely in decent rifles, gatling-guns and columbiads, but there is no question but that we could make a better investment of the treasury funds than by hiring a few dozen men to carry around condemned muskets.

If the number of doctors in a place is a sign of business prosperity, Honolulu is getting along as well as its most ardent friends could desire. One cannot throw a stone at a dog in the streets without hitting a doctor if he misses the dog. There is something peculiar about the increase of the numbers of this profession which it is difficult to account for on general principles, and suggests the theory that there must be a growth of artificial demands for medical assistance, or comfort, as communities develop less simple and more luxurious manners of living. It is highly probable however, that the increase in the profession here is largely owing, to an actual increase in the unhealthiness of the place, the evidences of which are every year becoming more plain and alarming.

In connection with this subject, as our government is too lazy to put drains under our streets or provide a sufficient force of rubbish men to keep the town clear of refuse and decaying matter, we would suggest as both an economical and effective measure, that the freedom of the city as it existed thirty years ago, be restored to pigs of all classes, including the alligator variety; thus would the place be kept clear of decaying mangoes and other garbage and the malaria diminished, not to speak of the impulse that would be given to the pork trade.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—July 16th.—The jury in the trial of Chas. E. Hodge and Malcolm McKay, charged with the burning of the ship *Emerald*, rendered a unanimous verdict of not guilty.—Bark *Powhattan* sailed for Port Gamble.

July 17th, noon.—Departure of the *Tuscarora*, with homeward bound pennant streaming, and mast-heads and yard-arms trimmed with evergreens.—4 p. m. alarm of fire sounded for the 2d ward, for the burning of rubbish on the Esplanade—Engine Cos. No. 1 and 2 detailed to extinguish the same.—Usual weekly concert at Emma Square.

July 18th.—Temperance address at the Palace by His Majesty, with sacred music by the band.

July 19th.—Lecture at the Theatre, by Mr. H. C. Roberts, postponed till some future time—to take place at the Lyceum.

July 20th.—Demolition of two more buildings on Nuuanu street, to give way for more improvements.—Unearthing at St. C. McLean's of two boxes of Boston made cigars, after a storage of some twenty years, and pronounced by smokers in excellent condition.—Usual weekly evening concert at the Hotel by the Pensacola Band.

July 21st.—4:30 p. m., accident to horse and wagon, the property of a well-known firm on King street. Heroic conduct of a man of metal who, regardless of danger, and at great personal risk, succeeded in cutting the traces, thus preventing further damage: 4:45 p. m., commendable alacrity displayed by several citizens who rushed to the scene of disaster.

July 22d.—Eighth Social Subscription Concert this evening at the residence of J. G. Dickson.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 4.

BY C. J. LYONS.

We now come in regular course to a brief notice of the *Mahele*.

The *Mahele* was a phenomenon in national history, not often repeated. The *mahele* was, in one sense, a revolution. In another sense it was most eminently a conservative movement.

To write a full history of this change would require more leisure, or more correctly speaking, more time and strength than most persons in our community and in active life have at their own command. It will only be in place here to indicate its main features. I am very well aware that there may be widely different views on this subject among those of the legal profession, and those put forth here may be called decidedly unprofessional. It may be suggested, however, that occasionally the unprofessional opinion has the advantage. This is often the case with respect to theological matters, sometimes decidedly so in medical matters, and the common sense of honest jury-men frequently cuts at once through the entanglements of legal questions on both sides to the desired point of equity and justice to both sides.

The *mahele* was simply an endeavor on the part of the majority of the Hawaiian chiefs, and especially on the part of Kamehameha III. to secure to all parties what, on the ordinary principles of acquiring property, seemed to belong to them. It was cotemporary with the organization of the departments of the Hawaiian Government in 1845-6.

The theory which was adopted, in effect, was this: That the King, the chiefs, and the common people held each undivided shares, so to say, in the whole landed

estate. Whatever the legal deduction from the status under the former feudal system might be, the fact in equity was acknowledged, that whoever had a share in making the land valuable, held an interest in that land. Legally speaking, the title of the whole was in the King. The King who conquered the whole, viz: Kamehameha I. had partitioned the lands among his warrior chiefs, retaining a certain revenue from them, in default of payment of which, the land was forfeit. These chiefs did the same to those below them.

Kamehameha III. for the common good waived his title to the whole, under conditions. Conditions, that those under the chiefs should be treated in like manner, and moreover, that a certain portion, one third, should be given to a common landed estate called Government Lands, the proceeds of which were to go to the public treasury, and which should furnish that facility for the acquirement of real estate in fee simple, which is so necessary for the growth of a community.

In other words, the Hawaiian nation agreed to divide, as individuals their as yet undivided inheritance, the King taking a share proportioned to the general idea of the dignity of his position. (It should be stated that the word *mahele* signifies division). It was moreover agreed that there was to be a portion devoted to the general good in two ways, viz., by rendering it obtainable to those who desired land, and by using the proceeds for the benefit of the public treasury. It will be seen that there was a double *mahele*,—first, of all amongst themselves, and second, of each with the general treasury. This last was the trying point with the chiefs; it required no little effort to bring about its accomplishment, and no little self-denial and resolution on the part of those who thus gave up what they regarded as their lands. The scenes in the meeting of the council for this purpose have been described by eyewitnesses as thrillingly interesting. Almost every one of those who took part in this peaceful, but patriotic revolution, has gone from the presence, we hope not from the remembrance of this community. Among the ranks of these noble dead, are Kamehameha III., and Kekuanaoa, Paki, Kekauonohi, John II who was most active in bringing about the change, and a host of lesser chiefs. Messrs. Richards, Judd, Ricord and afterwards Lee, were the leading spirits in inducing the chiefs to see the benefits of the new policy and system.

There were two great sacrifices made by the chiefs. The division with the government we have noticed. Far be it from any one to misappropriate these government lands, thus conscientiously given up by the old Hawaiian chiefs for the national good. The other sacrifice was that of the KULEANA, or land of the small tenant. These small tenants were permitted to acquire a full title to the lands which they had been improving for their own use. In the true view of the case, this was perfectly a measure of justice, for it was the labor of these people and of their ancestors that had made the land what it was. This subject will lead us to consider the Land Commission.

RELIGIOUS LIFE.

WHAT A BOY THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

One Sunday when I was about eight years of age I heard a sermon predicting the speedy arrival of the Day of Judgment. It was a "Millerite" sermon. How the minister who delivered it obtained a hearing in our church I know not. He proved the nearness of the end from the books of Daniel and Revelation. Certainly he proved it to me. I was frightened. I saw already the universe in flames and heard the sounding of the last

trump. Horrible was the fear I endured. I longed for that sermon to close. I wanted to get away anywhere from those threatenings which had before so tortured my childish consciousness, and which now seemed coming to a speedy realization. But egress from the church gave me no relief. Bright and beautiful as was that Summer's afternoon, yet everything seemed pallid by earth's impending doom. The words of the preacher followed me. I had no appetite for food that evening. How my parents could hear these terrible predictions and then go home as they did and eat their suppers with any relish at all was to me a mystery. Why could the usual routine of life go on as ever the succeeding day: why did my father as ever continue to be absorbed in his business; why was not something or other done in view of this great catastrophe; why should Mr. Bills, this Judgment Day minister, sink into the comparative week day obscurity; why did not the leading people of our village, or at least of our congregation, apply to him, seeing that he was the only visible authority in this matter, and get him to do something, which in a despairing state of mind I still hoped might avert the disaster. All this and far more occupied my mind for days. All this was suffered and dreaded in silence. Never did my parents dream that for weeks afterward their child was undergoing this mental agony, an agony, too, which so completely possessed me that I feared the sight of Mr. Bills in the street, and trembled when his voice was heard in the Sunday school, lest there he should again threaten us with the day of judgment.

It was with a great sense of relief when, one day in my father's store, this subject being canvassed over by a knot of worthies there assembled, that I heard old Deacon Talmadge, who ranked next to any minister as a theologian, give utterance to an opinion which implied that, in his estimation, the earth would not burn up, at least so soon as Mr. Bills had predicted. That was as a great ray of comfort shining on me. In secret and for a long time afterward I leaned on Deacon Talmadge. I dared to hope that his authority might be as trustworthy as that of Mr. Bills. He gave me hope. He stood with me as the champion and supporter of the world's safety. Mr. Bills was the representative of its present destruction. As time wore on, and the day fixed for the final dissolution passed and others succeeded, I rejected Mr. Bills entirely and became a confirmed Talmadgeite. Deacon Talmadge was a cool, practical Christian. He was a very long, very lean, very wrinkled faced old man, with a prominent squeak in his voice. But there was moderation, kindness, and consideration in his manner even to boys. He would hear a boy's opinion with respect, not with that air of condescension which made you feel that whatever hearing you might have was a mere form, and that the verdict was certain to go against you. What gave me great confidence in him was that when he measured out the potatoes we bought of him he filled the bushel with Scripture measure, "pressed full and running over." Even now I can see that good, old, long, lank deacon's body, ever clad in a snuff-colored suit, picking the potatoes which would not remain stationary on the measure off the ground and flinging them into my basket. That with me weighed as much as the Confession of Faith and the Thirty-nine Articles.

Not long after this my father died. I was riding out one day soon after his death and had stopped for a moment near the parsonage, when the minister came out and walked across the street toward me. Instantly I divined his purpose. He was coming to "talk religion." I was afraid of that man. He had tried to speak with

me many times. I would get on the other side of the street or dodge around corners when I saw him coming. He kept me in a state of perpetual uneasiness. He visited our family and I never knew when I was secure. All the terrors which Old Rome held over the heads of her subject kings that man held over me. He was not a refined man. I used occasionally to hear the members of the Sewing Circle criticise his domestic habits. They said "he ate butter by the pound and slapped great chunks inside of hot mince pies as if the crust hadn't shortnin' enough already." When his wife remonstrated with him he argued that "the Lord sent us these good things and we had a right to use them as we saw fit."

He held the bridle of my horse and talked to me for half an hour. He adverted frequently to "my poor dead father." Intuitively I recognized his motive in so doing. He was trying, as the phrase ran, to "soften my heart." But he aroused only a silent indignation. He asked me many questions: "If I did not wish to be saved;" if "I did not love the Saviour;" if "I did not feel myself a great sinner?" I said "Yes" to all these queries because I thought he expected that reply. He made me promise to attend the 5 o'clock evening prayer meetings. I did so without the least intention of going. I would have promised anything and everything so that I could only get away from him. This gentleman was doing what he deemed his duty. My own conscience condemned me for the instinctive fear with which I regarded him. I held him as a man nearer the Throne than others; almost as one who had the keys to bind or loose. But his system of conversion, the threatened prayers and sermons, indeed any degree of contact with the fervid, enthusiastic, but rather uncultivated men and women most active during revival seasons was to me most distasteful.

About this time certain boys from 8 to 14 years of age held prayer-meetings at one another's houses in garrets and basements. They prayed, sang, exhorted, and conducted their meetings altogether as was customary at the regular-gatherings of their elders. There was one boy, by name John Piper, who was the most active and influential at these assemblages. He could pray and exhort with greater fluency than any one else. At other seasons John Piper had very little moral weight with us. He was a sort of half apprentice to a carpenter and half housemaid to the carpenter's wife. He was a boy, good-natured not worldly-wise, more simple than keen, and everybody's butt. His employer dressed him in his own cast-off suits. That old beaver hat, already worn out in the service of the master, and certainly one size too large for John, was an object of general ridicule to all the boys in the place, and was frequently in process of being kicked from one end of the main street to the other, and all John would do or say was: "Now, boys, that's too bad, I swear!" But during the progress of a revival, John Piper became a different character, or rather he was held in higher estimation. His fluency as an exhorter was so remarkable that he was sometimes called upon to speak at the regular meetings. I became a regular attendant at these boys' meetings, and took a certain interest in them. I think now it was on our part a purely imitative affair. Yet there was no thought of anything like a wanton mockery of any religious service. Many of the boys had remembered the substance of the prayers and exhortations they had heard at church. I had learned a written prayer, and it gave me great pleasure to repeat it. I recollect that my prayer was once objected to by some of the members on the ground that I had learned it out of a book. John

Piper was the leader of these meetings. They took place weekly. He used to call on one after another to give their religious experience and state of mind during the week. It was a hard task for many of us to speak in meeting. I was the most timid and sensitive of all in this respect. I put it off as long as possible. At last John Piper came privately and talked with me. He led me out behind our barn. He said that "to testify" was my duty; that it was one of the crosses I must take up. "It was nothing," he added. "If I would only try, the brethren would be satisfied with a very few words from me just as an evidence." That evening the meeting took place in our back kitchen. I went with a very heavy heart. Every one save myself had previously spoken. I thought in my inmost soul it was rather hard that this, to me, great trial should be so pertinaciously insisted upon, inasmuch as I was one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, member of our congregation, and had contributed freely of my pocket money to the collections which were regularly taken up, besides furnishing the back kitchen, the place where these meetings were most often held.

The opening prayer was made, and we sang. Several members prayed. Then came my ordeal. John Piper arose. He was to me then a very different being compared to the John Piper whose hat I had assisted so many to kick down the street. He said, "Brother M., we would like to hear a few words from you concerning your state of mind." I arose for the first time in my life before an audience. I was regarded with more than common interest and scrutiny by the boys from the fact that I had never before spoken. My timidity in this matter was known. The great pain and fear this trial gave me was fully-realized, and for this very reason the unconsciously cruel little wretches were the more eager to see how I would bear up.

I did finally speak. I said, "Beloved brethren," and stopped. I never went beyond "beloved brethren." Every boy in that meeting, including even John Piper, laughed. Something in my lugubrious appearance and tone went straight home to the sense of the ludicrous, and for the moment they forgot their meeting, and the "boy" came uppermost. I sat down and cried long and loud. My pride and sensitiveness had been outraged. I felt that I had been deceived. I had not intended to say much, and I knew what I had to say would be spoken in an awkward, hesitating manner. I thought all this was fully and considerably realized by my hearers. I had expected from many previous assurances that everything would be made smooth for me. I had even counted on a little congratulation and compliment on this my first effort. The serious character with which these meetings had been invested in my eyes vanished with that shout of laughter. I saw now only a parcel of grinning boys. Even John Piper took his old place. I told them they could not hold their meetings any longer in my back kitchen. A leading member retorted by saying in behalf of the congregation that "they didn't care, for there was just as good a place in George Tabor's barn."

But this was the last prayer-meeting of that season. Spring was coming. The warm south wind was blowing and the earlier flowers were peeping from the dead leaves of Winter. Ours was a whaling port. Soon the fleet would arrive. The long departed ships brought home a fresh influx of life, stir and business. The revival was always less fervid toward Spring. It was most intense during midwinter, when we were quite cut off from the outer world. The boys followed steadily along in the wake of the older people. Our meetings had in

reality been deficient in interest for some weeks previous. My attempted speech was the last feather on the camel's back. In four weeks from that evening John Piper's hat was again to be seen high in air above a cloud of dust and the boys actively engaged in kicking it down the street.

PRENTICE MULFORD, in the *N. Y. Tribune*.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 22, 1875.

We learn of nothing special to note in local trade the past week, but record with pleasure the continued activity and march of improvement apparent in the erection of new, and changing of old buildings. This indicates a confidence that we have passed the crisis of commercial stagnation, and are entering already into the benefits to be derived through the Treaty. In this connection we note that Messrs. Campbell & Turton, of Lahaina, have contracted with D. Foster & Co. of this city for the building of a schooner of about 150 tons, of the same model as their favorite Lahaina packet, the Nettie Merrill. This will be the largest vessel yet built here, and is to be completed by January next.

Mr. E. P. Adams held a large credit sale of European goods on Tuesday and Wednesday which was well attended, and satisfactory, sales having been made to the amount of \$13,000.

Our expected arrivals from the coast have not as yet put in an appearance, though due now at any hour. The steamer from the colonies is due to-morrow (Friday) night.

The movements of the J. B. Ford—considered by some as now due—are uncertain, as in all probability her place will be taken by the Clara Bell.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 16—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
16—Schr Kinan, Ahulhala, from Maliko, Maui.
17—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Nawliwili.
17—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
18—Schr Hattie, Kimo, from Koloa and Waimea.
18—Schr Active, Puahiahi, from Kohala, Hawaii.
18—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Hilo, Hawaii.
18—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
18—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.
19—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Kalaupapa.
19—Schr Kamale, Bolles, from Koloa & Waimea.
19—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
20—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
21—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
21—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
22—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

July 16—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
16—Am bk Powhattan, Blackstone, for Port Gamble.
17—Haw schr Ullama, English, for Guano Islands.
17—U S S Tuscarora, Erben, for San Francisco.
19—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
19—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Maalea.
19—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
19—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawao, for Nawliwili, Kauai.
20—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
20—Schr Active, Puahiahi, for Kohala, Hawaii.
20—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
21—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Kaunakakai.
21—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
22—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
Dutch corvette Curacoa is expected from San Francisco.
British Sloop-of-war Peterel will be due in all July, from Victoria.
Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
Am bark Emma C Beale, to C Brewer & Co, was loading at New Castle, May 8.
Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, was to sail July 5.
P M S S Grenada would leave San Francisco July 12.
Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, was to leave June 20.
Am bktn Emma Augusta will be due shortly from Humboldt.
Brit stmr Macgregor, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.
Brit stmr Mikado, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due July 23.
Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
Haw brig Wm H Allen, from Tahiti, to F A Schaefer & Co, is about due.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 17th—Chas Wall, Mr Calder, Mr Brooke, His Ek W L Moehonua, wife and 9 servants, Mrs and Miss Brewster, Dr Oliver, C F Phelps, wife and child, J Zablin, J U Kawalouti, H A Widemann, H Cornwell and boy, G E Richardson, H Kuikelani, J W Ringer, Miss von

Holt, Miss von Pfister, H M Whitney and son, Alex Young, Mrs Hillebrand and 2 children, P Milton, C Cockett, H H Armitage, J W Kalua, S Nahaku, Father Damien, R W Meyer, and 57 deck.

FOR GUANO ISLANDS—Per Ullama, July 17th—Capt Rickman, Andrew Cahill.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 19th—H H R Keelikolani, T W Everett, R W Meyer, W H Cornwell, wife and child, Mrs John Nott and son, H Kuikelani, Father Puzot, Father Clement, Miss Fannie Spencer, Mrs Asieu, H A Widemann, G E Richardson, Miss E Morehead, Father Damien, Dr Oliver, Mrs Siemson, C Cockett, and 85 deck.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Ka Moi, July 21st—Miss Parker, Miss Mary Green, Mrs Torbert and family, H R Hitchcock, E C Hobron, several others, and 50 deck.

FROM LAHAINA—Per Nettie Merrill, July 21st—Miss Sheldon, Mrs Kapena, Miss Lizzie Shaw, Mr Sylva, wife and family.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 19th inst., to the wife of Mr H C Sheldon, a daughter.

DIED.

BROWS—In this city, July 14th, Wm. C. BROWN, formerly of Hilo, Hawaii, aged 24 years.

RUST IN SUGAR CANE.

The *Gazette* of last week publishes an article taken from the Brisbane *Queenslander*, from which it appears that the planters in that colony have been troubled for three years past by the "blight" or "rust" in their sugar cane. We have been subjected to the same evil in this country ever since cane was first cultivated for manufacture, and its cause is therefore no longer such a mystery here as it still appears to be in Brisbane. But experience, that best of instructors, is opening their eyes to the truth as appears from the conviction of the writer of the article above alluded to when he says, "my belief is that the disease will be found due to the sudden transitions of our climate from extreme and protracted drought to a superabundance of moisture." Rust here is generally caused by a drought suddenly following a season of rain during which the cane has been growing quickly and luxuriantly. The richer the soil, and the more rank the growth of the cane, the greater is the liability to rust. It is also sometimes induced by a lack of drainage. The discoloration of the leaves when examined under the microscope shows no signs of organic life.

The Brisbane writer thinks he has discovered the remedy for this disease in the cultivation of none but the hardier varieties of cane. We take pleasure in informing him that here in Hawaii we have found a much more effectual remedy than his. It is *irrigation*. We can mention plantations which once suffered to an alarming extent from the rust, but which, since the introduction of the plan of thoroughly soaking the cane-fields with water every seven or ten days through the dry months, have been entirely free from it.

We desire before closing to apologize to our readers in the colonies for the incoherent remarks appended by the editor of the *Gazette* to the extract from the *Queenslander*. For, should a copy of the last week's *Gazette* by any accident stray far enough away from its native heath to fall into their hands, they could not avoid acquiring erroneous impressions of the state of agricultural knowledge in this kingdom. The *Gazette* is an acknowledged authority on these islands in some branches of agriculture,—the culture of mangoes for example,—but in the matter of our great staple his experience, like his faith, is extremely limited. The *eleao* (not *iliao* as the *Gazette* has it), is not a disease but is an insect indigenous to the country, a variety of *aphides*. Like some varieties found in other countries it secretes, and conceals itself under, masses of a white cottony substance. It flourishes best in a dry atmosphere and is often very injurious to plants which from drought or

other causes are in a low state of vitality. Vegetation of vigorous growth is rarely seriously affected by it. "It is believed (by the editor of the *Gazette*) to be produced in some way, not yet explained, (nor ever will be) by the red ant, which is usually found infesting," etc. It is a matter of common belief among the natives of the potato districts that the ants are a benefit to the farmer by restraining the ravages of the *eleao*; they say "were it not for the ants we could raise no potatoes." We think it highly probable that the colonies of the *eleao* are frequented by the ant for the purpose of obtaining some edible secreted by them as is well known to be the case with regard to other varieties of the aphides.

We trust our sapient contemporary will thoroughly investigate "this subject of ants, rust, or blight, or whatever else it may be," for his own benefit, as well as for our reputation abroad.

SHADE TREES.

Honolulu was once a treeless waste. A few cocoanuts by the beach, and the hau trees that we boys used to "play ship" among the branches thereof, and which hau trees we suspect were about cotemporary with the American Mission in their establishment, were all that existed in the town proper. Gradually tamarind trees crept into a slow existence,—a tree life like that of a tortoise; the Tahitian tamane near the corner of King and Alapai streets began to be umbrageous; the algaroba, near the Cathedral, assumed elm-like grace; and after the lapse of years, to us wanderers in far-off lands came the dream-like news from the islands that the water of Nuuanu was distributed for irrigation purposes in Honolulu; and that the old Mission was actually green with verdure of gardens. To us returning hither, there was something touching, stirring even the tender regions of nameless memories, to find the hard stone, and dreary adobe walls, replaced by the graceful forms of Nature handiwork.

Now Honolulu is to look down upon from Punchbowl a forest. The algaroba, the mango, and the recent aggressive, though umbrageous monkey-pod, shade everywhere, except unfortunately where they are most wanted, viz., in the streets.

There is, however, a zeal without knowledge in this planting and rearing of trees. Very natural indeed, when trees were till recently so precious. But it is time for a new departure in this line. There are very many places so shaded as to be unhealthy; and moreover unornamental. There are other considerations to be taken into account besides the interposing of a shade between our yards and the burning sun.

The dull heavy influence of cloudy weather we all know from experience. The clear blue sky, and the cheerful light therefrom, have an enlivening, actually tonic effect upon the system. It is not only the fresh open air, not merely the abundance of pure oxygen, that strengthens the convalescent one on going abroad. It is the sight of the eyes—flashing instant tone to the brain, with an effect unknown save to those who have felt it.

Again; there is the effect of seeing objects at a distance, the variety of focus to the eye, of perspective, of scenery, which is an element not to be disregarded in our provision for sustaining a vigorous useful life. I confess myself to a feeling bordering on a sense of injustice, when I see huge monotonous growths of trees, shutting out, first the ever beautiful sea, and welcome sails thereon, then all buildings worth looking at, then my beloved, reposeful mountains, and myself con-

demned to the petty sights of a small neighborhood, and the vehicles that pass.

Well, what are you going to do about it? Make war on the trees? Not at all. Nothing is so fit for the village and the farm as the noble, graceful tree. But plant and rear with forethought and knowledge. Throw the trees into clusters. If you have a large lot, plant the monkey-pod along the street, but leave a cheerful grass plot with small shrubs and flowers near the house, or throw a clump of trees in one corner, shrubbery in another, flower-beds on the sides of the yard, and shade trees, if you will, over the walk. But at all events have some portion of your veranda where you can stand and see the bright sky. Teach your children to watch and love the clouds and stars from their own home, and to welcome the sun at some hour in the day. It is wise to have a favorite tree to break the afternoon sun from your dwelling. Trees for the little ones to play under, and for the boys and girls too to climb. No true boy should lack the chance to climb barefooted some noble tree. But where grass and flowers will not grow for the shade, children will not thrive; and there is reason for attributing much of the unhealthiness of Honolulu to the over abundant foliage of many yards.

Then as to views. Neighbors should combine so as to throw open views of some prominent building or mountain if possible. Large trees should be trimmed high, so as to enable one to look as through a fine park for hundreds of yards in different directions.

It is a pity to cover public buildings with dense woods. The Queen's Hospital, set purposely at the head of the view as you ride up Punchbowl street, is now completely hid. What stranger would find the Hotel from sight? The Government Building is now visible. We trust it will continue to be.

Above all things, let us have fewer mango trees, and monkey-pods over the streets, not in the yards. It is a shame that our streets are so unshaded—to say nothing of underfoot matters. A walk along by the palace walls is simply horrible in the middle of the day.

For small yards evergreens are to be recommended. Not too many remember of one kind of tree. Not too many fancy walks either. Suit the landscape to the country, and give the manienie grass its just dues on the sward.

MAILE WREATH.

AFTER DINNER SELECTION.

A CULPRIT, being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, replied, he had nothing whatever to say, as too much had been said already.

IN AN Illinois town, not long ago, one of the attractions of an evening entertainment was to be a tableau of the "Prodigal Son," after Dubufe's painting. The best looking young man in the place had been selected for the Prodigal, and every one of the girls wanted to be the woman who should hang on his shoulder and look lovingly at him, and that broke up the business.

THE worst shocked man that has been seen for some time was a citizen who made the discovery that the neighbor from whom he had borrowed a paper for the past four years had not paid for it. He learned the facts from the agent of the publisher, and he was grieved. He was also indignant. He said to us, "To think that I should have been so imposed upon at my time of life! I tell you a man don't know who to trust in these times. The world is full of corruption, and deceit, and falsity—chock full of it!"

WRITTEN FOR THE ISLANDER.

ADELE.

I.

The sunset flooded with golden rain,
 The wild and river that rolled to the west,
 Where eve's star gleamed in the purple train,
 That wavelingly glowed on the billow's breast:
 The birds song chimed with the murmuring wave,
 And quivering harp of the aspen leaf,
 The water-fall's voice in the rocky cave,
 Sobbed and sighed like a wail of grief.
 I watched the smile of her pale sweet face
 Lit by the light of her spirit eyes,
 The paling glow of each fading trace
 Died hue by hue as the sunset dies;
 Beautiful floated her golden hair
 Over her brow, pure, peaceful and white,
 The sunset made it a rainbow there,
 O'erarching the dome of thought and light.
 As her cold cheek paled to the lily's white,
 She looked to the west with glory strown,
 Where cloud-forms smiled in the rosy light,
 And thus she spoke in a low, sweet tone:—
 "There's a far-winged hope with a holier love,
 That finds no pause in its restless flight,
 From the sorrows of earth it soareth above,
 Beyond the realms of the starry night:—
 Beyond! beyond! In the vast unknown,
 A spirit wish for the infinite,
 Farther than the swift winged light hath flown,
 Since its dawning ray from chaos' night.—
 Beyond! beyond! Oh, I would be free
 To seek the source of my thought, away
 To chaos through the past eternity,
 To the future till glows the Spirit Ray!
 Thought cannot die with this dying clay!
 Why more than of earth have I sighed to be?
 Death is but the dawn of wisdom's day!
 When my hope is reached, I will come to thee."

II.

Death closed her eyes as the breath of eve
 Softly closes a delicate flower,
 Like dew-weeping night I gazed to grieve,
 Cold and lone in that wild wood bower:
 I laid her down in a lowly grave,
 Where the broad deep river rolls to the west,
 And the evening star looks down on the wave,
 And makes a path to the Isles of the Blest.
 The myrtle and sweet briar I planted there,
 And jasmine to wreath 'neath the cypress shade;
 The odor of wild flowers breathed on the air,
 As with her pure spirit I knelt and prayed.
 And when the stars on dark waves looked down,
 And hushed as her sleep was the silent night,
 In the weird wild mist of the mountains brown,
 I traced her form in a robe of white,
 Upward it floated too pure for earth,
 Till lost in the depths of the dark blue dome,
 For death had given a spirit birth
 That passed in light to a brighter home.
 Sad, tender and low, o'er wild and o'er dell,
 A sweet tone of music sighingly swept,
 It seemed the voice of the dew as it fell
 In the sorrowing eyes of the flowers as they wept.
 Life's hope was gone, and my heart felt old,

An icy wreck on grief's desolate shore,
 The future a desert gloomed ghastly and cold
 Where the flowers of love should bloom nevermore.
 I passed, but my thoughts round that lowly grave,
 With love robed in sorrow lingered and wept,
 Though parted by desert and ocean wave,
 Sentinel of grief, the soul never slept,
 Not bound in love to her form alone,
 I often sought in the stars above,
 That gem with beauty God's radiant throne,
 If she beamed on me with her smile of love.

III.

Long years have passed and I stand again,
 By wild and river that rolls to the west,
 The sunset poureth its golden rain,
 Stars wavelingly dance on the billow's breast.
 The sweet briar buds on her lowly grave,
 The jasmine unfolds its pure white flower,
 I hear the mournful chime of the wave
 That beats the time of the fleeting hour,
 And far away o'er the purple tide,
 A pathway glows to the rose-hued bowers
 Where waters of life in opal glide,
 O'er arched by wreaths of immortal flowers;
 Light's zephyr plays with her golden hair,
 The hue of paradise tints her cheek,
 Love's spirit, she floats in glory there,
 A purified thought that struggles to speak
 She smiles in light as her snowy hands,
 Beckon me over the beautiful sea.
 And whispers where waves beat golden sands,—
 "My hope is reached, and I wait for thee!"

"WHAT do you sell these fowls for?" inquired a buyer. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are prophets," responded the querist. "I took them to be patri-archs."

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE cocoanut tree has not been treated in this country, with the consideration that it is entitled to. While other Pacific groups make great profits, some of them their entire living, from its fruit, we, as a nation, neglect its culture for profitable purposes. With great areas of land suited for the successful culture of this noble crop, and good for almost nothing else, we are satisfied to let the years pass by without an effort even to save and replenish the few diminishing thousands of the trees left to us,—aged representatives of a former well appreciated dignity and usefulness. The tree planting policy inaugurated by His Majesty may well include the restoration and extension of the cocoanut tree,—the representative tree of the Pacific archipelagoes, and the glory of island coasts. As a source of profit, no argument is necessary to convince those acquainted with its productiveness. Probably one of the chief obstacles to its culture here, is the time it takes a tree to reach its full bearing condition, but it has been ascertained that seed from other groups planted here, develop trees which reach the bearing time much earlier than the native kinds, and also bear larger crops of fruit. There is no reason why cocoanut oil should not form an important item in our export trade. Land is lying idle for want of cocoanut culture. Puna on Hawaii alone might have millions of trees, and other localities all over the islands, their waving forests. The whaling fleet is a thing of the past, but we can still supply oil to the world if we may.

A CORRESPONDENT of the ISLANDER alludes very briefly and delicately to the possibility that the water supplied to the city of Honolulu is tainted by the herds of cattle grazing at its source. To the enquiry of the said correspondent concerning the action of the government in appropriating the land so used for grazing, and paying for it, under the Act of 1874, we reply that a Commission was appointed to assess the value of the lease held by the present occupant. After some examination of the matter, the Commission

reported their estimate of the damages to the lessee of taking away her lease. She appealed from this report to the Supreme Court at the last April term, and engaged counsel to represent her interests at the trial. But the Attorney General on learning that the Commission had acted without the full formality required by the Statute, discontinued all the proceedings, and has caused no new proceedings to be begun as yet. Meanwhile the lessee is left in a state of entire ignorance whether her property is to be appropriated to public uses or not, and we are informed that neither she nor her counsel have any information as to the intention of the government in the matter. The taking of private property for public use, although often right and necessary, ought to be accompanied with no unnecessary inconvenience to the owner. In the present instance, it probably affects injuriously the business plans of the lessee of this land, to be left uncertain whether her property is to remain untouched, or is liable to be taken any month. We hope that for the benefit of the public and of all concerned, some definite result may soon be reached.

WE notice the call for a temperance meeting to-morrow evening with sincere approval. We believe in agitating the subject of intemperance for the sake of public opinion. Ministers ought to preach it, not in vague generalities, but practically and positively. It matters not that they may not have drunkards among their congregations, they have men who wake public opinion, and they can influence them. All who are interested in the cause of temperance ought to talk with others about it, often and earnestly, not to reform individuals, necessarily, but to create a sentiment which shall regard as a fool, a man who makes a fool of himself by allowing himself to be "overcome." Liquor laws and temperance pledges are of little account without the support of public opinion. Let us all assist in the formation of such a sentiment, and to the development of a self-respect among all classes, under which a man will be afraid, or too proud, if any one prefers that way of putting it, to get intoxicated.

H. M. S. *Discovery* and *Alert*, under Captains Nares and Stephenson, with H. M. S. *Valorous* as a store-ship, left Portsmouth, England, on May 29th, for the Arctic. The recent American and European journals contain interesting particulars relative to the outfit of these vessels and the plans to be pursued. Success in the objects of the expedition seems to be as probable as completeness of arrangement on the

part of the explorers can make it, for neither money nor men have been stinted.

THE death of Lady Franklin on the 17th inst., is announced by telegram. It is impossible to remember the constancy with which this brave lady has suggested and assisted attempts to unveil the mystery still clothing those icy regions where her husband, Sir John Franklin, perished in the search, without wishing that she might have lived to see some result of the present expedition. In such respect was Lady Franklin held in England, that a sensation of public disappointment was felt when the name of her son, Lieut. Franklin, R. N., was not in the list of officers selected for the new exploration, a thing upon which she appeared to have set her heart.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar, an African Sovereign who has for many years lent valuable assistance in checking the slave-trade of his coast, has lately paid a visit to England, where he was very well received. The passion for Mohammedan Sovereigns does not seem to wane in Europe: within a few years no less than four distinguished followers of the Prophet have inspected western civilization, the Khedive of Egypt, the Sultan of Turkey, the Shah of Persia, and now the Sultan of Zanzibar; and by all accounts the last named is not the least enlightened of the lot. Royal and princely visits seem to be the order of the day in both hemispheres, and we may yet live to see the President of the United States on a tour of the Pacific.

Some debate has taken place in England with reference to the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India; but on the 14th inst., the House of Commons voted the necessary expenses (£710,000) for this visit by a notable majority (338 to 16.)

SOME one of the reckless pens which thrive upon the worse humors of the day appears to have been writing to the *San Francisco Chronicle* one of the usual "Honolulu letters" in which that paper delights. What the letter says, we know not; but with reference thereto the *Alta* of July 18th, contains a paragraph signed by a "Resident of Honolulu," denying the justice of some alleged criticisms upon a war vessel which has for some months past lain in this port; and we are sure that the public sentiment will heartily endorse the words of "a Resident" when he says that the Captain and officers of that vessel have made themselves respected and liked by all who know them. Where the *Chronicle's* Honolulu correspondence is dated from we do not know; we hope not from any portion of the Hawaiian Islands.

NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Macgregor* we have dates to July 19th, from which we select the following:

UNITED STATES.—Gold in New York 115.—Legal Tenders are quiet at 86½ buying, and 87½ selling.—General F. P. Blair, well known in the civil and military circles of the country, died at St. Louis, Thursday night, July 8th. He had been in ill health for some time.

General Blair was born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 21, 1821. He has served in both houses of Congress, and was a gallant officer in the late civil war.—The college boatmen at Saratoga, on Wednesday night, had a grand time in celebrating the late race victories. They run till morning, cheering and making presents.—In the boat regatta at Saratoga, Cornell was first, Columbia second and Harvard third.—The people and temporary residents of Peekskill and vicinity, with music and a military company, on Monday evening proceeded to Rest Hill, Beecher's residence, and serenaded him. An address was given by Judge Walls, expressing confidence in him as a man and a Christian. Beecher responded for nearly an hour in characteristic remarks, expressed in a bold and manly style, drawing forth much applause and occasionally producing laughter.—The *Brooklyn Eagle* says a number of Brooklyn clergymen and ministers of other cities have written a letter to Beecher expressive of love and confidence.—The King county (N. Y.) Grand Jury presented yesterday an indictment against Joseph Loeder and J. J. Price, who are charged with having sworn falsely against H. W. Beecher and Elizabeth R. Tilton.—The official order and time on all crews of the Collegiate Race at Saratoga was as follows: First, Cornell, 16.53½; second, Columbia, 17.04½; third, Harvard, 17.05½; fourth, Dartmouth, 17.10½; fifth, Wesleyan, 17.13½; sixth, Yale, 17.14½; seventh, Amherst, 17.29½; eighth, Brown, 17.33½ ninth, Waltham, 17.43½; tenth, Bowdoin, 17.50½.—Hamilton and Union no time taken.—The killing of two Indians and wounding of 3 others by soldiers, on the Red Cloud reservation, has put a stop at present to the negotiations for the acquisition by the United States of the Black Hills country.

EUROPE.—Lady Franklin died at London July 17th.—In the International Rifle Match, the American Team made 967 points to the Irish Teams, 929.—At Belfast a farewell banquet was given to the American Team. The party was cheered warmly by thousands as they took the steamer for departure.—The American Rifle Team was honored with a banquet at Edinburg. The team will leave for London to-day.—Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Team, has informed the English Rifle Council that he accepts the cup offered by the British riflemen, and will invite the members of the team to shoot for it.—The English Rifle Council at London will not allow the last proposed match for Saturday between Americans and representatives of three British eights of 1874 and 1875 to be shot. They intend to offer the Americans the cup which they may take back with them and shoot for at home.—Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, sail for the United States from Europe August 5th.—A Copenhagen dispatch says an explanation will be asked of Germany for secret soundings taken recently by a Prussian vessel in the waters of Denmark.—Garibaldi, on his arrival at Civita Vecchia, on his way to Caprera, was drawn by the people to his hotel. The town was illuminated.—The Carlists are still being beaten and on the retreat. They were defeated at Trevano, losing 400 killed and 60 prisoners.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A steamer from Panama at New York brings later details of the great earthquake in South America. The destruction of life and property is immense.—During a recent storm in the harbor of Valparaiso, four boys, twenty to thirty sailors, and from twelve to fifteen boatmen, went down on the *Egerle*.

Local Jottings.—July 23d.—Arrival of the *Mikado* at 9 a. m., ahead of time, with a full complement of passengers—State-rooms at a premium, as usual.—Drill

of the *Pensacola's* crew on the Esplanade this afternoon, accompanied with their band.

July 24th.—Issue of the 1000th number of the *P. C. Advertiser*.—Departure at noon of the *Mikado* for San Francisco with all the passengers and freight she could stow away.—Band at the wharf to relieve the monotony of steamer life, and to wish her passengers a *bon voyage*.—The parcel of real estate, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets, opposite the Theatre, sold at auction to the Ultima Thule Lodge for \$1,530, whereon they will erect a fine Templars' Hall.—The *Pensacola* moved to the outer anchorage for a change.—Dinner at 4 p. m., by the proprietor of the *P. C. Advertiser* to the employees and a number of invited guests in honor of its millennial issue.—No concert at Emma Square to-day.—Medical attendance sent to Waianae by the Board of Health this noon, for several cases of sickness, reported by some to be from poison, others from fever, &c.

July 29th.—Kamai and two other lepers landed near Coco Head, having escaped from the settlement at Molo-kai and crossed the channel in an open boat; Kamai was secured by the police, but the others have not as yet been caught.

July 27th.—An old native named Ohu, and one other, came over from the Leper Settlement in a small open canoe to give information of the runaways of Sunday night last; quite a daring piece of business.—Arrival of H. B. M.'s *S. Challenger* from Japan, on her tour of Science and Discovery around the world.—Steamer *Macgregor* reported herself off the port at 8 p. m., and reached her wharf a little after 9 o'clock, bringing a large mail and about twenty passengers for this port.

July 28th.—The *Macgregor* discharged and loaded with dispatch, and sailed for the Colonies at 1 o'clock.—Dr. Hutchinson returned yesterday from Waianae, reporting a few cases of light complaints, but nothing to warrant the alarming reports that had been in circulation.

July 29th.—Arrival of the British gun-boat *Peterel* from Panama.—Departure of the *Pensacola* for a short cruise around Hawaii.—The ninth Social Subscription Concert takes place at the Hawaiian Hotel this evening.—The first match of the series for the Championship among our Base Ball Clubs is to take place on the plains to-morrow afternoon between the Athletes and Pacifics.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 5.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The lands having been divided as we have seen in the last article, it became necessary in order to establish the real estate business of the Kingdom on a practical basis, to give some formal evidence of title sanctioned by the law of the land. The *mahelē* was an anomaly. The Land Commission, appointed to carry out the principles of the *mahelē*, was another. Both were eminently practical and just in their idea.

Five gentlemen, John Ricord, William Richards, Z. Kaaui, James Young Kanehoa, and John II, were appointed by the King in February, 1846, to hear testimony upon the claims of individuals, and to issue awards to the claimants for the land claimed by metes and bounds. These Commissioners drew up a careful statement of principles to guide their conduct in making the awards. This statement was approved by Act of Legislature and made law. It was further ordained that no claim should be valid unless approved by them, and unless presented before a certain time. The only appeal was to the Supreme Court. The Commissioners took the oath of office, and held their first meeting for regular business in

March, 1846. The first claim acted upon and award signed was to James Voss, on the lot at the south corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The taking of testimony was a herculean task, when we consider that the number of claimants were over ten thousand. It was found that that the taking of testimony, the surveying of boundaries, and the making final award, would each have to be separate stages of work. Accordingly, while the first volume of Land Commission Records contain lengthy masses of testimony attached to each award, in the second volume awards only are given; the testimony being thereafter by itself in another series of separate volumes. The Commissioners worked with most commendable energy, going to every part of the Islands to meet the people, and prepare for awarding the kuleanas.

Kuleana means originally a property or business interest in anything. The common people were in former times assigned certain portions of the chief's lands, to occupy at the will of the chief. Generally speaking, there was a good degree of permanence in this occupancy, provided that service was duly paid to the superior. In 1839 a law was promulgated that no one should be deprived of his land without due cause, which law was a preliminary step to the subsequent one of giving to all those common people who would come forward, present their claim, their testimony, and pay the expense of settling the whole matter, a fee simple title in their improved lands. In the town of Honolulu all lots were to be subject to a commutation fee of one fourth of their unimproved value to the Government. Elsewhere the award was in fee simple without commutation. These awarded claims came to be known by the term "*kuleana*."

After the testimony in regard to their existence was taken, the next step was to scatter a horde of surveyors all over the Kingdom, with memoranda of claims, to survey each separate one by itself, and send in the survey to the office, generally on a sheet of foolscap paper. At the office they were copied in huge unwieldy volumes. Volumes, however, ten in number, of infinite value to the real estate interests of this little Kingdom. Of the surveys more hereafter. They were generally paid for by the piece, at the cheap rate of two to three dollars per kuleana. The total expenses, for the Land Commission expenses were all borne by the claimants, and amounted to from \$6.00 to \$12.00 to each kuleana. Cheap enough; yet the poor natives were often a long time in collecting the amount to pay over to the agent who distributed the papers containing award.

In fact it seemed all like a dream to the common people, so long serfs under masters. All sorts of reports would spread through the country, to the effect that the whole thing would be knocked in the head; that such and such lands were to have no kuleanas taken out of them, &c., &c.

Then there was a vast deal of hap-hazard about the matter. In *kalo* patch land it was comparatively easy to determine where and where not the kuleana should extend, though many a contest between the claimant and *konohiki* chiefs man took place even there. It was impossible for the Commissioners to go upon the ground, so that responsibility in a large measure depended on the surveyor. In dry or *kula* land, where the soil has to remain fallow for years between crops, it was difficult to decide what a kuleana should contain, and as we shall see there was much variety of practice.

Both of our Ice Factories are enjoying a rest in these hot times, one for want of ammonia, the other through making alterations.

THE GRANDMOTHER.

The grandmother sits in the sunshine,
Cheerful and straight and serene;
All on her face is written
The trouble she has seen;
And the balm for life's great trouble
Is written too I ween;
And her knitting needles go
To and fro—to and fro.

In at the open window
The breezes come and go,
Kissing her hair of silver,
Lifting her frill of snow;
Close to the open window
The sweet moss roses blow,
While the knitting needles go
To and fro—to and fro.

She's a stanch old Puritan Mother—
She was once a Puritan maid,
Tall and lithe and handsome,
So all the gossips said,
And she laid on a lover's shoulder
Her beautiful young head;
Now her knitting needles go
To and fro—to and fro.

And she sits and quietly ponders
The beautiful old time,
When the pine trees whispered music,
And the winds made sweetest rhyme,
When the world looked fair and glorious
To her young heart in its prime,
And blithely her young feet did go
To and fro—to and fro.

When she milked the cow in the meadow,
And hunted for eggs in the barn,
And at midsummer helped the mowers,
And in winter spun the yarn,
For there was enough and to spare of work
On the happy homestead farm;
But strong and willing feet did go
Over the old house to and fro.

There was Charley, she mused, and David,
There was Ruth and little Nell;
They are gone, all gone from the dear old home,
But I loved them all full well,
And my poor old heart it aches again
At the things that I might tell.
Thank God they are gone from the want below
Up to the home where I would go.

And Harry—true heart—and a tear drop
Fell down on the spotless frill;
I loved him better than all the world,
And I love my husband still;
And I'll love him more than ever before
In the land where there's no more ill.
Watch for me Harry—I long to go,—
But the Lord knows better than I do know.

And my baby, that God took from me,—
My little one, bright as the May;—
There's never a day but my poor heart yearns
For the child that's gone away.
There's never a night but my old arms long
For my boy, and I can but pray.

Don't fret—poor heart—my child, I know,
The angels are bearing to and fro.

And other sons and daughters
The Lord has given to me.
They are well to do, as the old phrase goes,
And have left the parent tree,—
All but Willie—my eldest son,
And David has gone to sea.
May the Lord them keep as through life they go
Over the wide world to and fro.

And I have Bessie, my grandchild,
To comfort my poor old heart.
The Lord has been good to me and mine,
And He's healed full many a smart.
And I must not fret, for there's work left yet,
And I want to do my part.
But often and often I long to go
Up where there's rest from work and woe.

Ah—come here Bessie, my darling,
And let me show it to you,—
Show how to shape the stocking
Straight and firm and true.
Now the yarn goes over,
Now the needle through,
Deftly you must learn to go
To and fro—to and fro.

I wish—child—I could show you
Just how to shape your life,
True and pure and innocent
Through all the dangers rife;—
God keep thee, little Bessie,
In the trouble and the strife,
While thy tender feet do go
To and fro—to and fro.
There is only one way, Darling,
Through this tangled thicket dim;
Very straight and very narrow,
But it leadeth up to Him.
You must tread that narrow pathway,
Onward to the cherubim;—
Who with their white wings do go
To and fro—to and fro.

And the shadows linger, linger
On the sanded floor;
Now they touch the oaken dresses,
Now the oaken door;
Now they hide behind the hill tops,
And they are no more.
Full slow—she said—the long days go
While we journey here below.

Twilight on the purple hills,
Twilight on the restless sea,
Shadows on the old stone step,
Shadows in the great pine tree;
Blessing that dear silvered head
Resting there full tenderly.
Still the knitting needles go
To and fro—to and fro.

—Ryk, in the Maile Wreath.

THE gentleman who asserted that his friend never opened his mouth without putting his foot in it, being called upon to apologize, said he was very sorry, but when he made the assertion he did not see the size of his friend's foot.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1875.

BUSINESS matters have assumed more of activity and bustle during the past week, consequent upon the arrival and departure of both of our mail steamers, and for once, both ahead of the time usually allowed them. This gave more time to each in port and besides being of convenience to shippers and correspondents—permitted the transit passengers to enjoy the opportunity for sight-seeing, and as a matter of course, money spending.

The news of the Pacific Mail having the contract for the Australian service gives a degree of confidence and satisfaction in it that has not before been felt here. By our San Francisco letter it will be seen that the line will commence running in November.

We note continued scarcity of Island Sugar in the San Francisco market, but prices quoted—8@10½c. per pound—does not show any improvement in price, though refined grades had advanced ½c. all round.

COFFEE shows an improvement in price, ranging from 21c. for Central America to 30c. for Java. Other articles of island produce remains about the same as at last quotations.

There has been quite a scarcity of Red-wood Lumber in our market for some time past, which accounts for the sudden movement in San Francisco of vessels for Honolulu via Humboldt. The bktne Emma Augusta is due at any hour, with a full cargo of assorted Red-wood, having cleared the bar July 11th.

Barks Clara Bell and Mary Bell Roberts are both looked for daily from San Francisco. They will both return to the same port. The bark Kvik on arriving will be laid on for Hongkong.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- July 23—Brit stmr Mikado, Moore, 20 days 16 hours from Sydney.
 23—Stmr Kianea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 24—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
 25—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 25—Schr Luka, Kaal, from Molokai.
 25—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Wailua.
 25—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 26—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Maalea.
 17—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Molokai.
 27—H B M S Challenger, Thomson, 42 days fm Japan.
 27—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, 84 days fm S F.
 27—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 29—H B M S Peterel, Cookson, — days from Panama.
 29—Schr Kinau, Ahuiala, from Hans, Maui.
 29—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

- July 24—Schr Ka Mot, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 24—Brit stmr Mikado, Moore, for San Francisco.
 24—Schr Puckoah, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 24—Br stmr Mikado, Moore, for San Francisco.
 25—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 25—Schr Juanita, Dadoit, for Lahaina.
 27—Schr Mary Ellen, Kalauao, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 28—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, for Sydney.
 28—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 29—Stmr Kianea, Marchant, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 29—U S S Pensacola, Gheradi, for Maui and Hawaii.
 18—Schr Annie, Kalauao, for Kona and Kau.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
 Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.
 Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
 French Corvete Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
 Am bark Emma C Beale, from New Castle, to C Brewer & Co, left June 15.
 Am bark Clara Bell, from San Francisco, to Master, sailed July 15.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Am bktne Emma Augusta will be due shortly from Humboldt.
 Brit bk Aglala, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Haw brig Wm H Allen, from Tahiti, to F A Schaefer & Co, is about due.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due August 23.
 Brit stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due August 24.
 Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, from San Francisco, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed July 16.
 Nor bk Kvik, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to H Hackfeld & Co, due next month.
 Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J T Waterhouse, due next month.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, July 23d—Bishop Willis, Miss Kenway, Miss Parke and servant, Miss Carter and servant, Mr Manuwal and wife, Masters Young and Louison, C Brewster, Mrs McCandless, Miss Lewers, J F Nobles, A Unna, Mr Koki, and 59 deck.

FROM SYDNEY—Per stmr Mikado, July 23d—Wm Laird Macgregor, Dr Berggren, H Broughton, Wm Lishman, and 118 in transit for San Francisco.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Mikado, July 24th—Mr Shillaber and wife, Miss Bunce, Miss Cooke, I McCully and wife, J M Monarrat, Mr Sinclair and wife, D Foster, Miss Nellie Fuller, W C Parke, Miss Parke, Miss King, A Edwards, Miss Humistan, E P Adams, T L Barker and wife, Capt C W Gelett, A H Smith, Chung Faa, R Weedon, H Brooks, P Morant.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per stmr Macgregor, July 19th—Mr Grinbaum and wife, Mr Barrett, wife and child, Mrs Hamilton and 3 children, Mrs Fisher, Mr Bailey, wife and 3 children, Wm Waterhouse, Mr Rinjes, Lt Comm McCormick, Lt M R G McKenzie, Mrs Dudley, G Deane, R N, Mr Smith and wife, Mr Sawyer, Miss Skinner, Mrs Lidgate, Mr F L Clarke. Steerage:—Mr Dija, Mr and Mrs Teal, Mr Bird, wife and children, Mr Shunklin, Mr Smith, Mr Flagg, Mr Barrett and wife, 8 Chinese, and several others in transit for the Colonies.

MARRIED.

BECKWITH—SKINNER—In this city, at the residence of the bridegroom, July 28th, by Rev. D. Dole, assisted by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr MAURICE B. BECKWITH to Miss MARY ELIZABETH SKINNER, of Keene, N. H.

DIED.

SINSON—At Hilo, July 19th, JAMES L. SINSON, of Providence, R I, in the 38th year of his age.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

[Per Macgregor.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18th.

The day following the departure of the last steamer, telegraph press dispatches announced that the Pacific Mail Company were successful in obtaining the Colonial subsidy, and that the contract had been signed in London by the respective representatives on the 21st ult., by which the Mail Company receives \$450,000 per annum for a monthly service between this port and the Colonies. The new line will not be inaugurated until November, and the contract of the present one has several months yet to run. It is said the Company were a little surprised that their application was accepted, and almost looked for a refusal, in the event of which, they had intended running an opposition line, commencing July 10th, as already stated. The new steamship *City of San Francisco*, the first of the two recently launched, I understand is now intended as the pioneer boat. The other is the *City of New York*, and the third, about to be launched, is to be called the *City of Washington*, if my informant is correct on the subject. The first boat is to leave New York shortly, although it has been surmised that instead of coming out via Cape Horn, the new steamers may come through the Suez Canal to Colonial ports and follow the boats of the present line, thus preventing any interruption in the service, as might be the case if the line started from this end of the route. The Mail Company have also received the contract for a mail service between San Francisco and Victoria, British Columbia, and will put on their chartered steamers *Vasco de Gama* and *Vancouver*. Messrs. Rhodes & Co., of Victoria, were reported as having taken the same contract, but not being able to charter suitable boats for the service, although they endeavored to obtain three vessels in Hongkong for that purpose, failing which they negotiated with the Mail Company to take the contract of their hands.

The pioneer steamship of the Oriental and Occidental line, the *Oceanic*, arrived on the 29th ult., from Hongkong and Yokohama, making the fastest trip on record, 16 days and 10 hours, from the latter port, although meeting with an accident to her machinery on the third day out, but for which she could have made her passage in two days less time. Her passage from Liverpool to Hongkong, through the Suez Canal, was made in 32 days under steam; and is also said to be the best trip on record. She is a four-master, of 3,707 tons, and was originally the pioneer vessel of the White Star Line between New York and Liverpool, for which service she was built about five years since. She will be followed

by the *Belgie* and *Gaelic*, also formerly of the same line, and vessels of similar proportions. These steamers are all British vessels, and under charter to the new company. The new line alternates semi-monthly with the Pacific Mail. Both dock at the wharves of the latter company, although the C. P. Railroad offices are the head-quarters of the new agency.

The great Brooklyn trial is over at last. The jury, after being out seven or eight days, were unable to agree, and were discharged,—being nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The newly discovered evidence which threatened to affect Beecher so seriously, turns out to be a conspiracy which, having been completely exposed, has turned the tide of public opinion almost entirely in Beecher's favor—although there are still some incredulous ones. Tilton and his friend Moulton are threatened with indictments for conspiracy and subornation to perjury; but up to the present time no action has been taken in that direction, although a week has passed since the expose. Moulton does not appear the least alarmed at his prospects, but has published several cards, in which he dares Beecher and his friends to indict him—and further says that the end is not yet. Moreover, he has demanded that the District Attorney should take steps toward having him indicted, as threatened at the close of the trial. Threats are the order of the day all round. Moulton threatens to procure the indictment of Beecher and others for perjury; and Tilton threatens to move for a new trial, and for the indictment of Gen. Tracy, (one of Beecher's counsel) for perjury. Beecher's congregation have shown their entire confidence in him by increasing his salary from \$20,000 to \$100,000 for the coming year.

Late Eastern papers bring us marvellous stories, which will no doubt interest your scientific readers, about the new motor that is to supercede steam. A Philadelphian named Keeleg—and until recently, a mechanic in humble circumstances—has constructed a machine that is said to distill three hundred tons of power from a single gill of cold water, and which could extract more if the inventor dared to let it—a little machine, "with only a small supply of air and a bucket-full of water will be sufficient to run a train of cars without the aid of steam." The new motor may be all that is represented to be, but the reasons put forth why it should be accepted as such are not satisfactory. Meantime, a few experiments on a small scale, which astonished such as were admitted to see it in operation, set busy pens at work, and free advertising is the result. As the space of the *ISLANDER* will not admit a lengthy description of this wonderful machine, the following will suffice for the present:

"The apparatus that generates the power is called a *multiplicator*, and is composed of a number of iron chambers of cylindrical form, connected by pipes and fitted with certain cocks and valves. The machine upon which experiments have been conducted during the past eight months is about 36 inches high, 24 long, and 13 wide, and its cylinders will hold about six gallons of water. A small, brass pipe, with an orifice, one-quarter of an inch in diameter, leads from it to a strong wrought iron reservoir six inches in diameter and three feet long, where the power is stored, and whence it is fed to a beam engine through a still smaller pipe. The process of generating the power consists in forcing air into the upper chamber of the multiplicator, and afterward letting water run in from a hydrant until the receptacles are nearly filled. In the experiments lately made the inventor has used his own lungs for an air-pump, blowing through a tube for a few seconds, then turning a cock to shut off the air, connecting the tube with the hydrant and opening the cock until sufficient water runs in. Within two minutes after this operation is performed the cocks on the tubes connecting the upper with the lower cylinders are turned and the power is

ready for use. The little machine exerts through the small tube, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, a pressure varying from 2,000 to 15,000 pounds to the square inch, at the will of the operator. The power is accurately measured by a force register. When applied to the engine it runs it as rapidly as it is prudent to permit, the supply of power always being kept below its full capacity."

The barks *Clara Bell* and *Mary Belle Roberts* after being on the berth for Honolulu since the 22d ult., finally obtained sufficient freight to admit of their departure. There was no doubt some opposition between the two to obtain what freight there was in the market, as the former advertised at three dollars per ton. The *Clara Bell* sailed on the 15th, and the *Roberts* on the 16th. The bark *Kwik* and brig *J. B. Ford* made unusually long trips up, the former in 26 days and the latter in 27 days. The bark was chartered the day after arrival to load at Humboldt for Honolulu, and sailed a day or two since. The brig returns to Honolulu under a similar charter. It was reported that the yacht *Azalene*, belonging to the owner of the *Mary Belle Roberts* would make a pleasure trip to the islands, but the excursion has been postponed until the return of the bark.

J. F. T.

LIABILITY OF DEBTS DUE A COPARTNERSHIP TO A TRUSTEE PROCESS ON SUITS BY SEPARATE CREDITORS OF A PARTNER.

This subject has received adjudication to some extent in a recent case in the Supreme Court. The case was *C. R. Bishop vs. Everett, and Bolles, trustee*. Everett and Rawlins had recovered judgment against Bolles in Equity, and while the execution thereon was in the officer's hands, a trustee process was served on Bolles in a suit by Bishop against Everett on a promissory note. Everett and Rawlins moved the Court in Equity that the Marshal show cause why he should not return their judgment fully satisfied, notwithstanding the subsequent trustee process, alleging that they were co-partners in a whaling cruise, the proceeds whereof were represented in this judgment. The motion was denied. Everett then moved in the Bishop suit to dismiss the trustee process by reason of the co-partnership. This motion was also denied. He then filed a *quasi* demurrer, under the Statute, admitting the note to be due, but alleging the co-partnership as cause for dismissing the trustee process. Evidence was heard on this allegation, and the Court finding that a partnership was showed, sustained the defence. On exceptions to the full Court, this ruling was affirmed, formally, but the case was remanded for a showing of the co-partnership accounts, so that any surplus might be appropriated to the Bishop claim. This substantially affirms the right of a separate creditor to trustee debts due to a firm.

The question of the right so to sever a joint debt, has received extensive consideration in courts abroad. The justice of allowing a creditor to reach his debtor's assets in any form is in its favor, and the embarrassment to the other partners in such cases, when a liquidation of firm accounts is required, is against such right.

In Massachusetts, the Statute permits any claimant, partner or otherwise, claiming an interest in the goods, effects or credits trusted, to appear and maintain his right. Under that Statute and the law as ruled in that State,—a trustee process is dismissed when a co-partnership interest is shown.

The effect of the decision in cases before the lower courts having no equity jurisdiction to liquidate accounts, may require adjudication hereafter. H.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

CONCERNING A BOY'S THOUGHTS ABOUT A RELIGIOUS LIFE.

A boy's thoughts about a religious life are valuable in proportion to their justness and depth. If his educators were like the Pharisees of old, scrupulous about externals, but neglectful of justice, mercy and faith, and the love of God, his ideas of a religious life would probably be far from correct. Now from the boy's own account, it would seem that the circumstances of his childhood and youth were very unfavorable to the formation of a truly religious character. He was blessed with an excellent memory, and took pleasure in learning Sunday School lessons and verses of Scripture, because his teachers praised him for so doing; but, at the same time, he was far gone in depravity, though he probably did not make this discovery till afterwards. He "had a fiendish passion for torturing animals," in addition to being covetous and envious. Though he knew all this to be wrong, yet the knowledge did not trouble him.

To him "religion meant a blind fear of punishment for sin." Though glad that young men were converted during revivals, and trying for years by private prayer to realize the change of heart they spoke of, yet the revival meeting, with its shouting, groaning, exhortation, tears and ecstasies partly disgusted, partly terrified him; and he seldom attended those gatherings.

He never liked the good men of the Sunday School books, for they were made up completely of sinless bits of character. Professors of religion were so unlike the good men of the Sunday School books that he was disgusted concerning those books, and he held professors to a very strict accountability for their words and actions. They did not come up to his standard of religious life.

And what a picture he presents of the sewing circle, made up of all the women in the church! A society of gossip and scandal! and if the women of the church were such, what about the men? They could not have been very different. Other sects were regarded as so many hostile camps. The worship of a certain denomination was spoken of very much as would have been a Pagan ceremonial; and those who went over to that denomination were ever after held as Ephraims joined to false gods. Their going over, it would seem, caused them to be regarded as "turbulent and unmanageable." "Every few years the church needed a weeding out of such." Now with such exemplifications of religious life, what else could be expected of a boy, than that his ideas should be crude and far from correct? It would seem from his own account that he knew only one man, Deacon Talmadge, who approached his ideal of a Christian. And then we are to look at the boy's character which unfitted him from forming an impartial opinion of religious life. Having an intuitive skillfulness in concealing his real nature and inclinations, and gaining the reputation of being a studious and good boy, inwardly he often lived the life of a Nero. He had a fiendish passion for torturing animals. He was a little hypocrite. And then he was not truthful. In his interview with the minister, he would have promised anything and everything without the least intention of fulfilling his promises.

He learned a written prayer, and it gave him great pleasure to repeat it, in the boys' prayer-meeting of course; for once, some of the members objected to it, because he had learned it from a book. But if he could repeat a prayer in the prayer-meeting of the boys, with great pleasure, how was it, that the thought of saying a

few words before those same boys filled him with such terror? And how was it that shouts of laughter arose from that meeting when poor Mulford, after saying, "beloved brethren," sat down abashed and wept? Well might he call them "unconsciously cruel little wretches."

I fear that Mulford has greatly overdrawn in all this narrative. Where can a church be found with only one member who could gain a boy's confidence? Where is there a community that answers to Mulford's description?

On the whole, these thoughts may go for what they are worth. They depict only one side of religious life, and that a very imperfect and dark side. I have seen something like it in individuals; but not in entire churches. Yet it has a good moral,—a lesson for those who would influence the young to what is unselfish and good. In order to benefit children, their confidence must be gained; and this can only be done by kindness and a consistent life. Children are quick to discern character, and to detect inconsistencies. To do them good, one must love them. To do them good, one must live up to his profession.

[WE think that perhaps the critic has overlooked the fact that *what a boy thought about a religious life* in our last number, was not written while the author was a boy, but after he became a man. The article appears to have been written to exhibit the unfortunate impression necessarily made on the minds of children by the influence of those who are actuated by false religious principles, and those who show ignorance and awkwardness in their efforts to give them religious instruction. Whether it is overdrawn or not, the experience of some readers doubtless, will assure them of the correctness of the statement of certain impressions received by children.—ED.]

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

On the 3d instant the King, attended by his staff, and accompanied by the Prince, several of the Ministers, and one or two other gentlemen, paid a visit to H. M. S. *Challenger*. This vessel will probably sail about the 9th inst., via Hilo for Tahiti, and thence to Valparaiso, from which place she will proceed homeward through the Straits of Magellan, hoping to reach England in the spring of next year.

An "amateur" band, consisting of sailors and marines from H. M. S. *Challenger*, performed a selection of music in front of the Hotel on Tuesday evening. Their playing was very good indeed, and remarkably free from the usual somewhat noisy effect of a band using brass instruments alone, while the drums, those so often ill-used pieces, were judiciously introduced.

What with the public and private performances of the Hawaiian band, the open air concerts by the band of the U. S. S. *Pensacola*, and one evening with that from the *Challenger*, and three songs from Mdlle. de Murska, people must agree that Honolulu has been much favored lately.

H. M. S. *Challenger*, commanded by Capt. Thomson, R. N., and having on board a distinguished scientific party of observation under the direction of Professor Wyville Thomson, F. R. S., reached this port on the 27th ult., after a voyage of 42 days from Yokohama. She has been engaged for more than two years and a half in observations, principally with regard to the nature and contour of the ocean beds in both hemispheres and to the marine temperature at different depths; and has acquired a great mass of important information and many interesting specimens of deep-sea nature hitherto unknown. The *Challenger* carries apparatus, by which dredging has been done in 3,150 fathoms of water, and soundings, with specimens of mud and clay, obtained at a depth of nearly four miles, and her thermometers are most ingeniously con-

structed to withstand the effects of pressure which in some places has been over 13,000 feet to the square inch.

The voyage of the *Challenger*, up to the present time, has been described in the other papers, and may be summarized as follows:

First portion—from Sheerness, England, whence she sailed December 6th, 1872, via Portsmouth, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Madeira, Teneriffe, across the Atlantic to St. Thomas in the West Indies, thence northward on March 24, 1873, via Bermuda to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Second portion—from Halifax on May 9th, 1873, southward to Bermuda and thence again across the Atlantic to Fayal and Madeira.

Third portion—via Cape Verde Islands to a point off the western coast of Africa, near the equator, thence sailing on August 21st, 1873, for a third time across the Atlantic, via St. Paul's Rocks and Fernando Noronto to Bahia in Brazil.

Fourth portion—from Bahia, on September 25th, across the south Atlantic via Tristan d'Acunta to the Cape of Good Hope, making the fourth voyage across the Atlantic.

Fifth portion—from the Cape of Good Hope, on December 17th, 1873, via Marion Island to Kerguelen Land, where positions were selected for the coming Transit of Venus observation parties, and thence across the antarctic circle on February 16th, 1874, in long. 78° 22' east, to the supposed position of Wilkes' termination land, which was not found; thence to Melbourne, Australia.

Sixth portion—from Melbourne on April 1st, 1874, via Sydney, Wellington (New Zealand), Tongatabu, Kandavu, through the New Hebrides group and Torres Strait, via Cape York, through the Banda Sea and Molucca passage, touching at several islands, to Manila; thence in November, 1874, to Hong Kong and subsequently to Japan.

The seventh portion is via Honolulu and Tahiti for Valparaiso, whence the *Challenger* will proceed homeward.

THE *Gazette* of this week has its usual supply of editorial notes, correspondence and selected articles from other papers. Some carelessness is noticeable in its *notes of the week*, where home and foreign news items are printed together in a somewhat vague and confusion manner. For instance, Donald McLellen is reported to have returned from Washington, having successfully negotiated \$300,000, blanket contracts for the Mission Woolen Mills, whereby readers unacquainted with the locality of the said mills, might be

led to believe that our late legislative enactment encouraging woolen manufactories had at last produced results, and that prosperous undertaking in this enterprise were already underway. Another item offers the novel intelligence that the government is now laying in a winter's supply of coal! On reading further, we are relieved by accounts of transactions in coal which make it quite clear that the United States Government is meant.

The same paper in remarking on the late Supreme Court decision, which declares the law repealing the divorce law to be void, speaks of the "complication into which our divorce laws have been thrown by careless enactments during the past four or five years;" whereas as a matter of fact, our divorce laws have been remarkably clear, simple and precise, until the approval of the law to repeal them one year ago last Sunday, which law was declared void last week, having been in operation less than a year.

THE temperance meeting at Kaumakapili last Saturday evening was rather thinly attended. The hour was chiefly taken up in debating resolutions of approval of the step His Majesty has taken in the cause of temperance. We feel somewhat disposed to doubt the utility of resolutions in the serious work of fighting intemperance. His Majesty needs rather the help of the community in real, actual, earnest effort in this reform. Resolutions are cheap and are often offered as a make-shift for something better. The present seems to be an opportunity for some headway against the widespread intemperance that is attacking the nation. We are pleased at the appointment of another temperance meeting at Kaumakapili for next Sunday evening, in which the King and others will address the audience. We also learn that next week he will start on a temperance reform tour around Maui; this looks like earnestness and determination to accomplish something. Let all who honestly wish to diminish intemperance make the most of the present interest in the subject to mould public opinion against this shameful vice.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—July 30th.—Audience this noon at the Palace for the presentation of the Captains and Officers of H. B. M.'s Ships *Challenger* and *Peterel*, together with the Officers of the Scientific Corps.

July 31st.—Brig *Wm. H. Allen* arrived off the port last evening, from Tahiti, anchoring outside, but came in this morning.—The Athletes and Pacifics had a friendly match game of base ball at Kulaokahua this afternoon. Athletes won the toss and went to the bat at 2.12. Some very good playing was done on both sides. In fielding Pacifics had the credit of excelling, while in "stealing" bases the Athletes can certainly bear away the palm. The game was played in the shortest time, so far, of any match here, being two hours and eight minutes, and resulted in another victory for the Athletes, the score standing 21 to 7.—In the absence of the general observance of this day as a holiday, the natives made it as much so as possible during the afternoon, as all the available horses, mules, donkeys, &c., were in

requisition for as varied a list of vehicles for general and reckless driving; in consequence, we have to note three "smash-ups;" nobody hurt but the owners, who have to pay for the damages.—In the evening there was a temperance meeting at the Kaumakapili church, at which some 200 persons were present. Speeches were made, resolutions adopted, and the meeting adjourned to convene again Sunday evening, August 8th, at the same place.

Aug. 1st.—Barkentine *Jane A. Falkenburg* stole a march on us all by arriving this a. m. in 16 days from Astoria, having been but 52 days on the round trip.—Barkentine *Emma Augusta* from Humboldt arrived this afternoon.—An altercation took place in a Chinese boarding house on Nuuanu street between two Chinamen, in which one undertook to silence the other with a hatchet. The would be murderer was arrested and locked up to await the result of the hatcheting.

Aug. 2d.—Bark *Clara Bell* reported herself this morning, and in the afternoon the *Mary Belle Roberts* put in an appearance. These San Francisco "belles" had evidently been waiting for one another.

Aug. 3d.—A fire occurred last night at Kalihi, in which a little child of about seven years of age was burned with the building.—His Majesty visited the *Challenger* at noon, and was received with manned yards.—Bark *Kvik* arrived off the port en route for Hongkong.—Ice again in the field from the Nuuanu factory.

Aug. 4th.—Several persons were examined this morning reported to be lepers, among whom was one foreigner.

Aug. 5th.—Bark *Kvik* sails to-morrow for Hongkong, having received considerable freight and a number of passengers.—The band boys are on a furlough this month.

LABOR.

The question of the present is a question of labor. The great want of the country at this moment is *more labor*. The policy of His Majesty's government which should be paramount should be a policy of introducing in the shortest time the *most labor*. The apathy which seems to pervade the government upon this subject is incomprehensible to us. We believe that the Cabinet as it now exists is composed of men who have the highest prosperity of the country at heart, and yet it is evident that there is in the councils of state a spirit of *old-foggism* to which undue deference is paid. However good the intentions of the ministry, if they have not sufficient *backbone* to carry out their plans for the relief of the country in the face of conservative opposition, the public will inevitably lose confidence in them. From every part of the country we hear complaints of the increasing difficulty of procuring labor. We hear that the limited supply is having the natural effect of increasing the wages. We see the planters trembling at bare mention of new plantations being started. We see industrious European farmers whose presence would be a blessing to any land, inhospitably refused admittance here for fear that they might absorb a paltry proportion of the labor supply. We know that there are men and capital ready for new enterprises which would tend to the increased wealth and prosperity of the kingdom, but this fatal lack of *labor* condemns them to inertness. Without more *labor*, and a great increase in our productive capacity, the new treaty, from which so many beneficent results are anticipated, will be a curse to the nation instead of a blessing. *Now*, is Hawaii's opportunity, and it is a glorious one. Shall we allow it

to pass unimproved? Shall we permit ourselves to be defrauded of a portion even of its legitimate benefits through the indifference of the administration? Not unless we greatly misconceive the mettle of the men of influence and capital in the country.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 5.

BY C. J. LYONS.

Mention was made in the last number of the hazard or lack of uniform rule in establishing the boundaries and extent of kuleanas. The best illustration of this may be derived from an example. Three surveyors were sent to Hawaii to as many different districts to measure and report kuleanas. Directions, "to include what the claimant has cultivated and improved." Surveyor No. 1, a stranger to the country, found the people cultivating on the kula land say two or three acres of upland kalo. Not taking into account the fact, alluded to in our last number, that it was necessary for the land to lie fallow for two or three years before another crop of kalo could be produced from it, he surveyed merely the amount under actual cultivation. The kuleanas were awarded accordingly, the poor people having no one to take their part, and as a consequence in many cases abandoning their newly acquired property as utterly insufficient for their needs.

Number Two,—a native Hawaiian—was assigned to a district where the resident American missionary was one who took an active interest in the new order of things, and who believed—and not without some reason—that the people had the main right to the land any way, on general principles. The consequence of this was that surveys were sent in from fifteen to thirty and even forty acres in extent, and—were awarded.

Surveyor Number Three, meanwhile,—after an arduous campaign among the kalo patches, with an ever-watchful konohiki to contest his progress, and to whom the reply to appeals for advice to the Land Commissioners was sent "Do the best you can,"—came out into the kula lands of his district. Multiplying the amount under actual cultivation by the number of seasons in which it would have to lie fallow, the estimate was made of from six to twelve acres as the ordinary run of upland kuleanas, and surveys were sent in accordingly. Reports of what was going on in the neighboring districts soon came in, and rather puzzled thereby, our man lay on his oars for a few weeks to see what would turn up. Finding that his surveys too were approved of, he went on through the district on his own principles.

In defence of the above inconsistency, the plea may be urged, that the Commissioners had such a mountain of business to dispose of that "Any way to get through" might well be their motto. To re-survey in all these cases was next to impossible also to obtain full information. Then, while there lived a king who thus favored his subjects it was expedient to make all speed possible, lest a change might introduce worse confusion.

Another inconsistency was in the awarding of titles below high water mark, and on reefs in some instances and not in others. The immediate vicinity of Honolulu harbor as compared with Pearl River and Kaneohe Bay furnishes a notable instance of this.

After the awards of the kuleanas came the awards to the lesser chiefs and to foreigners to whom lands had been given of the *ilis* which we have described above. They were generally, though not uniformly awarded by their external boundaries, expressly stating in the award, and in the Patent based thereupon the *excepting of all kuleanas* contained therein.

The ahupuaas were awarded to the chiefs to whom they belonged in a similar manner, the exception including the *ilis* awarded as above, and also such *ilis* as by the Statute Law were declared on the basis of the Mahele as we have previously seen to be either Crown or Government Lands. Of course when the Mahele was made the division took place; the ahupuaa to one chief or to the Crown or Government as the case might be, and the *ili* kupono, described in a previous number to other chiefs or the Crown or Government as the case might be. The Crown and Government Lands were expressly set forth by name in the Statute, at the same time that the Land Commission was created.

It is this *existence of titles within titles unseparated one from another by especial survey* that creates the unmitigated state of confusion that now exists on these islands. It might as well be confessed and made public, that adequate steps may be taken if possible to clear up the confusion, heightened as it is ten-fold by the fact that all the kuleanas are recorded each by its own individual configuration and extent with no general map of any district. In the prospectus so to call it of the Land Commission, it was declared necessary to know the "configuration and extent of the several claims." The very important item of *location* was omitted. It was probably impossible to have carried out any general system of measurement which would have secured this, when we take into account the imperfect instruments employed by most who were employed in this really national work.

Another example from actual experience may come in here, perhaps to advantage. In Kalihi, Oahu, is an *ili* of government land. A large part of it was taken up, as usual, with the kuleanas of the people resident thereon. The remainder was in all conceivable shapes, mixed in the interstices of the kuleanas, and including however some very valuable land. For some years the sovereigns of the country diverted this land to their own use. When, afterwards it was deemed advisable to use or dispose of the land to the benefit of the government, a survey was necessary to find where the government land was situated. To this end, every single kuleana lot to the number of fifty or thereabouts had to be re-surveyed and located, errors, inaccuracies, and magnetic variation all to be taken into account, and their descriptions made out of what remained, to agree with the adjoining kuleanas, the whole involving about two months of labor. The resultant remainder of government lots of land were worth somewhere near \$1500. More of this hereafter.

THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 11, 1875.

Yesterday I attended the commencement exercises of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and was one of several hundred visitors who were surprised, interested and delighted. With due respect for the cause of education, the world in general admits that commencement exercises are usually enjoyed only by the graduates, the alumni, the parents of the graduates, and the inn-keepers who care for the visitors. From Hampton the alumni and the parents were almost entirely absent, for the colored people of the South (unless inside politics) have neither the time nor money necessary to travel; yet I venture to say that no one of our largest colleges ever held commencement exercises which were so thoroughly enjoyed by the body of attendants thereat.

Hampton Institute is known at the North principally as being the school from which started one of those wonderful bands of colored singers of the slave-music

of the Old South. The people who heard the Hampton singers went the first time out of curiosity, and afterward because the music was richly worth its cost; but as a visitor at Hampton beholds the elegant and imposing building for which the price of his concert tickets helped to pay, and which was paid for from the proceeds of the concerts alone, he makes haste to claim his share in the work which brought about such glorious results. Only a few of even the newest and richest of Northern schools and colleges can show so handsome and well appointed a building, while the view from any of its windows would make the happiest of Northern students envious. This building, called Virginia Hall, contains a handsome chapel, dormitories, kitchens, laundry, dining-room, work-room for girls, printing office, and other rooms, is well heated by steam, and contains a well-laid system of water pipe as precaution against fire.

I mention Virginia Hall first because it was the first and most distinct of the surprises which visitors experienced. The examinations of the graduating classes were, however, the great business of the day, and the oddity of the classes being composed of the sons and daughters of plantation hands caused the class-rooms to be better filled with visitors than those of Yale or Harvard usually are. The course of instruction at Hampton is modest in extent: algebra is the highest mathematical study; in the languages there are no classes, and of mental science only the elements are taught. The aim of the faculty of Hampton is to turn out pupils well fitted to take charge of country schools, and this endeavor is successfully accomplished. The graduates did not make a *pretty* examination: those foes of the education of the blacks who might in the event of glib recitations of rules have told us that the negro was only a creature of imitation, were at this commencement unable to advance their favorite theory, for the explanations which were given of mathematical problems, physiological causes and effects, grammatical constructions and the different procedures of book-keeping, were unlike any formulas ever seen in print or enunciated by teacher. The scantiness of the negro vocabulary never struck me so forcibly as while listening to the labored, halting expressions of the students as they earnestly endeavored to explain that which they seemed clearly to understand. They reminded me strongly of intelligent, wide-awake, successful business men of my acquaintance, who, when taken from their accustomed surroundings and placed amid exquisite natural scenery or face to face with a noble work of art, can express themselves through their countenances only—their tongues struggle as painfully as those of the negroes demonstrating mathematical problems. It must be remembered that reading, writing and the cardinal rules of arithmetic form the standard of admission at Hampton, and that the boys and girls come from cabins where the books and newspapers which have so much to do with giving the northern child a facile tongue are unknown. That this fact is realized by the white Southerner is probably the reason why the native Virginians present seemed even more surprised than the Northern visitors at the successful examinations passed by the students. The theory that the negro is intelligent according to the amount of white blood in his veins will never receive an atom of support from visitors to Hampton: men and women without a drop of white blood graduated as high as their lighter-colored neighbors, the average being in favor of the former.

An object of great interest at Hampton is the school-farm. Agricultural colleges at the North have not always been as successful as their projectors have

wished—in fact, they have been just cause for a great deal of derision and fun-making. But the Hampton farm compels the admiration of even those who bear the school no love. It is 200 acres in extent, and agriculture is taught thereon more with hoe and shovel than with text-book. Each day, one-fifth of the male scholars are detailed for work upon the farm, and are paid for their labor: they at the same time learn what constitutes thorough and successful farming. While the boys are thus instructed in farming, the girls are taught all varieties of house-work, and are paid for service rendered.

A remarkable feature of the expressions of the Hampton students is the low estimate they offer of the present intellectual social and moral condition of their own people. The idea of a black aristocracy; or a controlling power, however it may prevail elsewhere among the negroes, has no representative at Hampton. The students are full of the idea that their own people are pitifully destitute of knowledge and culture, and that they can only obtain either through their own children or others who have enjoyed the advantages of such a school as the Normal Institute. Each pupil is therefore full of the missionary spirit, and is longing to labor for the elevation of his race. It must be understood that the Hampton pupils are not charity students: their tuition is given them, but the boys and girls pay their own board and expenses, and work hard for the money with which to do it. None of them have parents who can pay their expenses.

A most noticeable feature of the commencement was the nature of the body of visitors. Attending the exercises in the chapel, I found myself seated between the ex-chaplain of Gen. Lee's army and the signal-officer who was on duty in the fore-topmast of the *Hartford* while Farragut was "lashed to the mast" of the same vessel when passing the forts in Mobile Bay. Upon the same platform sat ex-Gen. Page, of the confederate army, and an ex-Union officer who guarded that gallant sailor-warrior after his misfortune in being captured at Fort Morgan. Col. Ewell, of Joe Johnston's staff, was more completely encircled by Union artillery men (from Fortress Monroe) than he ever was during the war. North and South were successively represented in the brief addresses made by the visitors; and while the remarks of the Southern speakers were guarded, they honestly recognized the value of the work done in and by the school.

A work which engages so many hearts and hands cannot have its success fairly ascribed to any single person, but every one interested in the Hampton School will freely admit that were it not for the wonderful fitness of Gen. Armstrong, its principal, the success of the school might be problematic instead of positive. The General was born of missionary parents, and inherited the missionary spirit; he was brought up among an ignorant, superstitious people, and saw and understood the method of training which proved successful among them; he received a thorough education at Yale, entered the Union army as a private, won his rank by sheer ability, served with the colored troops, studied their race peculiarities, and learned in the army that theory and practice of discipline which he has applied so successfully at Hampton. To crown all, he has an amount of energy which is a marvel alike to his military and civilian acquaintances. He has an excellent corps of assistants, who have the invaluable faculty of working well together. Mr. Howe, the farm manager, looks and proves himself fully the man for his place. The only possibility of failure in Hampton lies in the scarcity of money. The State of Virginia has given the institution

all the help in her power, the students pay their personal expenses, the school is well provided with buildings, but the cost of tuition and the incidental expenses of the school are met only by voluntary contribution. The school needs and richly deserves an endowment of \$300,000. The students' dormitories are furnished in the plainest manner, and have bare floors, but neither teachers nor pupils ask the country for furniture or carpets; they ask only for means to continue the work of education, and to be relieved of the necessity and oppressiveness of perpetual begging. Certainly the request is as fully devoid of self-interest as any that is made by any of the missionary enterprises which are asking aid, and the immediate effects of the work at Hampton are such as should appeal most strongly to the prudential and political feelings of Americans.—*Christian Union*.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1876.

THE past week has been a busy one again in marine circles, having been favored with almost daily foreign arrivals, as follows: July 30th, brig Wm. H. Allen from Tahiti; Aug. 1st, barkentine Jane A. Falkenburg from Portland and Emma Augusta from Humboldt; 2d, barks Clara Bell and Mary Belle Roberts from San Francisco, and bark Kvik from same port on the 3d.

The Allen brings an assorted cargo of coconuts, firewood and oranges. Mr. Bartow held an auction sale of the latter on Tuesday last, which brought from 37½¢ to \$1.12½ per hundred.

Barks Clara Bell and M. B. Roberts both brought assorted light cargoes, and at a very low figure of freight, from \$2.50@3.00 per ton. They will both return to the same port. The Kvik had part cargo for Hongkong and touched here en route. She anchored outside and has received freight and passengers to the amount of over \$2,000, and sails to-morrow.

The barkentines bring cargoes of lumber much desired, and will be followed shortly by the Camden and J. B. Ford.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- July 30—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 31—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 31—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 31—Haw brig Wm H Allen, R B Chave, 23 days from Bolabola.
 31—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
 31—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 Aug. 1—Am bktn Emma Augusta, Rock, 21 days from Humboldt.
 1—Am bktn Jane A Falkenburg, Brown, 16 days from Portland.
 1—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 1—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 1—Schr Luka, Kaal, from Molokai, Kauai.
 2—Am bk Clara Bell, Shepherd, 16 days from San Francisco.
 2—Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, 15½ days from San Francisco.
 3—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Nawiliwili.
 3—Norwegian bk Kvik, Lorange, 15 days from San Francisco.
 3—Schr Active, Puaahwa, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 4—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 4—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

- July 30—Schr Kinau, Ahulaha, for Maliko, Maui.
 31—Schr Fairy Queen, Kuaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 31—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 Aug. 2—Schr Ka-Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 2—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 2—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 3—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 3—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 3—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
 3—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 6—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 6—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- American bark Ceylon, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed April 16.
 Dutch corvette Curacao is expected from San Francisco.
 Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
 French Corvete Infanter left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
 Am bark Emma C Beale, from New Castle, to C Brewer & Co, left June 15.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due August 23.
 Brit stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due August 24.
 Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J T Waterhouse, due next month.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 H B M S Repulse is looked for shortly from Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

FOR NAWILIWILI—Per Kilauea, July 29th—His Honor E H Allen, E Preston, H S Woolley, wife and child, A Bove, Ed Smith, W O Smith, Mrs C M Cooke and child, and about 35 deck.

FROM KAHULUI—Per Ka Moi, July 30th—Mrs Kinney and daughter, Master Kinney, A P Jones, Chas Grey, and 20 deck.

FROM NAWILIWILI—Per Kilauea, July 31st—Master P and Miss Dora Isenberg, Misses Alice and Mary McBryde, Masters Walter and Alex McBryde, Miss Smith, James Gay, Miss E Aina, Miss Charman, Mrs Kapehe and child, Miss Niau, Miss Luce, Mr Lahaina, Miss Kulia, Mr Papalana and wife, Messrs Luau, Ihu, Alo, Achee, Aana, Tuck, and 41 deck.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Jane A. Falkenburg, Aug. 1st—J Richter, Mrs Richter, Mrs Flavel, Misses N and K Flavel.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Clara Bell, Aug. 2d—Arthur Clifford.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Mary Belle Roberts, Aug. 2d—Samuel Norris, T B Harrie, wife and child, Misses H C and S B Peirce, Thos Edwards, Wm Manning, W F Gillam, Wm Worth, F H Stahl Capt Lambert.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 2d—W F Gillam, Rev M Maginnis, H L Sheldon, H R Hitchcock, F L Clarke, Alex and Geo McLean, Dr Berggren, Mrs Thos King, His Ex W L Moehouana and wife, Mrs Merrill and 2 children, C Afong, Mrs B Dickson, child and servant, J Robertson, H Luce, Mrs Lidgate, A Unna, L Severance, J K Unauna, J Nott and daughter, Jas Richardson, G W Robertson, Mr Roberts, J Nawahi, Chas Hopkins, H Gordon, and about 200 deck.

BIRTH.

In this city, July 29th, to the wife of Mr. H. Schmidt, a son.

DIED.

CANTERBURY—In this city, at the Queen's Hospital, July 26th, BENJAMIN F. CANTERBURY, a carpenter, and for many years a resident on the islands.

BASE BALL.

A match game between the Athletes and Pacific Base Ball Nines was played last Saturday afternoon at Kulaokahua, in which the former easily won a score of 21 against 7. Though it was generally expected that the Athletes would be victorious, their large number of runs as compared to their opponents, was a matter of surprise. This was the first formal match game which the Pacifics have played, and from some cause or other, perhaps nervousness, they did not play as well as usual. The members of their first nine are all tall and sufficiently muscular, the first nine of the Athletes, on the other hand, is composed of smaller men, but very nimble and in good training; though they do not average anything very remarkable in fielding or batting, yet they are skillful runners and make most of their score by their superiority in this respect. The Athletes have won all their match games so far, and hold the position of the Hawaiian Champion Club. Their contests with the three other leading clubs stand as follows:

June 11th, Athletes, 44—Whangdoodles, 26

June 19th, Athletes, 28—Pensacolas, 20

July 31st, Athletes, 21—Pacifics, 7.

We give herewith the full score of the game:

ATHLETES.	R	L	B	P	O	PACIFICS.	R	L	B	P	O
Macfarlane, s. s.	1	0	5			Whitney, c.....	2	0	3		
Thurston, l. f.....	3	0	3			Bush, 3d b.....	0	2	3		
Fisher, 3d b.....	3	0	3			Wundenburg, p.	0	0	5		
Rosa, 2d b.....	3	0	3			Robinson, 2d b...	0	1	4		
McShane, 1st b...	2	0	4			Peebles, s. s.....	0	1	4		
Dowsett, c. f.....	4	1	2			Metcalf, 1st b....	3	0	1		
Sheldon, c.....	3	2	0			Carter, c. f.....	1	1	2		
Akono p.....	1	1	3			Waterhouse, l. f.	1	1	2		
Marble, r. f.....	1	0	4			Meek, r. f.....	0	0	4		
	21	4	27				7	6	28		

Athletes.....0 2 4 4 6 0 1 4 0—21

Pacifics.....1 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 1—7

Time of game, 2 hours and 8 minutes: bases on errors, Pacifics 3, Athletes 0; left on bases, Athletes 4, Pacifics 6. Umpire, Jas. R. Castle; Scorers, J. Sheldon and T. G. Thrum.

THE HAWAIIAN HULA.

In the warfare against evil, the influence of fashion is not to be overlooked as one of the legitimate weapons. Most especially is it to be valued in certain reforms because it has greater utility and power than other influences of higher character. The Hawaiians of forty years ago were induced to dress decently according to civilized standards, not so much from arguments of propriety from a moral standpoint, as from the demands of propriety, from a dress or fashionable standpoint, and so under the new regime, the sense of shame naturally gradually occupied the domain which competitive display had first seized.

If public opinion among the Hawaiians can be so modified in regard to the Hula, that they shall gradually come to view it as something low and inferior, as something ridiculous and ungraceful even, then will the power and influence of their national dance be destroyed. But how shall this result be attained;—how shall the Hula be made to seem undesirable to the Hawaiian mind? This brings up the great question of *amusements*, which has so long been the bugbear of the majority of religious teachers. The missionaries on beginning their work at these islands, found the Hawaiians with a large variety of games and amusements, many of which were utterly objectionable. A large proportion of them however, were admirable in themselves, being conducive of manly strength, skill and courage, but were generally associated with betting and gambling, which at that time were national vices among the Hawaiians. For these reasons the missionaries opposed all the national games, including those which were intrinsically innocent, making the very common judgment of condemnation on account of accidental evil associations. With their great influence and authority they were successful in rooting out these sports, good, bad and indifferent; as vestiges of heathenism, they were all condemned to extinction. It is difficult to imagine a more exposed and defenceless national condition than that of a people who had thrown aside their old religious faith, who were excited beyond description by their glimpses of the outside world, who were thirsting for the new, and deprived in this transition state of all their ancient and renowned amusements and games; there is little wonder that when nothing was left to them, they should have shown in the revival of the Hula, a reaching back for their lost national customs, and there is as little cause for surprise that as no discrimination was shown in the sweeping condemnation of their amusements, they should have shown no creditable taste in their return to the objectional national dance, instead of such noble competitive games as the old foot-races, the *maika* rolling, the *pahee* or spear hurling, canoe racing, *heenua* or surf-board swimming (never quite extinct), *heehoua* or sliding down hill, and *hakoakoa* or wrestling.

Amusements may be made a means of grace, and no moral teacher can safely neglect the aid and opportunities they afford. No one can pretend that any nation, and especially a people so childlike as the Hawaiians, can get along without sports of some kind; but what have they? Is there a single game of any dignity, respectability and manliness which they possess or which they may indulge in as Hawaiians, away from foreign association and influence? There is little hope of extinguishing the Hula, until something is provided to take its place. To refer again to our former illustration, as going nearly naked in old times was successfully broken up by the greater attractions of dress and display which rendered the former custom unfashionable and

then disreputable, so we may hope successfully to oppose the Hula when we can offer something so much better as amusements and recreations that that will seem unfashionable and disreputable by way of contrast, and undesirable from its inferior attractions.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19th, 1875.

An item of no small interest to Honolulu is the recent advancement of whale oil in the eastern markets, with a probability of still further increase—so much so, that quite a stir is reported in whaling circles, and a number of vessels that have been lying idle for months are to be fitted out immediately. In this connection, it is mentioned as not unlikely, that the *Clara Bell* will be converted into a whaler on her return from Honolulu.

In the way of amusements, at the California Theatre, the famous Boucicault, Irish comedian and author, is drawing crowded houses with his latest production, "The Shaughrann," in which he takes the principal character. This is acknowledged to be his best work. It is thoroughly Irish—full of genuine wit and humorous situations, with none of that loud-mouthed style of sentiment so offensive to those not of Hibernian sympathies, and which is usually included in many of the modern Irish dramas. The play has entered upon its third week, with every prospect of running a fourth. The scenery of the play, in the judgment of critics, is the handsomest ever put on a California stage—and this theatre is noted for producing some of the finest scenery in the United States. I sometimes wish my friend of the Royal Hawaiian Theatre could find time for relaxation from his arduous duties and take a trip hither, if for no other purpose than to enjoy the magnificent scenery and stage appointments of the California Theatre—not that I would wish to create a comparison to his own modest affair, but because I know him to be an enthusiast on these matters. At Maguire's Theatre, an English opera is given by a strong company of some fifty persons, a number of whom possess some of the finest voices on the operatic stage. On the opening night, 5th inst., the "Star Spangled Banner" was given by the full company. Its effect upon the audience was indescribable. The wild enthusiasm of the spectators is said to have been simply terrific, and it was not until two repetitions had been given that quietness was sufficiently restored to allow the opera to proceed. Augustin Daly occupies the Opera House with his comedy company from New York. His first week has not proved very successful—his society, or "dry goods" dramas, which proved so attractive to New Yorkers, have found too much opposition in the other two theatres. His company will not compare favorably with that of the California, notwithstanding their metropolitan reputation, or the fact that several of the ladies are very handsome and possess extravagant costumes—New Yorkers and San Franciscans are not similar in their tastes, as the Daly begins to find. The Emersonians, who went to Chicago, cleared \$20,000 during their stay there, but lost \$8,000 during a similar stay in New York. They are now in Boston doing well, and will not return here for some time yet.

Our city papers mention an extraordinary probate suit now before the Probate Court of this city. The plaintiff is Mrs. Anna King, formerly Miss Anna Stott, of Honolulu. It appears that by her father's will, she received only \$500 while she remained the wife of King, but that as soon as she became a widow she should have the whole of the estate, and if she died before the husband, the estate was to go to the testator's brothers and sisters. King was found guilty of murder in the second degree

for the killing of O'Neill, and sentenced to Sing-Sing for his natural life-time, and according to the law of the State of New York, a person upon whom a sentence of this character is passed, is civilly dead—his wife may marry again, and his property descends to his heirs as if he were dead in fact. On these grounds, Mrs. King claims that under the provisions of her father's will she is entitled to the estate, and petitions the court accordingly. Mr. J. C. Merrill, on behalf of the executors, opposes the application. A decision will be rendered a week hence.

Who has not heard of the "Big Bonanza," and the fortunes which have been made since its discovery? But few have any idea of the extent of some of the fortunes as in the case of two men, owning a principal share in the bonanza mines, Messrs. Flood and O'Brien, stock-brokers of this city, of whom the "Stock Report" says: "The income of Flood and O'Brien is stated by business associates to exceed \$40,000 per day, or \$1,300,000 a month." They were immensely rich previous to the discovery of the bonanza, and are now considered the wealthiest mine owners on this coast, although there are several others who are fabulously rich. The magnificent structure now approaching completion on the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets, known as the 'Nevada Block,' is owned by the above firm, who intend doing an extensive banking business there ere long, which will form a formidable rival to the Bank of California. Ten years ago or so, when Flood and O'Brien embarked in stock speculations, they were considered men of moderate means. Previous to that they were interested in an unpretentious little saloon in this city. They are both unassuming men, and a stranger passing either on the street would never imagine, from their appearance, that they were other than men of ordinary incomes. Unlike other capitalists, during the great bonanza excitement, they were not avaricious and grasping, but assisted many of their old-time acquaintances in making a "good thing" as well as themselves.

The *Gazette* appears somewhat virtuous over that shark-story, in which "The Hawaiian Nightingale," Miss Bella Miller, is made the heroine, believing it to be "a fair specimen of a sensational reporter's efforts to manufacture news." Our matter-of-fact friend has a mania for jumping at conclusions, and usually the wrong one, as in this instance. To those who are at all intimate with the ambitious songstress, it is hardly necessary to state that she is slightly given to romancing, and being gifted with imaginative tendencies, she has impressed some of our good natured Bohemians with the belief that the career of "the beautiful song-bird from the palm groves of Maui"—as one described her—is full of romance. It is also unnecessary to state that she has a reputation for shrewdness, as the shark-story proves. I have it on the authority of a member of the press—who had interested himself among the "press-gang" in her behalf until it became monotonous—that the story was written up at her request, and published previous to one of her concerts for the purpose of creating an interest in her behalf. It was, in reality, a gratuitous advertisement, and having been copied by other papers far and wide, and made a subject of illustration by more than one of the eastern periodicals, the lady has obtained all the notoriety she possibly desired. The story also proves that our Bohemians are a class who are but poorly thanked for their efforts in assisting others. Miss Miller might have lived in any other city until she was gray-headed before she

could have "worked the press" so successfully at the mere expense of imagination.

Your readers are probably aware that San Francisco boasts of the largest hotel in the world in the famous Palace Hotel; over a thousand workmen are at present putting on the finishing touches, and it is expected that it will be ready for the reception of guests before the end of next month. The latest improvement to be introduced into the building is a telegraph signal-box on each floor. Apropos of the immensity of the building, one of our city papers jokingly says: "An enterprising individual is negotiating with the proprietors of the Palace Hotel to institute a series of Sunday excursions for poor people to the roof of the building."

The once noble ship *California*, recently sold by the Government, is lying at the foot of Brannan Street dismantled and deserted. Her purchasers intend removing her engines and machinery, when the vessel which is not over ten years old, will be taken to Saucelito and broken up.

J. F. T.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS.

The Supreme Court on the 28th inst., announced decisions in two cases, in which they declared the unconstitutionality of the Act of 1874 purporting to repeal the Divorce Act of 1870, basing their opinion upon the defect in its title which, contrary to Article 77 of the Constitution, contains more than one "object;" also declaring the Act of 1874 void, which purports to render no marriage of a Chinaman with a Hawaiian void by reason of a prior Chinese marriage, basing their view on the immorality of the Act as against public morals, in recognizing polygamy, and as being inconsistent with Article 13 of the Constitution, which declares against class legislation.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

WE ARE pleased to learn from the *Gazette* that the *Advertiser* "has more than once controlled the destinies of the country." For the sake of History, so important and interesting a fact should not be passed over with a simple vague statement, or left to the haphazard record of a newspaper. A detailed account of the critical occasions when the "destinies were controlled," should be published and the whole fortified by strong affidavit in due form. This is all the more necessary from the fact that the *Advertiser* has been owned and managed by different parties at different times in its career, which circumstance in connection with this subject revives the interest of late discussions between our two weekly contemporaries, as to "who is who?"

THE temperance meeting at Kaumakapili church on Sunday evening had a crowded attendance. The King, Mr. John E. Bush and Rev. Kuaea delivered interesting, forcible and eloquent addresses, which were attentively listened to and well received by the audience. Hymns printed on slips were sung by all present with enthusiasm and great effect. Public gatherings of this kind have their place in the great work of educating the public mind up to the right sentiment in regard to intemperance; so also has the Press; yet more than these influences, there is need of a practical business application of temperance principles. One of the regulations of the Pacific Mail Company, is to the effect that no one shall hold any position of responsibility as officer on

their ships who is addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. The reason and propriety of such a rule are obvious. His Majesty in his address the other night referred to the saying of Kamehameha III., "The good man is my man," which is based on the same principle. If the King will adopt that motto as his own, and resolutely apply it as a principle of his government, so that temperance at least shall be an absolute condition of holding any office in the kingdom, more would be done to honor temperance and render intemperance odious in the eyes of the people, than all that could be effected by the press and public meetings in the next hundred years.

FATAL EPIDEMIC AT THE FIJI ISLANDS.—Very soon after the Fiji Islands had become a part of the British empire, H. M. S. *Dido* arrived at the islands with the measles, and the epidemic spread rapidly through the group, and with the most fatal effects. The Fijians refused to accept medical advice, the government were almost powerless to help them, and, at the last accounts, the victims numbered 50,000.

REVEREND.—Not long ago, Rev. H. Keet, a Wesleyan minister lost a daughter, and he proposed to inscribe on her tomb-stone in the churchyard of the parish where he resides, "Daughter of the Rev. H. Keet, Wesleyan minister." But the vicar of the parish objected on the ground that a Wesleyan preacher has no right to style himself "Reverend." Dr. Woodsworth, bishop of Lincoln, sustained the objection. But the archbishop of Canterbury disapproved of the objection, and addressed Mr. Keet by the title of Reverend. Then an appeal was made to a certain Phillimore, a barrister, the chancellor of the diocese; and he decided that no Protestant not an ordained clergyman of the Church of England is entitled to be styled "Reverend," nor even to call himself "Minister,"—not forsooth, because he had no natural, or civil right to be thus styled, but because to allow the proposed inscription might be "the means of disseminat-

ing doctrines inconsistent with those of the established religion."

Now it is scarcely even pretended that the law confers the title "Reverend" on ministers of the Church of England any more than on ministers of other churches, and to demand the exclusive right to the title savors of bigotry and foolishness. Would that there were more churchmen like the archbishop of Canterbury whose strong common sense is too broad for the "tweedledums" of the professional descendants of the apostles.

A LETTER is published in the *Gazette* of last Wednesday from the French Commissioner acknowledging the receipt of unasked donations for the assistance of sufferers from the recent inundations in Southern France, and stating that further contributions for the same benevolent object may be directed, if in the form of money, to the offices of the *Gazette*, *Advertiser* and *ISLANDER*, and to Mr. Herbert of the Hawaiian Hotel, while gifts of merchandise may be deposited with Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., and needlework may be sent to Mme. Ballieu.

In Honolulu such things as absolute destitution and starvation are hardly known. It is true that the place is not wealthy, but there are few communities enjoying a greater average of comfort and absence of distress. Our own freedom from trouble should not make us forgetful of the less fortunate circumstances in which so many of our fellow mortals, probably as deserving as ourselves, are placed; and we think that the private benevolence of Honolulu may without any severe strain do at least a little towards the relief of those who have lost houses, homes and everything during the late floods.

THE disaster which calls forth the letter above alluded to furnishes a powerful instance of the consequences of forest-destruction. So small are the basins of our island streams that we have no serious inundations to fear, and the worst freshet would probably only spoil a few gardens or carry out to sea one or two careless pigs. But agriculture and health would be alike seriously affected by the drought which is just as certainly as occasional inundation the result of allowing our forest-trees to be cleared off.

AMONG recent imports we are glad to note that certain materials have arrived for a new organ at the Bethel Church. The days seem to

have passed away when good music was dreaded as being worldly in tendency; in fact newspapers are nowadays filled with accounts of the wonderful singing at this or that religious service. We hope that the new organ may be of valuable assistance to the assiduously practicing and sweet-voiced choir of the Bethel Church, and to its good pastor.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—Aug. 6th.—Sudden death of P. W. Kanuu, for many years agent of Keelikolani.

Aug. 7th.—Bark *Kvik* sailed today for Hongkong, via Waimea, Kauai, leaving E. Dimond behind, minus baggage and passage money: nothing like being just too late.—Drill of military company on the city front.

Aug. 8th.—Sudden death this morning of W. A. Thomas, formerly of the police staff. His funeral took place at 4 p. m.—Funeral also of Kanuu, with military and firemen escort.—Large temperance meeting at the Kaumakapili Church, with addresses by His Majesty, J. E. Bush and Rev. M. Kuaea.

Aug. 9th.—After many contradictory signals by the telegraph of steamer, signal for pilot, and clipper ship, and rumors of man-o'-war, the British ship *Ravenston-dale*, from Newcastle en route for San Francisco, anchored off the port for repairs.—Departure of His Majesty and Prince Leleiohoku per *Kilauea*, to the tune of Punchbowl's iron band, and the spectacle of manned yards on the war vessels in port.—A few belated passengers were forcibly reminded that "time" and the *Kilauea* "waits for no man."

Aug. 10th.—Bark *Ceylon* from Boston arrived off the harbor last evening, and came into port this morning.—Large credit sale by C. S. Bartow at Schaefer & Co's.—Brig *Wm. H. Allen* sailed this afternoon for Tahiti, and bark *Clara Bell* for San Francisco.—Almost a fire took place in a cottage on Garden lane through a child playing with matches. As it was, considerable bedding was destroyed.

Aug. 11th.—Ship *Ravenston-dale* was towed into port this morning, and took a berth at Long wharf.—Departure of barkentine *Emma Augusta*, in ballast, for Port Discovery; and H. B. M. S. *Challenger* for Tahiti via Hilo.—Trade sale at Schaefer & Co's continued to-day and closed at 3 p. m.—Honolulu Rifle Team was out this afternoon on target practice.—Much interest in Base Ball circles, and careful practice by the Whangdoodle and Pacific Clubs for next Saturday's match, it being the first of the series for championship for this year.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 7.

By C. J. Lyons.

To sit in judgment on the past is not always advisable. It is easy, in the light of subsequent events, to perceive what would have been the wiser course. But it is not always easy to put ourselves in the places of our predecessors; to realize what difficulties may have beset them, and what obstacles may have prevented the carrying out of their own conceptions of what should have been done.

This remark applies to the work of the Land Com-

mission. The following imperfections in their work are very noticeable.

First—That already noticed, including titles within titles; kuleanas within ilis; ilis within ahupuaas, and so on; without distinct specification of what was expected within. It has frequently occurred that persons have purchased estate on the basis of the acreage of the whole, and then found, to their dismay, that one-fourth, or even one-half of the area specified was taken up in kuleanas; titles in fact just as good that of the larger estate around them. This has been a standing grievance with purchasers in this kingdom, and has tended to bring the kuleana system into disfavor.

Second—The Land Commission ought to have been continued till all the land had been properly apportioned and award passed thereupon by the Commissioners, including in these awards also the Crown and Government Lands. The object aimed at, viz., the settling, for once at least, of titles, would then have been gained. The omission of the Crown and Government Lands has created uncertainty all over the group as to boundaries even to this day. The almost unlimited powers of the Commissioners should have been used to put matters in a practical and accessible shape.

Third—The number of steps requisite to procure a full title has been too great. First the mahele, then the award, then the Royal Patent. Now in the town of Honolulu, we will say, A. and B. have adjacent lots. A. procures his award, and immediately goes on, pays the Government commutation, and receives a Royal Patent. B. merely contents himself with the land commission award, leaving the future to look out for the payment of commutation. A. and B. both sell to C. C. cuts up his property into small lots, and sells. Now in some or other of these lots there will be at the same time, land commuted for, and land as yet uncommuted for. D., who has purchased one of these heterogeneous titles, wishes a full title, and is obliged to hire surveyors, lawyers, and what not to find the imaginary line in his property, dividing the patented portion from the unpatented; describe the unpatented portion, and take out his "R. P." for the same in the name of the original awardee, dead, say twenty years ago. It would seem as if this threat of a government one-fourth ought to have been disposed of at the start.

Fourth—While the surveys were carefully recorded and indexed, there was an unaccountable lack of uniformity in the methods followed in making them. It would seem as though a person having the practical knowledge possessed by the late Hon. W. L. Lee, for so many years President of the Commission, would have issued certain uniform rules to the persons employed. Instead thereof, we have every possible method of measurement adopted, every conceivable scale employed, meridians pointing everywhere; no marking of corners; in short, everything left to the sweet will of the man who was hired at from two to three dollars per kuleana to do the measurement. Nor was one district assigned to one man. No less than a dozen tried their hand at Waikiki, no one being required to guide himself by the notes of another. Of course *overlaps*, and *interlayers*, are the most common things imaginable. It has been the practice heretofore to regard the person holding the earlier award to take precedence in the case of an overlap, and the one holding possession in the case of an interlayer. Some doubts

in high quarters have been expressed however on this matter.

AS we have said above, the real reason for all this looseness lies in the fact that there was little money to pay out, and little time to wait, for the work. It may be added that there was not then a single thoroughly competent land surveyor on the ground. The grounds for this assertion may be stated hereafter. Civil engineers there were, and amateur surveyors, but no thoroughly competent land surveyor.

To hasten the "quieting of titles," it was enacted by the Legislature that all claims not presented before a certain date should revert to the Government. This date was postponed several times. The Land Commission itself was driven to the policy of awarding titles by ancient boundaries, without survey; that is to say, simply by the name of the ahupuaa or ili, leaving the owners to fix the boundaries as best they could. In that way it was enabled to close its labors at the time prescribed by Statute, viz., on the 31st of March, 1855. The receiving of evidence was finally closed on the 30th of December previous.

Even then, an Act had to be passed in 1862, "For the relief of certain Konohikis," enabling some such who had received land at the time of the mahele to receive an award from the Interior Department for the same, up to a certain date, beyond which the land, if unawarded, was to revert to the Government.

The question now comes up: Will these lands thus unawarded now be claimed by the Government? And moreover, will similar lots in town be thus claimed? The view of the case taken at the time, was this: "For the good of the community, land owners must be compelled to go through certain forms of law, failing in which the lands are forfeit." Was or was not this in the circumstances a constitutional act?

A SIMPLE LIFE.

"The simplicity of ancient life seems wholly to have passed away from our highly refined earth. Where our grandfathers had one want, we have seven; where our grandmothers had one, their granddaughters have seventy and seven. Honestly or dishonestly we contrive altogether to outshine these predecessors of ours at least in venders. A Mary once reigned in England, who is reported to have said, "Open my heart when I am dead and you will find 'Calais' written there;" and were it indeed possible that the keenest hankering and seeking after anything could produce such an effect it is certain that the dissection of most hearts now beating round us would show a yellow plague-spot, bearing too legibly the image and superscription of Caesar Mammon, with three deformed feet striking, as in a Manx penny, at the heavens above, and the earth beneath, and the waters under the same, to find any foothold for the ease luxury and display that are the unholy trinity of the last world cult." Again,—"There are many persons of both sexes who, though in their hearts they would prefer a simple and quiet life, are yet drawn into embarrassing or ruinous expenses in an opposite direction, merely to lick the spittle of the apotheosized Grundy, to 'keep up appearance.' How ridiculous soever such pretensions may be in the abstract, they lead in the hard concrete of things to the most woeful and pitiable results; real home comfort, self-education, and the education and future of chil-

dren—ay, the life of unborn children—are the sacrifices that stain this altar." "How little one really needs for the support of a decent and sufficient way of life—of a life full of the sterlingest honor, comfort and even poetry—cannot be ascertained by any reference to the handbooks of 'society.' Such a life can be rendered possible for most of us only by an enormous development of two complimentary and now little understood emotions: scorn and reverence. Infinite scorn of stealing and lying—above all of being the living and walking advertisement of a lie, as in the keeping up appearance of a wealth which does not exist—and infinite reverence for heroism, and genius, and beauty."

"Why, after all, need we blindfold, cheat, and oppress each other, when we need so little, we men and women, to be as happy as we can? Give four stout walls around and a broad roof over, with flowers, and birds, and the sweet breath of heaven, and the beauty of Circassia and the genius of Greece can grow on plain food, ministered to by a few graceful implements of housewifely pride—can bloom from such simple settings of raiment and ornament. Give books and music, a delight in feats of noble mental and bodily address, a simple, unpretentious hospitality, pride without vanity, generosity without profusion, work and frugality, without toil and hardness, much reverence and much lore, and if there be no heaven hereafter, we shall surely have ours here; while if there be another, we shall have two." Without subscribing in the least to the last named rather sceptical ifs we give all homage to the noble thoughts preceding. We do want to be honest earnest men and women—Christian men and Christian women. We want to render up to God this beautiful gift of life which he has given us ennobled and increased a thousand fold. And how can we do this unless we make our lives simple and pure as God meant they should be—how can we do this when we allow the world to creep into our hearts and build up altars to Mammon there,—when we let the trammels of fashion and the tricks of trade shut out the wonderful beauty of God's earth and sky,—when, almost unknowingly perhaps, we make the little acts and meannesses and tricks of our neighbors an excuse for our own. Do we forget that, no matter how great the ostentation and luxury in which we have lived here, the end *must* be so simple—that when we are laid by cold and calm and straight in our last simple robes, God asks only for ourselves? For none of our houses and lands, for none of our complicated inventions for more luxurious living,—for none of the garments which have cost us so much of time and thought and money only for ourselves—pure as He is pure, perfect as He is perfect. The reverence which many, perhaps I might say most, of our great writers express for this beautiful quality of simplicity in all things is striking. Irving, a writer himself distinguished for an innate purity and simplicity of thought and expression, says, of his visit to the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey—"The monuments are generally simple—Shakespeare and Addison have statues erected to their memories; but the greater part have busts, medallions, and sometimes mere inscriptions. Notwithstanding the simplicity of these memorials, I have always observed that the visitors to the abbey remained longest about them. A kinder and fonder feeling takes place of that cold curiosity or vague admiration with which they

gaze on the splendid monuments of the great and heroic. They linger about these as about the tombs of friends and companions;"—and had we time we might cite many noble tributes from such writers as Addison, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thackeray and Dickens, men who in their writings or in their lives did reverence to this high-born quality. I hope I may not give you a wrong impression of what I mean by simplicity of life. I do mean most emphatically that we shall never pamper our bodies at the expense of our souls. Hear what Seneca says in his "Morals." "What if a body might have all the pleasure in the world for the asking? Who would so much unman himself as, by accepting them, to desert his soul and become a perpetual slave to his senses?" "They who deliver themselves up to luxury are still either tormented with too little or oppressed with too much; and equally miserable by being deserted or overwhelmed." "The physicians of old understood little more than the virtue of some herbs to stop blood, or heal a wound, and their firm and healthful bodies needed little more before they were corrupted by luxury and pleasure; and when it came to that once, their business was not to allay hunger, but to provoke it by a thousand inventions and sauces." Again: "A voluptuous person, in fine, can neither be a good man, a good patriot, nor a good friend; for he is transported with his appetites without considering that the lot of man is the law of nature." And I do not mean that we shall not make our homes beautiful, but let that beauty come first from living, and secondly from adornment. Let us cultivate first the beauty of noble thoughts, and words, and deeds, and afterwards the outward beauty which we thirst to express; which, if the divine essence is within us, must find expression in one way or another, be it only by the growing of a fern or the caring of a flower.

And if Our Father, with a loving hand—always loving, we are sure of that—has given to us a small portion only of this world's goods don't let us fret and worry, don't let us strive and toil until there is no good left in us to enjoy the prosperity which perhaps may have come with the effort. If we cannot buy the treasures of art for which we long there is always God's magnificent world around us, rare and exquisite forms of beauty for the asking eye and wonderful melodies for the listening ear. If we can buy them let us do so with a liberal hand—not forgetting our brothers, but, by seeking to unfold and diffuse a knowledge of the beautiful ennoble our own lives beyond all court. It will then indeed be with us at the last, a simple "wrapping of our robes about us and lying down to pleasant dreams." We shall go from the beauty of a simple life here up to the grand simplicities of heaven.—*Matile Wreath.*

[The following poem was first published several years ago,—it was written by Wm. H. Lytle, of Ohio, a general in the Union army, who was killed at Chickamauga.]

I AM DYING, EGYPT, DYING.—*Shakespeare.*

I am dying, Egypt, dying,
Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
And the dark Plutonian shadows
Gather on the evening blast.
Let thine arm, O Queen, support me!
Hush my sobs and bow thine ear,
Hearken to the great heart secrets
Thou, and thou alone, must hear.

Though my scarred and veteran legions
Bear their eagles high no more,
And my wrecked and shattered galleys
Shew dark Actium's fatal shore;
Though no glittering guards surround me,
Prompt to do their master's will,
I must perish like a Roman—
Die the great Triumvir still.

Let not Caesar's servile minions
Mock the lion thus laid low;
'Twas no foeman's hand that slew him,
'Twas his own that struck the blow.
Hear, then, pillowed on thy bosom,
Ere his star fades quite away,
Him who, drunk with thy caresses,
Madly flung a world away!

Should the base plebian rabble
Dare assail thy fame at Rome,
Where the noble spouse Octavi,
Weeps within her widowed home,
Seek her—say the gods have told me,—
Altars, augurs, circling wings,
That her blood with mine commingled
Yet shall mount the throne of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian!
Glorious sorceress of the Nile,
Light the path to Stygian horrors
With the splendors of thy smile.
Give the Caesar crowns and arches,
Let his brow the laurel twine;
I can scorn the Senate's triumphs,
Triumphing in love like thine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying;
Hark! insulting foeman's cry:
They are coming—quick, my falchion!
Let me front them ere I die.
Ah! no more amid the battle
Shall my heart exulting swell;
Isis and Osiris guard thee,—
Cleopatra! Rome! Farewell!

Patience is not pleasure, but it leads to pleasant things.

The one thing needful for the perfect enjoyment of love is confidence. Same with hash and sausages.

Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

COMMERCIAL

Thursday, August 5, 1875.

Local trade has been remarkably quiet during the past week, the principal item of interest being the credit trade sale of Messrs. Schaefer & Co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, which dragged rather heavily, especially on the first day's sale, but yesterday improved to the extent that it will probably foot \$10,000.

The Ceylon, of Brewer's Line of Boston Packets, came into port on the 10th, after a passage of 126 days. She brings an assorted cargo of staple American goods.

We note also the arrival of the fine iron British ship Ravenstonedale, 60 days from Newcastle, en route for San Francisco, with some 1800 tons of coal. She comes in for repairs of damages sustained in heavy weather off New Zealand, which will take two or three weeks to complete.

Our departures have been the Kvik, for Hongkong, on the 7th, with cargo of foreign and domestic produce valued at \$3,300.92; the W. H. Allen, for Tahiti, with cargo valued at \$3,120.60, and Clara Bell, for San Francisco, with cargo of domestic produce valued at \$10,785.13, on the 10th. The Mary Belle Roberts will get off on Saturday, also for San Francisco, with a full cargo and passenger list.

We trust to see the Murray along with a mail from San Francisco the latter part of next week.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 7—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
7—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
7—Schr Kamalle, Bolles, from Kohala & Waimea.
7—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
7—Schr Jaunita, C. Dudoit, from Molokai.
8—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
8—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
8—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
9—Brit ship Ravenstonedale, Wm Jack, 60 days from Newcastle.
10—Am bk Ceylon, Woods, 126 days from Boston.
10—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.

- 11—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
11—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
11—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
11—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 7—Norwegian bk Kvik, Lorage, for Hongkong.
9—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
9—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
9—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
10—Schr Active, Puaahiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
10—Am bk Clara Bell, Shepherd, for San Francisco.
10—Haw brig Wm. H. Allen, Chave, for Tahiti.
10—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
10—Schr Kamalle, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
11—Am bktn Emma Augustus, Rock, for Port Discovery, W. T.
11—H B M S Challenger, Thomson, Captain, fr cruise.
12—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
12—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
12—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
12—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Dutch corvette Curacoa is expected from San Francisco. Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H. Hackfeld & Co., will be due shortly.
French corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Hawm bk R C Wylie, from London, to H. Hackfeld & Co., was to leave shortly at last advices.
German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H. Hackfeld & Co., sailed May 19.
Am bark Emma C. Beale, from Newcastle, to C. Brewer & Co., left June 15.
Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C. Brewer & Co., sailed June 22.
Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo. H. Davies, sailed June 15th.
Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from Sydney, to C. Brewer & Co., due August 23.
Brit stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co., due August 24.
Am brig J. B. Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J. T. Waterhouse, due next month.
Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U. S. Government, sailed June 28.
H. B. M. S. Repulse is looked for shortly from Victoria via Hilo.
Am bark D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co., due about Aug. 20.

PASSENGERS.

For Windward Ports—Per Kilauea, Aug. 5th—His Majesty the King, H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, J. Moanauli, J. A. Cummins, Mrs. W. J. Maxwell and 2 children, J. W. Noa, J. Haumaku, J. W. Gay, H. Berger, Dr. Trousseau, W. S. Brash, Judge Fornander, W. H. Cornwell and about 95 deck.

From Newcastle—Per Ravenstonedale, Aug. 9th—Mrs. Corlette and 5 children.

From San Francisco—Per Clara Bell, Aug. 10th—Jas. Agnew, A. Clifford.

From Windward Ports—Per Kilauea, Aug. 7th—A. McLean, O. Stillman, C. Stillman, O. Spencer, Miss May, Miss J. Wight, Miss B. Wight, Miss F. Wight, Miss C. Wight, Miss K. Wight, Jas. Woods, Miss Mist, W. H. Cornwell, J. Nott, wife and child, Mrs. Sunter and child, H. Roberts, G. McLean, G. B. Lougen, Mrs. Aseu, Mr. Aiona, Mr. Aho, and 50 deck.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—AIWOHI—In Ainakea, North Kohala, Hawaii, August 5th, by Rev. E. Bond, Mr. Charles L. Hopkins to Miss Abigail, daughter of the Rev. S. Aiwohi.

BIRTH.

In this city, August 6th, to the wife of Mr. R. W. Laine, a son.

THE COW PASTURE NUISANCE AGAIN.

The last issue of the *Advertiser* contains some sound thoughts on the "Purification of Water," and mentions what labor has been bestowed by some of the great cities of the East upon the securing to themselves of a pure article of that beneficent fluid, which is one of the most inestimable of God's gifts to man. The vapors of the wide ocean collect in the form of clouds on the verdant mountain-tops, where they gently distil their

glory of whitewash from turret to foundation stone. What a triumph that would be to the devotees of the burdens of moisture. They float over the valleys on the breath of trade wind and the pattering of myriads of rain drops on the leaves of the trees, fill the vale with sweet music. Thus far nature works, and thus far the fluid is pure as crystal, and bright and sparkling as diamonds. But man now appears upon the scene. In the greed of gain he turns loose herds of cattle who wander hither and thither, transforming the bubbling springs into foul sloughs of mud, and defiling the brooks of running water. And not content with this he establishes in some elevated locality cow yards, where the milk cows with their calves are nightly penned, and here collects in the process of time vast quantities of manure, or rather *would* collect, did not every heavy shower of rain convey a proportion of it, in every stage of fermentation and decay, into the streams, whence it is distributed with all its deleterious influences, with all its pernicious tendencies, with all its capabilities for disordering the human system and poisoning the blood of men, women and children.

Is there another city in the civilized world which would so patiently tolerate such a state of things as does Honolulu? I do not hesitate to maintain that this cow pasture nuisance is a *common nuisance*, as defined by our statutes, viz: "The offense of common nuisance is the endangering of the public personal health or safety, or doing, causing, or promoting, maintaining or continuing what is offensive, or annoying and vexatious, or plainly hurtful to the public," etc., and the Board of Health would be perfectly justified in abating it in accordance with the power granted in Section 9, Chapter LIX, Penal Code, "The Board of Health and its agents shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed or prevented, as the case may require." But there is no occasion for such preemptory measures. By a special act of the last legislature the Government can at any time take possession upon such terms as shall prevent the deed from proving a hardship to any one concerned Z.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—NOT A MODEL.

A father's influence for good or for evil is very great; and some good men, with the best intentions, fail in exerting a good influence upon their children. This failure arises from some defect in their education, or from erroneous ideas about the true object and the best way of training children. When about nine years of age I passed a few weeks in the family of Deacon K., and attended the district school with his boys. There were eight children, five sons and three daughters, the oldest about twenty years old. The father was upright, conscientious, religious. All who knew him placed the most implicit confidence in his integrity. And in the church no one, probably, had more influence than Deacon K.; for he was a man of excellent judgment, born to be a leader among men.

He was a hard working farmer, in moderate circumstances, practicing economy, and steadily increasing in wealth. While he taught his children to seek the Kingdom of Heaven as the first and great object of life, he also instilled into their minds the duty of unquestioning obedience to their parents, and of constant industry. His children were generally obedient, but it was through fear. He seemed to have forgotten, or to have misunderstood the injunction, "Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath;" for one of his boys used to boast that his father never whipped him once without being under the necessity of repeating the dose. Once I saw him discipline his oldest with the tongs for having used disrespectful language to his mother. He often kept one or two of his boys from school in the winter to assist in getting out wood, threshing grain, &c.; and it frequently happened that a boy was kept at home a day or two days without a credit mark as a punishment for some misdemeanor. As the school continued only about twelve weeks, this indicates the estimate that he placed upon education. As I had lived in a different atmosphere, it grated upon my years to hear his children call him *the old man*. He did not govern them by love; and they seemed to be destitute of filial affection.

What a place for the formation of a Christian character! The mother, a truly pious woman, mild and loving, counteracted in a measure the influence of the father who was so imperious and wordly; but the influence of loving union of aim and motive was wanting.

I know not that any one doubted the piety of the father; but he seemed to be as good a Christian when converted as ever in his life. As he did not advance in the Christian course, he could not report progress; and from all I know of him, I fear that he became more and more hard and wordly to the close of life. He tried the experiment of living with one of his sons, and letting him have the care of things in general; but he must needs watch all his doings with the jealousy of one in constant fear of being overreached and defrauded. This state of affairs could not of course remain long; so the connection was dissolved, and he tried the same experiment with another son. Here also there was friction, though not so much as before, and the dissatisfaction increased until, in his old age, he left the house and removed to a small cottage, where he spent the remainder of his days. It was said that in this cottage his poor wife had a hard time, as more was laid upon her than she could well bear.

Thus passed away a man richly endowed for doing good, but without having accomplished anything corresponding to his opportunities and his powers. He failed in the education of his children through misapprehension of the nature of a truly Christian education. His life had in it more of the world than of heaven. His example and maxims aimed rather at gaining worldly prosperity than in forming a character resplendent with love and benevolence. He might have made his mark in the world so that his memory should be blessed. He might have increased the five talents committed to his trust to ten, but I know of no evidence that he did so, and it would seem that he went into the other world without having added much to his treasures laid up in heaven. If he had been a better Christian, he would have been a better father. That he did not grow in grace seemed to be his great lack.

WHITEWASH.

I have heard of "whitewashed Americans," and although the meaning of the term is not very clear to me, I am well aware that it is other than complimentary. I can understand how the word *whitewash* should easily develop metaphysical and figurative meaning, for as this application is used to cover up blemishes and ugliness, and to give a fair and clear exterior to objects not sufficiently favored by nature to be presentable without such assistance, so some moral whitewash or other may be of use, and doubtless is in more or less demand among men, to give characters that could not otherwise stand public inspection, a coating that shall not only appear white to men, but cover up the blackness underneath. But I did not intend to moralize but rather to deal with an unnecessary use of this cheap and popular covering.

Late walks about town have forced upon my mind the earnest belief that the community is sadly in need of a wide-awake, radical preacher of good taste,—a revivalist who shall teach and urge the elemental doctrines of beauty for the present standard of Hawaiian decorative art,—the chosen leading feature of our landscape effect, is—whitewash. The covering of picket and board fences with the snowy covering might be forgiven, did it not render their original hideousness the more visible; but what shall be said when picturesque gnarled trunks of beautiful trees with the rich clothing of their own rugged natural bark, are treated to a flashy dress of whitewash till they look like sepulchres of their departed glory! What judgment shall be passed on those vandals who desecrate the stern simplicity of granite and the rough honesty of humbler stone in its native modesty, with their flaunting whitewash! Verily, one living here need not be surprised at anything, after such examples. I have had my anxious moments, lest this mad artistic folly might spread and engulf everything. I have my misgivings lest under the pressure of public opinion, our noble parliament house shall some day fall a victim and shine out under the beams of the sun, in the full

art! Or if the trunks of the Waikiki grove of cocoanut trees could be whitewashed up to the branches, what a brilliant effect it would have; it wouldn't cost much. A society might be formed for systematic and gratuitous whitewashing, by which grand results could be accomplished and a world-wide name be gained for Hawaiian taste. The complete whitewashing of Punch-bowl and Diamond Head might not be regarded as too ambitious operations for such a society, if it were well organized the outlay would be very small in proportion to the effect produced.

I am aware that there is no law against whitewashing, and that what "cannot be cured must be endured;" but if each man and woman of taste will oppose such shallow and cheap devices by total abstinence, and by letting all worthy material stand in its own right, the mania may be finally shawed into obscurity.

TWIGG.

JOHN SWEENEY'S AUNT.

He was at the depot to meet her, and she declared that he was the most innocent-looking boy she had seen for months. She said she didn't see how he could have lived in Detroit all his life and preserved such a respectful and innocent look. On the way up to Crawford street he replied "yes'm" and "no'm," had little to say, and quite won her heart before she had been set down at the gate.

John Sweeney's aunt came from Indiana on a visit and she is a single woman about fifty years old. She took John on her lap that first evening, gave him a two-cent piece, told him the story of a bad boy who was transformed into a lame hyena for being saucy to his mother, and that boy just laid back and pretended that he wouldn't encourage a dog fight or club a cat for all the Utah silver mines ever opened.

John Sweeney's aunt would have gray hairs but for frequent applications of hair-dye. It didn't take the boy long to discover this, and on the third morning after her arrival he left the house quite early in the morning. The aunt went up to her room, got out the hair-dye, and as she stood before the glass she poured out liberal quantity and sopped it over her head. She hadn't sopped a great while when she jumped three feet high, uttered the Sioux war-cry, and for the next fifteen minutes everybody and everything in that house had to take a back seat. After soaking her head in a tub of water, and pouring on sweet oil, she got her breath and declared that the hair-dye had acted like a hundred pins jabbing into her scalp. Some of her hair fell out, and she had to go around with a nightcap on her head. She said it was curious that the dye should act that way all at once, and the rest of it was thrown away.

John Sweeney's eyes filled with tears as he stood on a chair and surveyed her head, and he remarked that he hoped that none of the Sweeney family would ever grow up to become base-hearted hair-dye manufacturers.

The aunt's head was getting better, and she had been down to see the City Hall, when another accident happened. She dropped into the family rocking-chair, and dropped out of it—dropped heels over head on account of the back coming off. Young John was sitting close beside her, busily engaged reading a Sunday school paper, and though his mother said that some one had loosened the screws in the back of the chair she didn't for one moment suspect him. The aunt was laid up for three days with a lame back, and even after she was able to walk out she had to go bent over like a veteran of Waterloo.

She was talking of returning home when young John, walking home from school one evening, was seen to leap clear from the ground and heard to exclaim: "I'll do it this very night!"

That evening his wearied aunt, reposing on the sofa, asked him to bring her a glass of water. Floating on top the water was a pumpkin seed, rubbed as smooth as glass, and securely tied around the seed was a silk thread twenty feet long. She raised the glass and down went the seed, and pretty soon she coughed two or three times and complained of a tickling in her throat. He reached out and gave the string a pull, and she sprang up with a yell.

"Did something bite you?" he inquired with great solicitude.

"I've got a ha—ha—hair in my th—throat—a—h—h!" she grasped, coughing vigorously.

"May be you swallowed a hair snake!" he suggested, giving the string another pull.

"I did—I did—a—h—h—a!" she screamed. "I feel it biting me!"

"Does it seem to move?" he asked as he jerked the string again.

"Y—yes—ah!" she yelled, clawing around.

Her hand struck the string, and after a little investigation she found that it was attached to something.

"Well, now—you've swallowed the toy I made for baby!" he said as he hauled in on the string and lifted her off the lounge.

She coughed—gasp—made motions and rolled her eyes, and that boy kept jerking the string while he sympathized with her and demanded to know how he could aid her. His mother was down to the grocery, and when she returned she found the aunt choking and coughing in the big arm chair, and John stood ten feet off holding the string and telling her to cough hard while he pulled. It was finally decided to cut the string close to her mouth and let her swallow it, but all that night she tossed around and groaned and sighed for fear she had swallowed a lead nickle or a horse-fly instead of a pumpkin seed.

She took the cars for home yesterday, and when John serenely kissed her good-bye at the depot and slipped a well worn euchre deck into her pocket, she wiped her eyes and said that it seemed to her as if he wouldn't live long, he was so good.

SUNRISE IN VENICE.

Night seems troubled and scarce asleep;
Her brows are gathered in broken rest;
Sullen old lion of dark Saint Mark,
And a star in the east starts up from the deep,
White as my lilies that grow in the west.
Hist! men are passing hurriedly.
I see the yellow wide wings of a bark
Sail silently over my morning-star
I see men move in the moving dark,
Tall and silent as columns are—
Great sinewy men that are good to see,
With hair pushed back and with open breasts;
Barefooted fisherman seeking their boats,
Brown as walnuts and hairy as goats—
Brave old water-dogs, wed to the sea,
First to their labors and last to their rests.
Ships are moving! I hear a horn;
A silver trumpet it sounds to me,
Deep-voiced and musical, far a-sea. . . .
Answers back, and again it calls.
'Tis the sentinel boats that watch the town
All night, as mounting her watery walls,
And watching for pirate or smuggler. Down
Over the sea, and reaching away,
And against the east, a soft light falls—
Silvery soft as the mist of morn,
And I catch a breath like the breath of day.
The east is blossoming! Yea, a rose,
Vast as the heavens, soft as a kiss,
Sweet as the presence of woman is,
Rises and reaches and widens and grows
Right out of the sea, as a blossoming tree;
Richer and richer, so higher and higher,
Deeper and deeper it takes its hue;
Brighter and brighter it reaches through
The space of heaven and the place of stars,
Till all is as rich as a rose can be,
And my rose leaves fall into billows of fire.
Then beams reach upward as arms from a sea;
Then lances and arrows are aimed at me.
Then lances and spangles and spars and bars
Are broken and shivered and strown on the sea;
And around and about me tower and spire
Start from the billows like tongues of fire.

JOAQUIN MILLER, in *Harper's*, for August.

Reprint number with business cards omitted to complete files.

The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

NO. 25.

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. TITRUM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

Price Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, or Twenty-five Cents per Month. Cash always in advance. Single Copies Ten Cents.

THE ISLANDER.

"GOOD MORNING; warm day, ain't it?" "Well, yes; but its a little cooler,—ah, I think to-day than it was yesterday, don't you think so?" "Perhaps so,—on the whole I think it is a little, but I guess we're going to have a pretty hot Summer, eh?" "Shouldn't wonder." And they pass on, and so the little weather drama is acted every day, and by the greater part of the community. It has been a matter of philosophical surmise with some, how it happens that the weather is the foremost and most universal topic of conversation. We cannot stop here to philosophise, but there is one thing about it which may be taken as a fact significant of certain things; and this is that weather talk is a reliable thermometer of the state of the activities of the community, either in the way of trade, art or religion. When leading business men, clergymen, and ladies who by nature and education ought to be able to talk brightly and intelligently on ordinary occasions find glad refuge and apparent interest in common place and threadbare inanities about the weather, the conclusion may be safely drawn that nothing in particular is going on in the community.

WHILE the United States are celebrating glad centennials of the hardships and victories of their war for independence, we must not forget that we are approaching the hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain Cook, on the 18th of January, 1778. So the time for "little Hawaii" to hold an exposition will come next after "Brother Jonathan." Probably the most practical way for us to celebrate the occasion, will be to hold a national fair at Kulaokahua grounds in Honolulu, which shall exhibit all possible Hawaiian resources; which exhibition may be supplemented with competitive sports, match games of ball, boat and canoe racing, &c., &c., military and other parades, and exercises of a more literary and artistic character,—addresses and music. There is little doubt but that the whole population, natives and foreigners, would enter into such a celebration with enthusiasm.

WE notice a sensible hint in the last *Advertiser*, that a set of chimes in some one of our church towers would be a well appreciated addition to the musical advantages of the place. We have been thinking of the same thing for some time, and wishing that it could be accomplished. A chime of bells unlike an organ or a choir, cannot be appropriated by any church or sect, but it praises God in the open air and before the great congregation of the out-door world, it reaches and preaches to souls that clergymen cannot or do not find, and its appeals find welcome in hearts whose prejudices keep them away from the temple doors beneath. The very fact of chimes in a church tower, played for all to hear, is significant of a broad catholic spirit in those who have placed them there.

The tower of the Kawaiahao Church is well fitted for such an object and is probably the only church tower here large enough for a moderately full set of chimes.

WE hear it rumored, we do not know with how much accuracy, that the Government of New South Wales are subsidizing a service to be performed, as was stated by last mail, by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with two other ship-owners, but calling at Fiji and not at Honolulu. A week or two more will probably bring authentic information on the subject, which is one of some importance to this country.

THE news brought by the last mail or two with respect to the suspension of a number of English houses in London, Manchester and elsewhere, is now followed by intelligence of the stoppage of several firms in the States; the most important being the New York banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. The immediate cause of their failure we have not yet definitely ascertained; a rumor that they had become involved by the failure of Alexander Collie & Co., of London, requires confirmation, and a statement that the Union Bank in London had suspended payment is contradicted by telegraph. The liabilities of Duncan, Sherman & Co., are said to be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and their assets considerably less. The Commercial Warehouse Company of New York has also suspended with \$1,500,000 liabilities, and larger assets, being temporarily embarrassed by large advances upon short sugar crops in Cuba, as well as by stock transactions.

AN ARTICLE on the Gaikwar of Baroda, as reviewed by the English press, stands over for our next issue.

NEWS.

UNITED STATES.—The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. of New York seems to have created considerable surprise and uneasiness all over the country and in Europe. Transactions in cotton appear to have been the cause of the disaster, the price having fallen three cents a pound within four weeks. Judge Speeman is their assignee. Large sales of real estate by members of the firm a few days before the failure seem to have created some suspicions, but explanations have been made which may be satisfactory.

The Commercial Warehouse Co. of the same place has also failed through large advances on Cuban crops which have been destroyed by heavy rains.

The firm of J. B. Ford & Co., publishing house in New York, have called a meeting of their creditors. They appear to have suffered heavily of late but show assets over liabilities to the amount of \$88,000. Their business will be continued subject to their creditors, payments being temporarily suspended. The affairs of Beecher's paper, the *Christian Union*, are independent of the condition of this firm, and it will hereafter be published by other parties.

Upon the announcement of the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., gold jumped to 116½ and then fell the same day to 114, and on the 29th July was reported at 112½. On the same day bids for government gold to the amount of \$2,220,000 were awarded at 116.51½ to 116.66.

Several other smaller failures have taken place in different parts of the country. Large shipments of gold to Europe have probably been among the causes of these commercial disasters.

The Boston Wool Market has small demand for fine fleeces. Sales of delaine and combing fleeces made at 58@58½c. as to quality for washed, and 40@46½c. for unwashed.

Hard money versus paper money is at present an issue of great interest, and both sides are preparing for a hard fight. The prospects are of a reform in American financial principles.

The Centennial board of finance call for a million more dollars for building purposes. Col. Forney goes to Russia to persuade the Czar to take part in the Centennial exercises.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Hartford, Conn., at 4.10 on the morning of July 28th. The same shock extended over the western part of the state.

Col. Wm. P. Ross, chief of the Cherokee Indians, is reported to have been assassinated. A later report contradicts the story.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died suddenly on the 31st of July.

Disturbances are reported at East Feliciana, Louisiana, between the whites and negroes. Both parties are arming and a fight is probable.

Treasurer New, the new treasurer, does not get along with Secretary Bristow any better than did late Treasurer Spinner. He will probably resign.

ENGLAND.—Depression in manufacturing enterprises is severe in some parts of the United Kingdom. At Oldham, only six out of one hundred and sixty-two mills belonging to the Employers' Association are working; and at Dundee, thirty-one mills are closed, by which 30,000 persons are thrown out of employment. The Mayors banquet took place at Guild Hall on the 29th of July. Six hundred and fifty guests were present. Grand preparations are being made for the celebration of the O'Connell in Ireland. Twelve steamers will ply between Dublin and Liverpool during the week.

The Government hopes to prorogue Parliament on the 14th of August. In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, introduced a bill to further empower the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy vessels from sailing. In presenting the measure he stated that Plimsoll's bill was not acceptable to the Government, because it was based on wrong principles. [Here he was interrupted by cries of "No.!!"] Continuing his remarks, he said the bill was also objectionable, because, besides punishing offenders, it actually takes upon itself the conduct of the Marine Service Act of 1872, which already empowers the Government to stop unseaworthy ships. Since then 958 vessels had been stopped, of which 515 were found to be unseaworthy. The present bill was intended to strengthen the executive facilities for more rapid and direct action, and provide a sufficient number of officers to effectually detain unseaworthy ships. It also allows a fourth part of the crew to demand a survey. Finally, it was merely an earnest of fuller legislative action to be had next session. Sullivan thought the load-line provision of stowing grain should be engrafted in the bill. Roebuck denied that the bill would satisfy the country. He advocated continuing the consideration of Plimsoll's bill. Various other members followed, more or less concurring in the bill, while wishing to extricate the Government from its difficulty. Finally the bill passed its first reading. The American Rifle Team, with Major-General McMurdo, visited the Woolwich Arsenal to-day. Moody and Sankey are at Versailles. Grant's cotton mills were destroyed by fire. Several girls and two firemen were severely burned. Three thousand employees effected their escape with difficulty. Loss, \$500,000. The mills have closed at Dundee, and 12,000 persons are thrown out of employment. Both employers and operatives have resolved not to yield. If the Oldham strike extends to all the mills in that district, 30,000 persons will be out of employment.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly to-day M. Raioul Duval asked the Government why the United States had not paid to French citizens the indemnity due them for losses sustained during the civil war, while the claims of other foreigners had been settled. The Duke Decazes, in reply, said the indemnity due to other foreigners was likewise unpaid. President Grant, in his last message to Congress, recommended that it take legislative action on this matter. Congress, however, had not moved yet. In conclusion the Duke said he had full confidence in the good faith of the American Government. The Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, as approved, consists of twelve Deputies of the Right, two of the Auvergne group, and eleven of the Left.

SPAIN.—The bombardment of San de Urgel continues. The Carlists there are said to have mutinied and spiked their guns. The Carlists in Catolina continue to give in their submission to the Government. The town of Leo Duergel has been taken by the Alfonsists by assault; the citadel still holds out, but must yield to the heavy artillery of the besiegers. These items are significant of progress on the part of King Alfonso. More encouraging for him still is the action taken by the Madrid Cortes toward the enactment of a liberal constitution, guaranteeing religious and other rights.

Local Jottings.—Aug. 13th.—By the return of the *Kilauea* we have the report of the outbreak of Mokuaweo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa, on the night of the 11th inst. Accident to one of the Pacific's Nine which threatens to interfere with the match for championship.

Aug. 14th.—Bark *Mary Belle Roberts* sailed this forenoon for San Francisco, taking a full cargo of domestic produce valued at \$50,000, and a number of passengers. —The first of the championship series came off as arranged, between the Whangdoodle and Pacific Base Ball Clubs this afternoon, the latter having made up a Nine which, after a closely contested game, came off victors by one run, a result contrary to the expectations of all, the score standing 10 to 11.

Aug. 16th.—Bark *Emma C. Beal* arrived from Newcastle, with a cargo of coals, after a passage of 56 days.

Aug. 17th.—Alarm of fire sounded this morning, occasioned by the burning of one of the buildings on the premises of Judge Jones.—H. B. M. S. *Repulse* arrived from Kauai, having made a visit to Hanalei since reporting herself at Maui.

Aug. 18th.—Barkentine *Jane A. Falkenburg* sailed this afternoon for Portland with considerable cargo, and several passengers.—Ship *Mount Washington* arrived from San Francisco, 15 days passage, en route for the guano islands. She brought a letter mail, but left our news dealers out in the cold, having got off earlier than the San Francisco news agents had been notified she would leave.

Aug. 19th.—Return of the *Pensacola* from Hilo.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 8.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The land in the Hawaiian Islands was considered at the time of the Mahele as belonging to the Nation. It was divided off according to principles deemed equitable, and titles were given, emanating really from the government representing the nation, by the king as the executive power. This I think is the true theory of the then new departure in land matters. The power to whom were given the Crown Lands was not the power that gave legality to the new titles. The Crown Lands were set aside for the private emolument of the king. The Government Lands were for the benefit of the whole,—for the parties as a whole, that divided the land.

When therefore the rule was made, or law passed, that lands not awarded should vest in the government, it would seem to have been perfectly in the power of those making the law, so to enact. It hardly seems proper therefore at the present day, to assume that such lands should revert to the Crown as "Crown Lands." They should revert to the Crown as the representative of the Government, not for the private use of the king, but for that which the king represents in his official capacity.

Where parties have been a long time in actual occupation of such lands, it would seem as if some liberal terms might be adopted which would facilitate the obtaining of a title, without waiving the right of the Government, against which the statute of limitations, i. e., of twenty years occupation, does not hold.

The Government lands about the year 1850, were put into the market throughout the islands. Previous sales had been made in a few localities, especially in Makawao and Manoa Valley. Agents were appointed in the different districts to receive applications, to attend to the surveys, and to report, also to collect the money for the land, and forward to the Interior office. The same desultory system of surveying was followed as in the case of the kuleanas. Probably between the years 1850 and 1860, nine tenths of the available government land was taken up. The agents were some of them the American missionaries, who considered it not inconsistent with their position to assist the people in obtaining lands, in advance of mere speculators. A commission

was allowed; in at least one case it was declined, all service being rendered gratis.

After all this selling of land, the government were perfectly in the dark as to what remained. A lull in the business took place, and when in after years some of the remnants were applied for, it was impossible to proceed with any confidence in disposing of them. In addition to this, a new policy came in with another administration, of refusing to sell land. Partly, from the revival of the ancient theory that the king was the government; partly from a feeling that a fixed revenue might be derived from the remainder; partly from the cropping out of the ever-prevalent dislike of seeing lands go into the hands of foreigners; and partly from the difficulty of proceeding intelligently to work.

For instance; and this is from actual experience; a tract of, say ten acres, in Palolo Valley remained to the government. It lies at the foot of the steep valley side, and may or may not extend up that side or pali to its summit. The land above was awarded by survey, and to find how far down the face of the mountain it may extend, it is necessary to run all the old lines of that upper land;—probably two or three days of hard work would be none too much to do this in a reliable manner. In fact, one can be sure of nothing in such cases without surveying all the adjoining lands. A perfect incubus this has been on the disposal of the remaining government lands.

It was this state of things, as much as anything else that led the late Minister of Interior, Dr. F. W. Hutchinson, to institute the Government Survey. A general survey seemed the only possible way to get at the facts of the case. It would be perfectly impossible to-day for the government to state definitely what land it possessed in any one district.

Add to this the need of general maps for business purposes, for assessment of taxes, for any discussion of schemes for the benefit of the country; for searching of records; for the information of courts of law; of strangers, especially of scientific men; to say nothing of navigators; and one sees abundant reason why a general survey should be made.

Moreover the government failed in one important part of its duty; namely in locating its own grants and awards. It is but fair that it should undertake that work as far as is practically useful and is possible without too great expense.

Another demand for general maps lies in the fact that while a person may in a few years become a walking encyclopedia of information respecting localities and titles, &c., in a district, he is liable to leave at any time, when all his stores of knowledge become annihilated in a moment, no record thereof being left for the benefit of his successor.

FENCES.

Honolulu, like all new settlements where the ranging limits of domestic stock have not been very definitely fixed, has always abounded in a wide variety of fences, the prevailing types of which have been boards, pickets and plastered adobe walls crested with broken bottles, and now although we have become established with the usual features of a well governed city, with police patrols and strict regulations, we still adhere to the familiar precautions of our earlier frontier life. It is natural perhaps, that citizens should affectionately cherish the old defenses which once guarded house and home from unwelcome intrusion, though the necessity for them may have become obsolete; it is even natural that they

should grow up through long association to see, or think they see a kind of beauty in them. So it is not very surprising that we still cling to formidable and impassable fences around our dwellings, even though the self supporting horse, the insatiable cow, the invincible and all devouring goat and the predatory pig are forbidden the city limits; nor is it remarkable that we build them high and prominent, and fondly decorate them with the cunning skill of the worker in wood and iron and white-wash and paint.

Is it not well however, to consider whether this expensive and in most cases unsightly appendage to our otherwise attractive home gardens and grounds, is necessary and if so, to what extent, and how it may be made consistent with the prevailing landscape effect of architecture, trees, flowers and grass.

Few who believe in fences and take them as a matter of course, know how much they mar the effect of outdoor views. Who could enjoy the forest scenes of a picnic excursion or camp life if the free and beautiful woods were cut up into lots by picket fences. Where would be the glory of the ancestral parks of England, if the eyes of the beholder must take in innumerable wooden barricades, in its search after the pure, untrammelled beauty of nature. In some localities in the suburbs of Boston, fences between adjoining places and on the public roads are dispensed with as an artistic nuisance; and such is the effect of breadth and freedom that no one with a spark of taste in his composition could wish them introduced for the sake of appearance.

With the most of us however, fences are in some degree necessary. If there are no animals to fence out, we must fence in the carriage horse, and the ducks and chickens. With such, the question must be how to reduce a necessary evil to its minimum,—how to modify and tone down the general upstart, flaring characteristics of fences, into features of unobtrusive modesty and even of absolute beauty or picturesqueness. The trouble with the citizens of Honolulu is, they have an unaccountable partiality for, stiff, picket and board fences, ugly, inhospitable and belligerent, which no ornamented points or moulded tops, which no amount of white-wash or paint can convert into friendly guardians of the mansion; the paint is only war paint, the whitewash is hypocrisy, and all skilled decoration is but the brass buttons, epaulets and feathers which glorify the warrior but do not sheath his sword. Consistent with this barbarous taste, stone walls in their primitive simplicity,—lovely old stone walls on which vines love to climb and lichens to nestle, are despised. I know a gentleman who on purchasing a place surrounded with an old stone wall, had it pulled down and carted off, and a spick and span new whitewashed picket fence put up in its place, and he wasn't able to afford expensive luxuries either. If fences are necessary let us have attractive ones, not so high as to hide the beauty within from the world; let them be of rough stone and serve as a support and contrast to clustering vines, or let them be in the form of a wooden trellis for vines, or they may be of slender iron work and so, transparent and with the effect of no fence at all. In the right situations nothing can be more beautiful than flowering hedges. If you must have picket fences, or have them as the inheritance of some thoughtless predecessor, or of a former unfortunate mood of your own, cover them up with vines as fast as you can, and so enlist them in the service of beauty; if you have board fences, turn them into firewood and replace them with something else, most anything will be an improvement, and let your flowers refresh the hungry eyes of wayfarers.

Neighbors to whom fences, especially partition ones, are unnecessary, could exceedingly enhance the beauty of their grounds by their removal, thus throwing many places into one, and creating the effect of room and breadth and freedom.

TWIGG.

BASE BALL.

Last Saturday a large company of spectators were gathered on the plains to witness the first match of the season in the championship series between the Whangdoodles and Pacifics. Owing to an accident, the evening previous, to the catcher of the latter club, they entered the contest weak-handed and with little hope of coping with their well trained adversaries. They won the toss and sent the Whangdoodles to the bat at 3:45. Contrary to all expectations the latter were "chicagoed" in this inning, while the Pacifics scored four runs. The second inning the Whangdoodles scored one, and had revenge on the cripples in their next inning in "chicagoing" them on three successive and prettily caught fly balls by Williams, F. Oat and Castle. The game ran against the Whangdoodles up to the seventh inning, in which inning both clubs scored one each, and then stood, Whangdoodles 2 to the Pacifics 11. So far, the game was well played, with but very few errors, and several fine points of play, among which we would mention the catch of a hot ball from Allie Cartwright's bat by F. F. Metcalf, near the first base, in the third inning, and a splendid running fly catch by H. Waterhouse in the fifth inning. The W's now came to the bat on their eighth inning with evident determination to make up lost ground, which was watched with much interest. In this inning the P's made a big blunder by throwing wild to second base which, being missed, allowed three men to get home, bringing the game up 5 to 11. The cheering which the favorites received at this point was immense. Nothing additional was made in this inning.

The Pacifics in their next and even inning scored nothing, and left one man on the third base. The Whangdoodles then went to their ninth inning, wanting six to tie, and which was very nearly secured. A splendid strike in this inning by Cartwright to the right field brought in two and gave him a home run. The excitement at this point was at its highest, they having brought their score up to 10, and with only one man out. Booth next came to the bat and made a good base hit, and was followed by Renton who went out on a fly, succeeded by Macfarlane who went out on a foul. The game was won to the Pacifics, with one inning to fill, but the Whangdoodles said they would "chicago" them in it, which they did, catching their opponents out on a tip and two fly balls in succession. Thus closed the most exciting and hotly contested game yet played here, the full score of which we give herewith:

WHANGDOODLES						PACIFICS					
	PO	R	I	B	O		PO	R	I	B	O
Cartwright, 2d b.....	2	2	2	0	3	Metcalf, 1st b.....	5	0	0	0	5
Booth, 1st b.....	2	1	2	1	3	Robinson, 2d b.....	1	3	2	0	2
Renton, 3d b.....	2	0	1	0	5	Peebles, c.....	18	1	2	0	4
Macfarlane, c.....	12	2	1	0	2	H. Waterhouse, l. f.	1	1	2	1	3
Williams, c. f.....	1	1	1	0	4	Wundenburg, p.....	1	3	0	0	1
F. Oat, p.....	4	1	1	0	3	Brown, r. f.....	0	2	2	0	2
Ryan, l. f.....	1	1	1	1	2	Meek, 3d b.....	1	0	1	1	3
J. Oat, r. f.....	1	0	0	1	3	Bush, s. s.....	0	0	0	0	4
Castle, s. s.....	2	2	1	0	2	J. Waterhouse, c. f.	1	1	0	0	3
	27	10	10	3	27		27	11	9	2	27

Whangdoodles 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3 5—10
Pacifics..... 4 0 3 2 1 0 1 0 0—11

Time of game, 2 hours 7 minutes; Umpire, Wm. Sheldon; Scorers, J. W. Robertson and T. G. Thrum.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 19, 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING the slowness with which domestic produce comes forward at this season of the year, the Mary Belle Roberts was enabled to get off on Saturday last for San Francisco with a full cargo, consisting of 151 bales wool, 211 bales paha, 635 bags coffee, 5357 pkgs sugar, 763 bags paddy, 163 bags rice and 180 bunches bananas, valued at \$51,001.32, together with a fair passenger list. The Falkenburg also got off yesterday for Portland, with a freight valued at \$14,819 03, consisting of 278 pkgs rice, 5 bags coffee, 3003 pkgs sugar, and 50 bbls molasses.

Our arrivals during the week have been the Emma C. Beal from Newcastle with cargo of coals to C. Brewer & Co., on the 16th; H. B. M. S. Repulse from Victoria via Hawaii, Maui and Kauai ports, on the 17th; and the Mount Washington from San Francisco on Wednesday, to F. S. Pratt, Esq., under a guano charter. She brought San Francisco dates to the 2d inst., but on account of the non receipt of our regular files we are unable to give market quotations. We learn that she would be followed shortly by the Lady Blessington, also under guano charter.

The Ceylon having completed unloading her general assorted cargo—which turns out in fine order as usual—has hauled to the Esplanade to discharge her coals.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 13—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 14—Schr Kinau, Ahulhala, from Maliko, Maui.
 15—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 15—Schr Active, Puuahiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 15—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 15—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 15—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 15—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, fm Maliko, Maui.
 16—Am bk Emma C Beal, Bailey, 56 days from Newcastle.
 17—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 17—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 17—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kihala, Hawaii.
 17—Schr Luka, Kani, from Molokai, Kauai.
 17—H B M S Repulse, Admiral Cochrane, fm Victoria, via Hilo & Hanalei.
 18—Am ship Mount Washington, Perkins, 15 days from San Francisco.
 18—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 18—Schr Kamale, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
 19—U S S Pensacola, Admiral Almy, from Hawaii and Maui.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 14—Am bk Mary Belle Roberts, Gray, for San Francisco.
 14—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hanalei, Maui.
 14—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 14—Schr Kinau, Ahulhala, for Maliko, Maui.
 17—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 17—Schr Active, Puuahiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 17—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 17—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 18—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Molokai and Maliko.
 18—Schr Mile Morris, Lin, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 18—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Kauai.
 18—Am bktn Jane A Falkenburg, J A Brown, for Portland, O.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly
 French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due August 23.
 Brit stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due August 24.
 Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J T Waterhouse, due next month.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 Am bark D C Murray, from San Francisco, to C. Brewer & Co., due about Aug. 20.
 Am ship Lady Blessington, and one other is looked for from San Francisco, en route for the guano islands.
 Brit brig Robert Cowan, from Tahiti to T H Davies, is due.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 13th—HIS MAJESTY THE KING, Mrs M Barrett, Miss A Mills, Mrs I Y Davis, James Hiton, James Richardson, H L Sheldon, Miss Hattie Castle, Mrs von Tempsky and daughter, Mrs Aiken and child, Mrs Jas Makee, Chas Makee, Miss Rosa Makee, Mrs Merrill and 2 children, W F Mossman, Clarence Macfarlane, Walter Brash, Mr Akana and wife, Miss C Hutchison, Rev T Blundun, wife and child, Miss Ingraham, H Gordon, Miss Kapeka, and 50 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Mary Belle Roberts, Aug. 14th—Theo Habich and wife, Mrs and Miss Fischer, Capt Smith, wife and 3 children, Miss Whitney, W Manning, W Watt, F H Stahl.

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Per Jane A. Falkenburg, Aug. 18th—Mr and Mrs W H Bailey, Mrs Flavel, Misses Nellie and Katie Flavel, Ah Sing.

FOR KAUAI—Per Kilauea, Aug. 18th—Geo H Dole, Rev M Kuaea, Mrs J N Wright, Miss Emma C Smith, J M McDonald, G Armstrong, and about 35 deck.

BIRTH.

In Nuuanu Valley, August 10th, to the wife of Captain Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., a son.

DIED.

THOMAS—In Honolulu, August 8th, after a short illness, W. A. THOMAS, a native of England.

THE ANIMALISM OF PLANTS.

Wonders never cease. We are now informed that there are carnivorous plants which support life by the capture and assimilation of insects. The subject is attracting much attention from the scientific in both Europe and America, and new developments are frequently made. The modes of capture vary in different varieties of plants. In some the leaves are pitcher-shaped, and furnished with lids which close upon the entrance of the unsuspecting victim. In others the leaf curls up and incloses the fly which has settled upon it, and other varieties still have a fringe of fine threads around the edge of the leaf which are thrown over the prey. In some of these plants when a fly is caught a "digestive fluid exactly like ordinary gastric juice" is poured out, in which the insect is dissolved. In others the insects are crushed and are dropped on the soil around the base of the plant for the purpose of fertilization. If these carnivorous plants be fed with small bits of raw beef the same process of digestion and assimilation is gone through with, while mineral substances are rejected as if by instinct. Have we any carnivorous plants on *Hawaii nei*? If any have been observed we should like to be informed of it.

THE SOCIAL ABUSE OF MUSIC.

BY W. S. B. MATHEWS.

The *Saturday Review* once gave utterance to the pleasing hope that the time would come when everybody would play so well on the piano that everybody would be afraid to play before everybody else. This, for a long time, I looked on as a prophecy of one feature of the millennium. But alas! my faith grows weak, and in vain I ask myself, "Where is the promise of its coming?" If I go out of an evening to have a pleasant hour with some friends, I am obstructed in every attempt at conversation by the obstreperous ministrations of some well-meaning young woman, who, like a musical angel, descends and troubles the waters for a season through the gentle pleasings of the piano-forte. Hoping to see my pastor for a moment, I attend a church sociable; but alas! the musical angel is there also. Why couldn't we have taken our speaking-trumpets with us, and bellowed our confidences at each other through them like skippers in a gale at sea? Doesn't it say down the margin of every social almanac, "*Expect-music-about-this-time*"? If it doesn't it ought to. Whenever I call on a friend I must "hear a little music"; and when I am thoroughly taken in and done for with music, the encouraging anticipation is offered me of hearing it to all eternity, if I am good enough. This is one side of the story.

But suppose I also play a little, having a fondness, let us say, for soft, quiet things, full of what the Germans call "*innigkeit*"? At every turn I am asked to "play something." Being, let us say, of a confiding disposition, I comply, and begin a little piece that I particularly like—a Mendelssohn "song without words," or a little Schumann piece. Ye gods! the first sound of the piano leads everybody to raise his voice a little so as to

be easily heard, and the volume of talk is at least doubled, insomuch that I can scarcely hear a sound of the piece I am playing. And when I am through, I dodge off into a corner and take account of stock to see whether I have gained or lost by the operation. "Who has gained?" I ask. Certainly not I. One of my most cherished pieces has been trampled under foot by a mere mob who wouldn't have known there was anything extra under them if they hadn't happened to notice being a little taller than usual. Nor have they gained anything, except the exercise of talking in a higher key than usual, for not one note of the music have they heard. A friend of mine, a lady, who sings well, fares little better. A circle is formed immediately around the piano, and a half-dozen people try to keep track of the music so as to know what it is all about. But six feet away you cannot hear a note, especially as she sings rationally and omits the war-whoop-like cadenza with which ambitious amateurs are apt to conclude their tuneful efforts. The folks who talked thought she "lacked style, you know." Even a German beer-garden does better. There they talk between the musical pieces. Here they talk in a sort of infernal double counterpoint with the music all the way through.

It is something to be thankful for that nobody now dreams of offering a recital of fine poetry, or the reading of a thoughtful extract, to go along with the ordinary current of society talk; for everybody knows now that even the jolliest verse, where thought is of the lightest, must be *heard* before it can afford enjoyment. Much more is this true of thoughtful composition. And so when *reading* is in order for entertainment, silence is the part of the audience. So far has intelligence extended in the matter of properly hearing poetry and essay; and now that the piano-forte is so common as to be in almost every parlor, it begins to look as if we might hope for a similar exercise of intelligence in the matter of music.

I desire to put it on record, therefore, in this public manner, that the piano-forte, played even gently, does *not* assist intelligent conversation. I am not sure but a snare drum, played discreetly in an adjoining room, might exercise an enlivening influence on an evening company. This might be tried, and if it works well I should like to see it adopted. The drum might be gilt-edged, so as to render it more genteel. Instead of singing I would suggest that one of the servants stand on the front balcony and yell "*fresh fish*" to the fish-monger's usual tune. This would make as much noise as singing, and being easily comprehended, would awaken intelligible ideas (which the singing does not), and would save the bad breeding of treating a cultivated singer in the manner now customary in good society. The difficulty with the piano-forte as an accompaniment to conversation is its range of pitch, and especially that in all rational music the best of it lies in the middle register just in the range of pitch naturally occupied by the voice. It *might* do, perhaps, if only long scales were played—say through about five or six octaves—for then the voices would not be continually interfered with. By a little practice it could easily be managed so that when the player was in the upper regions of pitch the gentlemen could make remarks; when the scales got below middle C the ladies could reply. But to talk against a good job of really first-class playing on a grand piano is too much to ask of us now that we are so much less vigorous in the lungs than our gorilla ancestors. The plan that I propose is better every way. The music itself, being familiar, would not need close attention on the part of the company in order to understand, and dodg-

ing over and under the scale would be like looking out or the "low bridge" of canal travel. For as long as real music is played to such heedless ears there will be at least one or two persons in the company whose feelings will be shocked at its misuse.

Now that every family man has a daughter "taking lessons," cannot we begin to learn that music is the most sacred and expressive kind of poetry? That it takes attention to enjoy even a Strauss waltz, while a Schumann or Beethoven piece cannot possibly be enjoyed amid the din of talk? Why, you cannot even tell how a player gets over the keys unless you look at the hands. We have progressed in refinement to the extent of appointing particular times for eating and dancing, and in some cases separate rooms. Cannot we now begin to have set times and perhaps separate rooms for talk and music? If the people who attend our church sociables do not like to hear music, let us recognize the fact and omit it from the programme.

If I find that my guests do not care for refreshments in the way of food, but crumble the cake over the floor, and spill the wine and coffee on the furniture, shall I go on dividing my substance with the caterer every time I have company? Why not rather dispense with food and drink and so avoid the damage to clothes and furniture?

Why should honest John Smith, our working-man, when he drops into his club to smoke a pipe and have an hour's chat (as Mr. Hale has so pleasantly described), have his ideas obfuscated by the unwonted sound of the piano? This is not the way to make him like music. Let us have an hour (or, better, a half hour) for music, and cultivate diligently the virtue of cessation.

Then, too, as we desire to receive pleasure from the music, let us be informed what kind of music it is, who wrote it and when, and what is its spirit. For if it is music for display, let us not lose a crook of the player's fingers; if it is a deep *adagio* of Beethoven's let us listen in seriousness and silence.

Our musical cultivation will not begin to be worth a cent until we find out that the worst use we can make of music is in the place of mere noise, for this amounts to a denial of all its poetry and sentiment, and its capacity to express the beautiful. And because music does express the beautiful it can be intelligently heard only in the most complete silence, and in the mental attitude of repose. Heard in this way music opens for us the most exquisite kingdom of the beautiful that fine art has yet explored. Every kind of good affection is within the province of music. It has graceful and symmetrical forms, coloring as evanescent and entrancing as that of the clouds themselves, a poetry and romanticism of the highest order, so that for celestial flight of imagination we must place Beethoven above Shakespeare or Dante; it is this noble art, the most divine creation of the human spirit, that society ignorantly abuses in the manner I have here pointed out.—*Christian Union*.

AN IMPRESSIVE SIGHT.—There were seventeen of them—exactly seventeen. They marched down Michigan avenue in double file—all but one. He marched alone at the head of the column. They were noble young men. They had high foreheads and intelligent faces, and there was a stern, determined look on each face—a look which said that they would die at their country's call. Were they going forth to battle? Were they going to the rescue of some kind sentiment which the wicked world was trying to blot from the hearts of men? Were they going to the succor of the unfortunate and distressed? No, not a cent's worth—they were go-

ing out to play base ball. It was an imposing sight to see them march, march, each form erect, each step in time, each face bearing that look which warriors wear when the roar of battle is loudest. If every one of the seventeen had been on their way to the woodpile or the corn field the sight could not have been more grand and thrilling.

CONTENT.

Wonder of wonders! in my stroll
I met to-day
A woman with a loyal soul,
And deeply read in wisdom's scroll;
And I will try to tell the whole
This queen did say.

" 'Tis true no carpet decks my floor,
But what of that?
God's warmest sunbeams on it pour,
With love spots fleck it o'er and o'er;
And small feet through the open door
Come pit-a-pat.

" No silken webs of rare design
And tints grotesque
My windows shade; but clinging vine
And flow'ring plant there intertwine,
And sun and leaves and stems combine
Sweet arabesque.

" Our frugal hearth knows not the storm
That makes a part
Of many lives; our true loves form
Our brightest joys and home's sweet charm.
No fireside e'er so large can warm
A lonely heart.

" Of no great deed my mind to test
You'll ever hear.
Who seeks for fame seeks not the best;
Who toils for wealth gains but unrest;
A babe's soft lips upon my breast
Were far more dear.

" Too many children—spoke your mirth—
To me are given?
Thank God I'm of such honor worth!
I gladly say with each new birth,
Not men alone we bear to earth,
Angels for Heaven.

" A slave? No, friend, you cannot see;
You do not know.
I'd give him all; he'd all give me.
Our wills must each the other's be.
When we love most then most we're free!
This must be so.

" No sweeter, nobler lot in life
For you or me;
To be a good man's loving wife,
To guard him when temptation's rife,
Rest on his strong arm when the strife
Shall fiercest be.

" And, leaning on his faithful breast,
Look calmly out;
Secure no evil can infest,
No jealous fears thy peace molest;
For perfect love is perfect rest,
And dead is doubt."

I gazed upon this woman bright

In mute surprise.

I felt a coward in her sight.

I knew her glowing words were right.

Of truth the everlasting light

Was in her eyes.

—Transcript.

A "PECULIAR" HOSPITAL.

The Peculiar People, several of whose members are being prosecuted in London for manslaughter for not calling in medical aid when members of their body were sick, have resolved boldly to put to practical test the question as to whether medical aid is really a necessity, or whether prayer alone is not sufficiently efficacious in all cases of sickness. For some time past a large twenty-roomed house, situated in Tower Street, on the north-east side of London Fields, formerly used as a homœopathic hospital, has been let. On Tuesday morning, however, much excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the appearance outside the house of a huge board bearing the following inscription: "House of Faith for the Reception of such Sick as are considered Hopeless Incurable, to be healed by the Prayer of Faith." This is followed by quotations from Scripture, such as, in the views of the Peculiar People, justify them in the course they adopt. There will be a strenuous opposition on the part of the inhabitants to the opening of the hospital.

On Wednesday John R. Downes, a laboring man and a member of this peculiar community, surrendered at the Central Criminal Court to take his trial before Mr. Justice Blackburn for the manslaughter of Charles Downes, a child of two years of age. When the child was suffering from pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs, no medical man was called in. It did not appear to be disputed that the prisoner had always treated the child with the greatest kindness, and that he had given it some arrowroot and other nourishing diet during its illness. The medical evidence was to the effect that if proper medical assistance had been obtained the life of the child would have been, at all events, prolonged, and perhaps saved. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but said they were also of opinion that he had acted in good faith and with good intentions. Upon this finding the Judge said he should reserve the point of law for further consideration, and the prisoner was liberated on bail.—*Scotsman*.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.

The dwelling house and premises of the Rev. H. H. Parker, situated on King Street, near the Kawaiahao Church; is to let on reasonable terms.

The house is a roomy and handsome cottage, with four large apartments, and wide verandas. The grounds are spacious and well shaded with trees.

19-1f

For terms, inquire of

S. B. DOLE.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

LATE news by the *Mikado* and *Cyphrenes* confirms our last week's announcement of the rumor, that the Australian contract with the Pacific Mail Company for the new steamer line does not include Honolulu as a stopping place. The wish to compete with the P. & O. line and reduce the time of the through trip to about twenty-seven days is the reason of this arrangement. It appears however, that the Company have the discretion to touch at Honolulu if they please, and it is probable that they will begin the service without leaving us out, hoping to retain the benefits of our trade and yet to make their trips within the required time. This they will very likely succeed in doing with their fast boats and extraordinary facilities. The advertisements of the Company in late California papers announce the departure of the pioneer steamer of the new line, the *Vasco de Gama*, on the 9th of October, for Australia via Honolulu.

There is also a report that the firm of Nelson & Perkins intend to run an opposition steam line to Honolulu in opposition to the P. M. S. Co. So the prospects are that we shall not be left without steam facilities. An independent line from San Francisco making Honolulu its terminus, would be a far greater accommodation for our American freighting and passenger trade than any through line could be. For such a service nothing can be more appropriate than boats of the size and style of the p. m. s. *Costa Rica* which ran on this route two years ago.

Even should the P. M. Co. pass us by for the present, it is possible that they will eventually combine their China and Australian lines of steamers by making Honolulu their port of connection and the terminus of their Australian line. While such an arrangement would necessitate reshipment of freight and passengers here, it would save the expense of a second line between here and the coast, which would be something gained.

Our serious contemporary, the *Gazette*, has referred several times, to some wonderful Paris accounts about

a man who is said to catch a cannon ball fired from a cannon, for the delight of spectators. Now we have never seen this little trick tried, and probably shall not believe in it until we see it successfully accomplished with our own eyes, in the meantime, however, we are open to conviction. We trust that the editor of the *Gazette* will not carry his interest in the matter far enough to indulge in any personal experiments, but we know of men whom we should be delighted to have try this feat. It might be introduced into our criminal code as a test of innocence, like the medieval plan of walking on red hot plough shares.

It is reported that Tilton is planning for a new suit against Beecher next Fall. Public sentiment, however, in America will discourage any such action and legal sentiment is also averse to it.

By the *Mikado* we notice, among others, the return of Mr. P. C. Jones, junr., and lady, from the States. It will be remembered that he left in May, last as bearer of the Reciprocity Treaty, and has since been visiting in the Eastern States, and was present in Boston at the imposing ceremonies of the Bunker Hill Centennial.

THE presence of the *Repulse* adds to our social and musical privileges. The hospitality of her officers at Hilo has won for them the warm appreciation of the natives, which, we hear, is evidenced by preparations among them for a grand *hookupu* to the ship before its departure.

The unexpected news that the *Pensacola* has been ordered to Mexico, will be received in the community with sincere surprise and regret. Her arrival in our waters with our King returning to his home, her long stay and the exceedingly friendly relations that have existed between her officers and crew and our people, and the frequent and easy hospitalities that have been the rule on both sides, have united in making her stay an unusual pleasure for the hosts, and we feel sure that the Admiral and his men have felt quite at home with us. The departure has been fixed for four weeks hence.

THE new sensation is a writing machine, imported by Dillingham & Co., by which one can print as fast as he can hit the lettered keys on a convenient keyboard with his fingers. Whether this invention is of much practical importance we cannot say without a further acquaintance with it. It is certainly an ingenious machine, and practice would doubtless enable an active person to print with considerable rapidity, prob-

ably some faster than a skilled penman can write, though it is impossible that it could be made to keep up with a good short-hand writer. There would probably be no mechanical difficulty in applying the principle of the machine to printing short-hand characters, except in the necessary increase of the number of keys.

THE American team who have lately won trans-atlantic laurels in Ireland have also been very successful in the contests at Wimbledon. We learn that a prize known as the St. Leger Sweepstakes was won by Major Fulton, of the American eight, and that Col. Gildersleeve, of the same team, was second in shooting for the Albert Cup, which, however, was won by Sir H. Halford. The Elcho Challenge Shield, competed for annually by English, Irish and Scotch eights, has been taken this year by the Irish; and as an Irish eight has been beaten by the American team, it is not surprising that a strong feeling has prevailed at Wimbledon in favor of an international match next summer for the championship, we suppose, of Anglo-Saxon races.

WE have on a recent occasion alluded to the circumstances which resulted in the deposition of the native Prince of Baroda in British India. The special tribunal summoned by the Viceroy to investigate charges made against the Gaikwar of attempting to poison the British Resident, was unable to agree upon a verdict, its three foreign members having found the Prince guilty, while two of the native members, Sir Dinkur Rao and the Maharajah, of Teypore, considered his guilt not proven, and the Maharajah Scindiah held him innocent. When, after this failure to convict, the Viceroy decided upon deposing the Gaikwar and placing upon his throne another member of the reigning family, very much discussion took place both in India and in England as to the justice of the whole matter.

Four parliamentary blue-books have now been published, disclosing a number of circumstances not heretofore generally known, and throwing much light upon the action of the Indian Government in this matter, an action which seems to have met with the approval of the British Cabinet. A verdict of guilty found by the special tribunal would have been followed, it appears, by a severe penal sentence; and the deposition of the Gaikwar subsequently to, but not in consequence of, the finding of the tribunal is justified on other grounds. Extracts from official despatches from the Secretary of State in London to the Indian Government read as follows:

"Under these circumstances, considering that the three Commissioners who declined to convict him were the men of his own race, who had been placed upon the tribunal in order to ensure for it the confidence of the people of India, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that Mulhar Rao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning. His guilt accordingly was not assumed in the proclamation issued by you under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and he has been spared the penal consequences which would probably have fol-

lowed a conviction for that crime. It by no means followed as a necessary consequence that he should be replaced upon gadi. Of the issue of the inquiry the utmost that could be said was that the inability of the Commission to pronounce a definite opinion upon his guilt protected him from the punishment of a criminal. He had so acted that three Europeans of great experience had declared him guilty of poisoning, and two of his own race had, in giving judgment, abstained from declaring him innocent. Whatever inference might be drawn from this finding, it could not be regarded as an assertion of his fitness for an office of the highest trust, and would, even if considered alone, have placed a serious difficulty in the way of his restoration to sovereignty over the people of Baroda.

"Lord Salisbury then refers to other reasons which he says were in themselves "amply sufficient" for refusing to invest the Gaikwar again with power:

"The period which had elapsed since the holding of Sir R. Meade's inquiry had shown no abatement in the vices to which the misgovernment of Baroda had been due. Before his arrest the reforming Ministers had resigned their offices, and Sir Lewis Pelly had submitted to you his "solemn recommendation that the Gaikwar State be saved by the deposal from power of its ruler." A few weeks later, evidence was discovered of crimes which, had they been known sooner, would have brought this oppressive reign to an earlier close. The poisoning of Bhow Scindia, former Prime Minister of Baroda, and the still more horrible details of the death of Govind Naik by torture, were proved before Sir Lewis Pelly, after the proceedings of Sir R. Couch's commission had commenced. Both crimes were committed by persons in authority under Mulhar Rao, and the latter was directly traced to his orders. Had they been established while he was still upon the throne, it would have been impossible for the British Government to have abstained any longer from terminating a power used for such atrocious purposes. On these grounds, had he lain under no suspicion of poisoning Colonel Phayre, it was necessary that he should be deposed. The British Government, which had deprived his sirdars and ryots of the power of righting themselves, would not be justified in using its supremacy to compel them to submit again to a ruler whose incurable vices had been established by a full experience. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognizing in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression."

The removal of the Gaikwar had been followed by some rioting in Baroda, but there is no reason to believe that the change would in the long run be anything but popular.

NEWS.

By the arrival of the *Mikado* we have dates to Aug. 16th, from which we select the following:

UNITED STATES.—Gold in New York was quoted at 113½; Legal Tenders 88@88½.—The Mexican Minister has brought suit against Duncan, Sherman & Co. to re-

cover \$16,000 gold. He claims that under the comity of nations this money, deposited with the firm, is not subject to State law covering the distribution of an insolvent estate. He considers that his gold is protected by the same immunity which protects his servants and his other property, by reason of his being a diplomatic representative accredited to the Government of the United States.—The Government income for the last fiscal year is larger than any estimate made, and more than realizes the expectation of the Treasury officers.—Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by his secretary, sailed to-day for Havre on their way to Rome, where he will receive the hat and ring of the Cardinalate.—In another suit brought by the City against Wm. M. Tweed & Co., Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court has ordered that the defendant be furnished a bill of particulars and have ten days to answer after receipt thereof.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Bridesburg Arsenal, Frankford, on the morning of the 7th August, caused by the breaking up of condemned metallic ammunition. As far as can be determined in the confusion and excitement not less than 40 persons were killed and probably 100 others injured, many of them cannot long survive. The building was blown to pieces. In the building was stored a large quantity of powder, arms and artillery; besides battle flags and other trophies taken in the wars of the country.—Reports from the river below here (Memphis) state that the plantation of 900 acres at Fort Perry, opposite Frier's point, is submerged. A crevasse was made at Decoto, on the Mississippi side, but the planters are endeavoring to stop it. The planters are all at work strengthening the waterfront. Water pouring through the crevasse into the submerged cornfields is said to be terrific. The *Avalanche* this morning has a lengthy review of the situation. Along the river in the Memphis district the amount of cotton already in the water is about 2,000 bales. The writer regards the situation as more hopeful than a few days since. He urges constant and sleepless vigilance on the part of those whose lands are threatened. He says the danger to five plantations in Walnut Bend, sixty miles below here, is from the backwater of the St. Francis, which last week extended up to Wilkesburg, a distance of eighty miles.—At Tripoli the American Consul and his wife have been insulted, and the attention of our naval force has been called to the case. The *Hartford* was ordered thither, and Rear Admiral Wooden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of the circumstances, and if necessary to send other vessels to Tripoli to act with the *Hartford*.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The electoral struggle for President of the United States of Colombia threatens a general war and a division of the country.—A letter from San Miguel in the *Star and Herald* of Panama, says of the massacre: "After the barracks had been taken nothing was heard but the savage yells of the assailants dispersing in all directions, breaking open the doors and windows of houses of merchants and others, robbing, pillaging and assassinating in their fiendish occupation, and applying the torch to the houses and whatever else their whims chose. Amidst this the cry, 'Death to foreigners! Death to heretics!' was constantly heard. The town remained for three days at the mercy of the assailants. During that time all classes of crimes were committed, and even those who took refuge in the church were threatened with assassination by the mob. The losses in property will not fall short of one million of dollars. The President

of the Republic has done all that he could to bring the offenders to punishment, but so numerous are they that they can not be dealt with. The foreigners in the place have addressed their respective governments for the purpose of making the Government responsible for it.

ENGLAND.—The Mercantile Shipping bill, drawn up by Sir Charles Adderly after Plimsoll's demonstration and passed by the House of Commons, has passed the House of Lords.—Gladstone publishes another pamphlet in which he discusses a new question relative of the papacy, which formed the subject of his former pamphlet on Vaticanism. The present publication takes the same strong grounds.

COPENHAGEN, August 11th.—Hans Christian Andersen was buried to-day. The whole nation mourns his death, and affecting tributes to his memory are received from abroad. The obsequies held in the Frau Kirche Cathedral were touching and impressive. The King and Royal Family with the Ministers and chief officers of the Government assisted with deputations from various parts of the Kingdom. In the Cathedral were representatives of the public bodies, State and city, diplomatic corps, Faculty and students of the University, workmen's societies, gentlemen of the press, with several connected with American journals and an immense congregation of citizens who filled every part of the edifice. The casket was covered with hundreds of wreaths of laurels and floral offerings, many of which were sent from Germany and other countries. The day was made one of national mourning throughout Denmark. In this city business was suspended and the flags were at half-mast.

SPAIN.—A dispatch from Miranda, Spain, says all the Carlist villages on the plains of Alava have submitted to the Government of King Alfonso.—Carlist forces are again concentrating at Navarre.—Don Carlos is at Estella.—A dispatch from Seo de Urgel says an extensive breach was made by the Alfonsist batteries. Three new batteries will soon open.—Five thousand Carlists under General Llorregaray passed through Berga, toward Organya, expecting to surprise the Alfonsist troops before Seo de Urgel and to intercept convoys. Some battalions of the Carlist Army of the North are also advancing on Seo de Urgel. The Carlist garrison at the latter place made a sortie, but they were promptly repulsed by the Alfonsists, with a number killed and wounded.—A decree will soon be published in the official Gazette, ordering a levy of 100,000 additional men, for the purpose of speedily ending the war.—Official dispatches announce that the receipt of supplies of heavy ordnance and other siege material for the attack on Seo de Urgel. Five of the besieging batteries exploded the magazines in Carlist defences.—Carlist advices from Bourg Madame declare that the garrison will defend the citadel of Seo de Urgel to the last, and that the Alfonsists will find its reduction slow work.

ASIATIC TURKEY.—According to accounts from Damascus, dated 22d July, the cholera was then raging there. Four hundred cases were reported daily, but the real number was concealed. The Christian quarters were deserted. Sudden deaths were occurring in the streets. There are no physicians nor medicines to supply the patients. The disease is also bad at Antioch, Deerhems, Hamah, Homan, and Salijah, and among the Druses. The mission schools are closed and the children dispersed.

Local Jottings.—Aug. 20th—Audience at Iolani Palace this noon, for the presentation to His Majesty of Rear

Admiral Cochrane and the Captains and Officers of H. B. M. Ships *Repulse* and *Peterel*.

Aug. 21st.—Open air concert at the Hawaiian Hotel by the band of the *Repulse* at 5 P. M., which was largely attended.—The literary and musical entertainment at the Theatre, this evening, by Mrs. Corlett, was not all that heart could wish.

Aug. 22d.—Alarm of fire sounded at 7 P. M., was occasioned by the burning of a rubbish heap on J. H. Wood's premises, Nuuanu Valley.

Aug. 23d.—Arrival of the *Cyprenes* this afternoon, on time, from the Colonies.—Considerable damage to the *Ravenstondale* by the steamer, which carried away her bow-sprit, figure-head, &c., on entering the harbor.

Aug. 24th.—Arrival this morning of the *Mikado* from San Francisco, also on time, reporting a passage of seven days and twenty hours.—Much pleasure (?) expressed among the community at the promptness with which our telegraph announces approaching vessels lately.—Detention of the *Cyprenes* till 6 P. M. on account of a suit by the iron clipper for damages. Case continued over by both parties giving bonds.—Visit of His Majesty to the *Repulse*.—Steamer *Mikado* sailed for Auckland and Sydney at 10 P. M.)

Aug. 25th.—Exhibition at Dillingham & Co.'s of the new letter writing machine; *nihou no!*

Aug. 26th.—Reception aboard the *Pensacola* this afternoon.—Arrival of the *Rob't Cowan* from Tahiti.—Departure of the *Mattie Macleay* for Portland with cargo of island produce, and looking "as neat as a pin."—Arrival of the *Murray*, 13 days passage,—after having been telegraphed as usual of late.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 9.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The remaining stage in the history of land matters in these islands is the work of the Boundary Commissioners. Before noticing this subject it may be well to introduce a few articles on practical work relating to boundaries. It results from the nature of the case, that a large part of the surveying of boundaries must be close by "amateurs," especially of small lots in the country districts. That is to say, by persons who, having had a general education, take up the business for a year or two, or who, engaged in other pursuits, yet keep on hand a compass and chain, for necessary occasions. It could be wished that it were otherwise, but it is probably best to accept the situation, and make the best of it. Perhaps good service may be rendered to land owners by furnishing a few hints on subjects not treated of in books on Mensuration. These books are generally prepared either by professors in colleges, who have little idea of the real nature of work in wild countries, or of the real work anywhere, or by those at the head of large operations in topographical work, who have not had experience in small boundary matters.

There are two very distinct divisions of a surveyor's work, viz: *describing* or making new surveys, and *locating* or running out old ones. The popular idea is a correct one, that a piece of land should be so described that its corners can be located with certainty, even a hundred years hence, from that description, and without the need of consulting half a dozen others of the same sort. Of course only such surveys are competent ones. We will see how matters stand here.

The great bug-bear of boundary running in this country is the magnetic needle with its liability to disturbing influences. With *distances* there is no especial difficulty, save carelessness. With *directions*, however, the case is very different. Were the rhetorical figure, "true

as the needle to the pole," a correct one, it would be a very simple matter to set up a compass on a station, and from the direction of a magnetic needle sufficiently delicate to indicate a movement of five minutes of arc, as the better American instruments will do, find the direction of a line. Such, in fact, is the theory of the books, for the most part. The figure, however, is not correct; the magnetic revolves around the true pole, instead of remaining stationary, and the needle,—and this is altogether the worst feature of the case,—turns toward iron ore wherever it exists, and is therefore altogether a very unsatisfactory standard of direction,—in fact no standard at all.

It does not follow from this that the compass cannot or should not be used for measuring or locating lines. It is quite the fashion at present to blame everything upon the "imperfect instruments of former days." It is the imperfect surveyor that is to blame. Very good work, work perfect enough, or, to speak more accurately, near enough to perfection for practical purposes, and for all questions that ought to arise, *can be done* with the common compass. Provided, however, that the person using it knows how to adjust every part of it, and provided also that he knows what to do with the so-called "variations" of the needle.

In point of fact, the only instruments indispensable to a competent surveyor, for which also he needs the assistance of the machinist, are a tripod with a ball-and-socket joint, and a pair of dividers. Some of the greatest results, in every branch of knowledge, have been obtained with the simplest means. Put on the above-mentioned tripod a plain board, easily levelled by means of the ball-and-socket joint; on this, a 12-inch graduated circle of paper, laid out by means of the dividers, which we have provided; a wooden rule with a pair of wooden sights, one of which can be mounted with a horse-hair; and a sewing needle to indicate the centre of the circle, and with a proper use of the pole star or of the rising and setting sun for a true meridian,—with this simple out-fit, work could be done more accurate than nine-tenths of what is recorded in the Land Commission Records.

But to return to our compass. It has the advantage of being portable, is not a source of constant anxiety, and can be used, as a theodolite cannot, all day in a pouring rain.

To elucidate the matter of local magnetic deviation, and the endless confusion resulting therefrom, an example may be brought forward; using for this purpose, not only a supposable, but a very probable case. Take a rectangular lot, 344 feet square;—this size is taken because a difference of one degree of direction, in a side of that length, will make a difference of six feet in locating the corner at the end of that side; ten minutes of arc, one foot; five minutes, six inches; this last being at the same time the least amount about which any question ought to arise, and the least observable with the compass. We will now suppose the bearings of the successive sides, by a *true meridian*, i. e., one pointing to the true North Pole, as follows, beginning at the South corner: 1st side, N. 70° E.; 2d, N. 20° W.; 3d, S. 70° W.; 4th, S. 20° E.

Now take a very common case with reference to this lot; suppose at the initial or South corner the declination of the needle, i. e., its deviation from true North is 10° E.; at the next or East corner it is 9°; at the North corner, 8°; at the West corner again, 9°; this last being the normal declination for the district where the lot is situated. A mass of rock or of black sand under the surface would easily produce this irregularity.

What in such a case shall be the standard of direction? There have been three different methods followed by the persons employed at these islands. The first class may be called the *local needle* surveyors. They use the needle for a meridian just as it stands at each successive station. In this case there would be three different standards of direction employed. Of this, more hereafter. The second class are the *initial needle* surveyors, who use the meridian as indicated by the needle at the initial point of the lot as the standard for the whole. The third class may be said to use the *average needle* method. The magnetic meridian as indicated at the 9° stations would be the standard in this method. I will now give the notes of survey of this lot by the three different methods, as well as the true notes:

No	True mer.	Local needle.	Initial needle.	Avg. needle.	Distance.
1.	N. 70° E.	N. 60° E.	N. 60° E.	N. 61° E.	344 ft.
2.	N. 26° W.	N. 29° W.	N. 30° W.	N. 29° W.	344
3.	S. 70° W.	S. 62° W.	S. 60° W.	S. 61° W.	344
4.	S. 20° E.	S. 29° E.	S. 30° E.	S. 29° E.	344

The latter three columns give a *bona fide* specimen of what is actually the fact with respect to magnetic surveys. The reader may study out the matter and meditate on the probable confusion likely to arise until the appearance of the next article, if the latter is not too long delayed.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 25, 1875.

In local trade we note the usual bustle this week, consequent upon the arrival and departure of the monthly steamers, which for the second time since the inauguration of this line were in port together, the Cyphrenes arriving on the 23d from the Colonies, and the Mikado on the 24th from San Francisco; the Robert Cowan from Tahiti, and D. C. Murray from San Francisco to-day.

Our departures have been the Mt. Washington on the 21st, in ballast for Jarvis Island; the Cyphrenes for San Francisco on the 24th, with a freight of 3,568 pkgs sugar, 750 bags paddy, 181 do rice, 476 hides, 20 binds goat skins, 497 bunch bananas and sundries, giving a total domestic produce value of \$25,416.16; the Mikado for the Colonies, also on the 24th, took 210 pkgs sugar, 140 bales pulu, 95 bags rice and 100 bunch bananas, valued at \$2,910.28.

The Mattie Macleay sails to-day for Portland with an assorted cargo of domestic produce, valued at \$26,000.00.

By the Mikado we have San Francisco market reports to the 14th, from which we make the following quotations:

SUGAR—Is reported scarce in all grades of Hawaiian grocery, but we note that prices remain as at last quotations, viz: 8@10½c per pound.

MOLASSES—Late importations of Hawaiian have nearly all been sold in lots at 27½c.

COFFEE—The late rise in price to 22c has checked the demand, but the stock being held in few hands, quotations are firm.

PULU—With the receipt of 293 bales ex D. C. Murray, stocks are full at present, and quoted at 7@9c according to quality.

HIDES—Dry, 16@16½c; wet, salted, dull at 8@8½c.

TALLOW—Stock on hand is large, and demand light, quoted at 6@6½c.

WOOL—Sales of 25,000 pounds Spring, reported at 25c; 25,000 new Fall clip at 10@14c.

RICE—Recent heavy importations has not had an enlivening effect on the market, and prices are quoted, China, 5@6c; Hawaiian, 7c.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 19—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 19—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 20—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
 21—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Kauai.
 22—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 22—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 23—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Woods, 24 days from Sydney.
 23—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 23—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Lanai.
 24—Brit stmr Mikado, Moore, 7 days and 20 hours from San Francisco.
 24—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Kaunakakai.
 25—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 25—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Lanai.
 25—Schr Active, Puuahiwa, from Maalaea, Maui.
 26—Brit brig Robert Cowan, Hatfield, 16 days from Tahiti.
 26—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, 13 days from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 19—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Molokai & Lahaina.
 19—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 20—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 20—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 21—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.

- 21—Am ship Mount Washington, Perkins, for Jarvis Is.
 21—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 23—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 24—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Woods, for San Francisco.
 24—Brit stmr Mikado, Moore, for Auckland & Sydney.
 24—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 24—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
 24—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 25—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 26—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Molokai.
 26—Haw bk Mattie Macleay, Walter, for Portland, O.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- Am bark Camden, from Puget Sound, to H Hackfeld & Co, will be due shortly.
 French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Hawn bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, was to leave shortly at last advices.
 German bark Ceder, (new) from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 22.
 Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 18.
 Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, to J T Waterhouse, due.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 Am ship Lady Beesington, from San Francisco, en route for the guano islands, is fully due.

PASSENGERS.

- FROM KAUAI**—Per Kilauea, Aug. 21st—His Honor E H Allen, Rev W Frear, wife and 6 children, A Peterson, O White, Rev Mr Kuaea and family, F W Damon, Mrs Smithies and 2 children, F Gay, Mrs W H Rice, Mr Jurgenson, J M McDonald, Mrs Hatfield and 2 children, Mrs Frendenberg, Miss Rowdle, Mrs C M Cooke and child, G H Dole, G Armstrong, Master W Dimond, W O Smith, A Ehlers, A Bose, Mrs Ahlo and child, W J Wright, R Dryer, and 72 deck.
FROM KAHULUI—Per Kamoi, Aug. 22d—W G Needham, wife and 4 children, Rev C B Andrews and 3 daughters, Dr F W Hutchison, Capt Wilfong and daughter, H A Widemann and 2 daughters.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 23d—Samuel Parker, Mrs I Severance and child, W M Gibson, Capt Wilfong, G Armstrong, A Alexander, Geo Castle, Mrs O N Castle, Willie Parke, Chas Makee, Jas Hilton, Rev B W Parker, and about 65 deck.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Mikado, Aug. 24th—Miss Slocum, Miss Eckley, Miss Trowbridge, Miss Lloenshell, P C Jones and wife, D Foster, Mr Copenhagen, Mrs Caverly, 4 children and nurse, Mr Hoenshell, Lieut Barnett, Lieut Boyd, Capt Powers, J H Slervis, G W King, and 15 steerage, with 25 cabin and 59 steerage passengers in transit for Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.
FOR AUSTRALIA—Per Mikado, Aug. 24th—Mrs and Miss Tempesky, Dr F W Hutchison, Miss Hutchison, Miss Poole.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Cyphrenes, Aug. 24th—O D Brown, T B M Mason, C B T Moore, J M Robinson, Mr Louison and family, Frank Riddel, E D Whetmore, Mr Doran, wife and 2 children, E H Dimond, Dr Berggen, O B Spencer, C N Sawyer, C M Macfarlane, W H Flagg, G E Aiken and wife, A J Cartwright Jr, Berry Urwick, F Blundan, wife and child.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Aug. 26th—Mr C G Murphy and wife, Mrs John Robinson, Mr R C Stewart, wife and child, Miss M Talbat, Miss G Booth, Mr Wm Teller, Mr Weeks, Mrs F Hoffing, Fred Hoffing, Chas A Arnold, A Dexter, Wm Zeigler, D Rainy, P Pino, Joseph Lewis.

BIRTH.

- At Sea, August 12th, on board ship Mount Washington, on passage from San Francisco, to the wife of Capt. F. W. Perkins, a son.
 In this city, August 19th, to the wife of Capt. John Rice, a son.

DIED.

- WHITEHOUSE**—At Sea, August 18th, on board stmr Mikado, from San Francisco, of croup and bronchitis, Emma Whitehouse, aged 5½ years, and on the 22d, Albert Whitehouse, aged 2½, from the same disease, only son and daughter of Mr. Samuel Whitehouse, late of Montreal, Canada.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15th, 1875.

The past month has proved equally inauspicious in the matter of mail facilities, to you islanders, as the month previous, and although two sailing vessels have preceded the steamer, their departure was too close upon her date for a mail being forwarded by either, and the *Mikado*, as the preceding steamer, will convey a whole month's mail. She has a larger number of Honolulu passengers than any vessel in the line has carried hence for some time, and the same may be said of her freight list, which is invoiced at \$18,346.93, nearly equal the

value of the entire freight list of the *City of Melbourne* on her last outward voyage. The total value of the *Mikado's* freight list is valued at \$69,864.73, and the number of passengers booked, up to last evening was seventy-six. Among them is Mr. Steinberger, who proceeds to Samoa via Sydney, on a short visit to his brother, Prime-Minister Steinberger, whose recent appointment has created an unlimited amount of gossip on the part of the Eastern press, and reproduced by our local press. The present line of steamers, notwithstanding the immediate prospects of the new line, advertise to make four more trips, the last vessel leaving here December 6th, which will be the *Mikado*.

The rumors during the past few weeks respecting the initial trip of the Pacific Mail Company's line have been conflicting, and the local press anything but unanimous in their information on the subject. The *Commercial Herald* which one would naturally suppose ought to be the most reliable on such matters stated that the regular service would not be inaugurated until November. The *Call* and *Chronicle* stated the *Colima* would be the first vessel despatched, to sail September 15th. Among other rumors, it was stated that the new line would not touch at Honolulu, but that either the Pacific Mail Company or Goodall, Nelson & Perkins would run a steamer between San Francisco and Honolulu, the Sugar Refineries here having been negotiating to that effect. However, the *Atta* of this morning set all rumors and doubts at rest by officially announcing that the steamship *Vasco de Gama*, Captain Rice, will leave San Francisco on Saturday, October 9th, for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney. It is stated the new iron boats of the Pacific Mail Company will be sent out from New York to Sydney via the Suez Canal, and thence to this port. The *City of Sydney* (instead of being named the *City of Washington*, as originally intended) which is said to be the first to sail, was launched on the 5th inst., from the yard of Roach & Sons, Chester, Pa. The other two vessels by the same builders (launched or to be launched very soon) are named the *City of San Francisco* and the *City of New York*. The English associates of the Pacific Mail are building two magnificent iron ships for the service, according to the requirements of the contract.

I have already mentioned the fact that Mrs. J. L. King (formerly Miss Anna Stott) had brought suit in one of our courts against the executors of her father's will for her share of the estate, on the grounds that she is a widow (which is a provision of the will governing a distribution) according to the statutes of New York, of which State she is a resident, her husband having been sentenced to State Prison for life. The court here has granted her suit and ordered a division of Capt. Stott's estate, her share of which will amount to some \$10,000. It is said by those who are conversant with Mrs. King's affairs, that she will use this money in procuring her husband a new trial, as she is confident of his acquittal if she succeeds.

In a former letter I remarked that the Lingards intended visiting Australia, and taking a complete dramatic company and scenery with them. Since then their arrangements have undergone a change, and the ladies, Mrs. Alice Dunning Lingard and Miss Dickie Lingard have accepted a very profitable engagement from a prominent Australian manager. They are at present under a re-engagement at the California Theatre, appearing in the principal characters in the "Two Orphans," which is having a most successful run, and entering upon the second week of its reproduction to-morrow evening. They leave by next month's steamer, and will be accom-

panied, as far as Honolulu only, by Mr. W. H. Lingard, which looks as if business might be intended. The party are capable of giving an excellent entertainment themselves, Mr. Lingard's character sketches alone being a delightful feature. Mrs. Lingard is one of the most beautiful women on the stage, and a most pleasing actress and vocalist, and Miss Dickie, although not quite her equal, is very talented withal. Whatever may be their intentions, I would recommend them to the solicitude of my managerial friend of the Royal Hawaiian, both for his own sake and that of the public. A number of the lesser lights of the dramatic world make their exit also by the next, or a future steamer, and I believe the profession is represented to a slight degree among the departures by the *Mikado*.

Shipping movements that may be of interest to the readers of the *ISLANDER* are as follows: The *D. C. Murray* made the trip up in 30 days, arriving on the 5th, and sailed on the 13th with a cargo valued at \$34,338.60. The *Legal Tender* arrived on the 7th, beating the *Murray's* time by two days, followed by the *Hazard* on the 9th in 26 days, and the *Tuscarora* on the 13th in 27. The ship *Lady Blessington* sailed on the 13th, en route for Enderburys, to load for Cork in place of the *Emerald*. The schooner *Gen. Harney*, after a short voyage to the Arctic, returned on the 13th with 13,500 pounds of ivory and 100 bundles whalebone. Capt. Tripp reports but three whalers up to July 18th, viz: *Illinois* with 360 barrels, and *St. George* and *Florence* with 80 barrels each. The *Legal Tender* was chartered again by the same parties to return to Honolulu, but for some reason the arrangement was not consummated. It is stated as not improbable that she may load in J. C. Merrill's line and be the next vessel up. J. F. T.

A FEW IDEAS ABOUT MUSIC.

"*Musica nunc audiat*," was the formal announcement of the periods devoted to the brass band on the programme of the standard college commencement in New England, uttered by the venerable and dignified President of the institution. "Let music now be heard," it would be in English. We echo the command,—let it be heard,—and in order to the proper hearing thereof we propose a few remarks.

Music is very properly a part of the modern education. It bears a very important part in our social life, home-life, and religious life. There has been a growth, a development in this line during the present century, which has even kept pace with the progress of science and of mechanics. The same era that has produced the railroad, the telegraph, and the spectroscope, has produced the Lowell Mason growth of religious music; the African minstrel song in all its varieties, from Susanna Don't You Cry, and Old Folks at Home, down to Love Among the Roses; the Sunday School Song, the pioneer of which 'There is a Happy Land,' appeared about 1849; the song of the American Rebellion; and now the diffusion of first-class operas and symphonies through the general emigration of German musicians throughout the civilized world, Honolulu not excepted. With the fuller life of these times, comes in fuller, richer music, and we hope a deeper inner life corresponding thereto. If there is not, so much the worse for us.

There is, however, a deal of petty, unworthy music; a great deal of labor wasted, just as in everything else in our boasted civilization. It was our disappointment in hearing Mlle. de Murska the other evening. We felt that if she had used her wonderful powers of voice more in the service of a noble simplicity, she would have been truly great. Do not now tell us about not having a

training to that kind of music. It is more than twenty years (*sotto voce*) since we heard our first prima donna. We do appreciate the ornamentation, but it must be in due proportion to what is back of it. Ribbons and flowers and lace are not dress—every lady knows that, pretty as they may be.

True music is to be judged by its power to stir the heart and soul; it may be very simple; it may be very ornamented; but it must in either case carry itself a worthy, welcome visitant to the soul that God has created to receive it.

The piano is emphatically the ladies' musical companion and servant. Its character every way fits it for that service. It is no particular pleasure to hear the piano in the concert room. We have heard some of the best performers, and confess to no very great enthusiasm. But in the parlor it is in its own consecrated place. It has wide range—it requires no laborious work, except from nimble fingers. A man should know something about it, but not to be too good a player. Now music teachers do not make piano players. No amount of outside training will make a good musician, any more than the teaching of gesture, and position and voice will make an orator.

The musician part of it must come from within. There must be a soul there that can feel the music swelling forth ere it comes to the finger tips. The fingers must be taught to move, and the eyes to read, as servants to that soul, not as servants to the music on the page, and to the rule of the music teacher.

We who listen to music, judge far more of the fair musician than many of our young friends dream of. Depth of feeling, earnestness, vigor,—frivolity, lack of purpose, heartlessness,—all show themselves on the ivory keys, just as character is read on the lines of the face by the experienced observer of mankind. Now to play well, what is needed? First, the character; then the knowledge; then the skill, and then the music will be produced. There must be such a study of the piece that the performer shall understand and feel the inspiration to be derived therefrom. All true playing is really by rote. To say this would shock the ordinary music teacher, who has a well grounded hatred of that inartistic way of doing. But what we mean is this: The music must be read from the sheet, and also understood; must become an inspiration to the person, and then be performed, or played, as the phrase is. Not played direct from note to key, but first passing, not only through intellect, but through that part of us which feels. And that is the kind of playing by rote which we mean.

Whatever musical idea a person has, that person ought to be able to express it on the instrument. And herein lies another matter for this conversation. It is cause for a well founded astonishment on the part of those who pay for their daughters' education that the most difficult pieces are performed unto the paternal admiration, and yet a well known song or a piece of church music is dismissed with, "I can't play that," "I don't know it." A company wish to sing, and no one out of the crowd can sit down to a melodeon or piano either for that matter, and lead in the desired song, familiar as it is. There is too much dread of playing from the ear as it is called. What is all true declamation but declaiming by rote, and true acting, but acting by rote. And there is too much dread of the much despised melodeon or cabinet organ—an instrument capable of most exquisite modulations, and to which no greater objection can be urged than to the sewing machine. We refer, of course, to the treadles.

A word more about concert music. Of all concerts we

prefer the hotel grounds torch-light concert. It is our ideal. The ordinary concert room,—why you must dress for it, and get a ticket, and go early to secure a seat, and then you breathe bad air, and your neighbor whispers or talks aloud just when the occasion demands attention. Just here we wish to remark that no true lady or true gentleman will thus mar the enjoyment of others. Who does it deserves not the treatment due to ladies or gentlemen.

Then the Emma Square Concert is hampered as to its enjoyment by the inevitable attendants of fashionable promenade occasions.

There are persons to be recognized, and persons not to be recognized, pretty ladies must be paid court to in their carriages, and poor devils must be snubbed. All right enough, but it isn't enjoyment of music. Fashion outweighs the music in the scales.

Then the Social Subscription Concert is very good in its way, but it is private property. You may not be able to pay, nor may you be among the invited ones, seeing that there are but a few that observe the Savior's rule, "When thou makest a feast," &c. And fashion there too has its way.

But the Hotel Torch-light Concert is where you are welcome to attend, you can come when you please and go when you please; you may sit in your carriage, breathe the fresh air of heaven, be unannoyed by the conversation of others. Can utter your pleasure or criticism when you please, without disturbing others; if a bachelor, can bring your camp-stool, or take some quiet corner on the veranda; if stylish, can join the elite at the parlor; at all events, can make the music the real object of the hour. The locality is picturesque; the surroundings agreeable. We hope the Emma Square Concert will adjourn thither.—*Maile Wreath.*

A gentleman once owned a monkey and a parrot. The distinguishing trait of the former was mischief; of the latter profanity. Both occupied the same apartment, but, in the interests of peace, the monkey was usually tied up. One night, however, he obtained his freedom, and on the following morning, when the master entered the room to look after his pets, the scene which met his eye reminded him of a small battle-field. Things were broken, scattered, and generally demoralized. The bird-cage was overturned and empty, and crockery and feathers were strewn on the floor. The monkey was sitting on the top of the wardrobe, with one eye dilapidated, and his generally disconsolate appearance indicating that he might have gone through a first-class pugilistic encounter. The parrot was not to be seen, but his feathers were everywhere. The owner took in the state of the case at a glance, and, calling for "Poll," was astonished to see a denuded bird, naked as the day when he emerged from his shell—not even a pin feather in place—stalk out from a dark corner, and exclaim, in a woe-begone manner, "Oh! oh! oh! we have had a time!"

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. THURM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE French fair for the relief of the sufferers from the late inundation was a success, as it ought to have been. We feel that this success has been due in large measure to ourselves, though it is improbable that we shall be enrolled on the French Legion of Honor under the auspices of Madame MacMahon for our services. We attended on Friday evening, certainly without unkind thoughts toward the deluged district, and we frankly confess, private anticipations of a pleasant evening and perhaps bargains. At the door our progress was impeded by a guard of something like *gens d'arms* in the disguise of flower girls, in reality a species of female highwaymen, who seized us and forcibly pinned us to two nosegays, one on each side; in this helpless condition, we were informed that our money was wanted, and with one hand we reached our pocket money, and effected our release at a large and ruinous ransom. We now considered ourselves at liberty, and commenced to enjoy the evening though those badges of our arrest—the nosegays still clung to our coat. We now walked, perambulated and promenaded singly and as escort to beauty and rank; we danced, we sat. In this last position, enjoying dignified and improving conversation with a lady of intelligence, a small boy interrupted our exchange of thought with the proposal to buy some bouquets which he held invitingly in his hand; we had been captured on the floor several times by some more of those patrol guards as cigar merchants, mail carriers and other flower girls, and on each occasion had suffered severely in finances. We now seriously wished to reserve the few remaining quarters in our exchequer for ice cream, strawberries, the auction, &c., but the presence of our companion, and regard for our own reputation settled the mental conflict, and we gallantly sacrificed our ice cream prospects for a bouquet which, as we by this time resembled Gen'l Woolsley with all his orders on, we prudently gave to our fair neighbor. One resource now remained to us,—credit; we borrowed a small sum which carried us through the supper table, and ran moderately in debt at the auction sale of fancy articles. At midnight

we went home impoverished, in debt, and loaded with nosegays, lamp-mats and crooked cigars. If, however, through our adventures and calamities on that night, any submerged Gaul on the distant banks of the Garonne shall receive a shirt, a blouse or a French roll as we have no doubt he will, we shall not regret our efforts.

WE notice the return of Rev. W. Frear from his summer vacation on Kauai. Inspired doubtless by the mountains, woods and waterfalls of that beautiful island, he has begun a series of sermons on Nature, the first of which on meteorology and astronomy, he preached last Sunday night. During the discourse he quoted from Mitchell's Planetary and Stellar Worlds, the magnificent version of the German astronomer's vision. The sermon, as a whole, was interesting and forcible in its argument of the infinity of God. The correctness of the statement made in it that the atmosphere is necessary to the reflection of light, probably would not be insisted on after further investigation.

THE late base-ball interregnum was happily ended Wednesday evening by the formation of a new Association, representing four clubs. Match games for the Championship may be expected. In the new organization, it is provided that there shall be no appeal from the decision of the Umpire at any match game.

WE propose to begin the publication of a translation of the ancient mele of Kualii, with notes, next week. The translation and notes were carefully made by Mr. C. J. Lyons and Mr. Kamakau the Historian.

WE find in a late number of *Nature* the notice of a new book by W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, published by Stanford & Co., London. *Vestiges of the Molten Globe*. This is the first volume of a series of three. As we have not been favored with a specimen copy, we are unable to give our readers a review of the work from our own examination. From the notice of this book we have referred to, we gather that the first volume is devoted to the figure of the earth, and offers the theory that the earth deprived of its oceans approaches a tetrahedron in form, having reached this shape through a process of crystallization in cooling. The writer of the notice disagrees with Mr. Green's conclusions. The second volume will treat of volcanic action illustrated by "observations of the great active volcanoes and the great extinct volcanic range of the Hawaiian group. The third book will be on physiography.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—Aug. 27th.—Half hour guns from morn till eve by the *Pensacola* and *Repulse*, and flags at half-mast to the memory of Andrew Johnson, ex-President of the United States.—*Hookupu* to Admiral Cochrane, of the *Repulse*, declined: Visit of a large number of natives—men, women and children—to the ship.—Ball at the Hawaiian Hotel for the French sufferers by late floods was well attended, and realized—with contributions—some \$800.

Aug. 28th.—Commotion in Base Ball circles through the published report in to-day's *Advertiser* of a portion of the Judiciary Committee on the late match.—Arrival of the *Camden* from Puget Sound with lumber, and the *Lady Blessington* from San Francisco, en route for Enderbury Island.—Sale of 1300 acres of land in the Ewa District, by Auction, at noon, for \$1500 to Hon. C. R. Bishop.—Departure of the *Repulse* for Victoria.—Stranding and capture of a large sword-fish at Waikiki, by the natives.—The relatives and numerous friends of Mrs. Betsy Judd gathered at "Sweet Home" for the celebration of her 93rd birth-day, at which some pleasing literary gems were presented.—Resignation of the Athlete B. B. Club from the B. B. Association in consequence of the illegal and unjust proceedings of the Judiciary Committee, as published to-day, and consequent breaking up of the Association—the Pacifics having resigned earlier in the week.

Aug. 30th.—The *Emma C. Beale* sailed to-day for Baker's Island, having received a guano charter to Europe.—Prisoners engaged in clearing off the south portion of the Esplanade, favoring the idea—with its numerous Algaroba trees—of a new sea-side park.

Aug. 31st.—Accident at the Keg Factory, whereby a native employed on the "head-cutter" had all the fingers of his right hand cut off close to the palm, by his circular saw. He was taken to the Queen's Hospital for medical attention.

Sept. 1st.—Departure, at noon, of the *Murray* for San Francisco with a full complement of passengers and a full freight, valued at \$38,904.—Meeting this evening by the different clubs to form a new association resulted in the formation of the Amateur Base Ball Association of Honolulu, with His Majesty as President, and F. Wundenburg as Secretary and Treasurer.

Sept. 2d.—Major E. H. Boyd, late Chamberlain to His Majesty, and member of the Privy Council, died at two o'clock this morning.—The Band gave a serenade concert this morning at the residence of Princess Liliu Dominis, in honor of her birth-day.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 10.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The magnetic needle having been used as the basis for the describing of boundaries in this country, it becomes thereby an object of study, in order that persons locating those boundaries may proceed with any degree of certainty. As the writer has been requested to make especial investigations in this matter, in connection with the work of the Government Survey, and as the collection of information on this subject is strictly within the scope of that work, this occasion is taken of presenting some of the results of such investigation.

Three different elements of uncertainty must be taken into account in following the magnetic bearings given in old records, that is to say there are three different questions to be considered. First: has the direction of the needle changed, say in the last twenty-five years; if it has, how much and which way?

Second: What local causes affect the needle, and in what manner and degree do they affect it?

Third—what method was followed in the original survey, the "local needle" method, "initial needle," or "average needle" method? And did the instruments used really indicate the magnetic bearing, or was there in many cases an index error?

It will now be seen that the old proverb, "Lazy folks take the most pains," is not without its application here; that it involves about as much work to depend on the needle as to ascertain and use a true meridian, and infinitely more vexation. Our paper, too, threatens to become scientific, concerning which fact it may be said, that a little study will hurt no one, and benefit many.

As to whether the needle has changed its direction, there are different opinions. One, that there has been no change in the period above mentioned; seeing that so many known lines appear to have the same bearing as when recorded about 1850. Moreover, there are records of old observations of magnetic declination, differing but little, if any, from the present.

The British Admiralty Chart, while expressing uncertainty on the matter, says that there appears to have been a slight motion of the needle to the Westward. The opinion of others is that the needle has moved to the Eastward, at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes of arc per year. That is to say, the Easterly Declination forty years ago was $8^{\circ} 15'$, and at present is $9^{\circ} 15'$ for the Island of Oahu. This is my own opinion, and the reasons for it will be given.

Records of magnetic declination, as observed by old navigators, are sufficiently correct for sea-going purposes, but not for the present purpose. If made at sea, the observations are not over-accurate; if on shore, a great number of stations must be taken to be sure no local influences are at work. On Quarantine Island, west of Honolulu Harbor, the declination in 1871 was $9^{\circ} 35'$, while on Fisherman's Point, (Kakaako) east of the same harbor, it was $9^{\circ} 18'$, and this uniformly over a large area of either locality. At Kealakekua Bay and Kawaihae, the needle would doubtless be drawn toward the mass of land to the Eastward.

Then as to the bearing of old lines. In the first place, one can never be sure from which end of the line the bearing was taken. The writer has often been non-plussed in this respect. In the second place, the old compasses did not agree among themselves, varying nearly a whole degree. And it is very hard to find old lines of perfectly undoubted authority. The only really reliable evidence is from observations taken from the same point, with the same compass, of a large number of prominent points, with an intervening period of quite a number of years. If the result of this is corroborated by other evidence, it may be relied upon.

In 1853 I took, with great care, the bearings of a number of well defined mountain summits from a known locality on Hawaii, where no change in the needle would be caused by moving from 40 to 50 feet in any direction. In 1872 the same bearings were observed with the same instrument, which at both times was in good order. The difference was about $40'$, as specified above, plus on Northwesterly bearings, and minus on Northeasterly. A good many other observations corroborate this definite result, and the testimony of the late S. C. Wiltse, who had an opportunity of running a large number of long lines on North Hawaii, where good boundary marks existed, was decidedly to the same effect, viz: that the needle pointed $40'$ to the eastward of what it thirty years since did.

Wilkes' Exploring Expedition visited these islands in

1841. The "variation" marked on their charts is $8^{\circ} 15'$. Now this expedition was not always correct in its reports, but it would hardly seem probable, with all the facilities at their command, that they should be far out in this point. Their observatory, I believe, was in the Palace Grounds, the present declination being $9^{\circ} 15'$ in that neighborhood. This would corroborate the above result.

It is desirable that those who have facts bearing on this subject, should communicate them.

"Well, what of it all?" some one says. Simply this, that it makes a difference of direction of one foot for a hundred feet of distance, or twenty-five feet in half a mile. Now supposing a lot, one-half mile square, bordering on the sea-shore, say a sand-beach, with no permanent marks thereupon, the inland corners are fixed and known. For the location of the points on the beach, there is no guide excepting the magnetic bearings from the known points. A difference of twenty-five feet, produced by ignoring the change in the needle, (called the *secular* change) would give room enough one side or the other for a small cottage. If such a building happened to be, as it well might be, on the disputed ground, a good line of litigation would probably ensue. That is where the practical side of the question would appear. Cases just like the above do occur. It does not follow, however, that the allowance for variation should always be made, as there are other things to be considered.

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN OAKLAND.

James Carson, a wealthy citizen of Oakland, met with a terrible death yesterday. He was a passenger on the 8:20 A. M. train from Broadway station for San Francisco. At the Market street depot he was to meet a friend, and stepped off the car for that purpose. But the gentleman in question had stepped on one of the cars in the meantime, and Carson attempted to board the train as it was moving off. He was standing at the time on a pile of gravel, used for ballasting the track. The gravel yielded to his weight, and he fell under the wheels. The unfortunate gentleman, in his efforts to save himself, grasped the railing of the platform, but he was unable to recover his equilibrium. He was dragged along for some distance and terribly mangled. Both legs were severed from the body. The passengers were greatly shocked by the accident. Carson was conveyed to his residence, on Tenth street, near Castro, Oakland, where everything that could be done was done to relieve his sufferings. He sank rapidly, and died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Senator Jones and Postmaster Coey, who were intimate friends of the deceased, were sent for, and crossed the bay in answer to the summons. Dr. Sawyer also visited the mutilated gentleman professionally. Carson was a heavy stock operator, and was largely interested in many mines. He was a partner in the well known firm of Busse & Carson, Salt Lake City, and owned nearly all the smelting works in that city. He was reputed to be worth over \$1,000,000. He was 56 years of age, and leaves a wife and one adopted child. Carson was well known in the East. He had resided in California about one year. He was a gentleman of many sterling qualities of head and heart, and a wide circle of friends will mourn his untimely death.—*Sacramento Union*.

THE Catholic Clergy of Troy, N. Y., have prohibited round dances at picnics. The young men and women don't like it, but are obliged to submit.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Birthdays are the milestones of the journey of life. And, as the end draws near of a long and toilsome march, and the wayfarer rests on each recurring milestone to glance back over the way he has come, and to look forward over the diminishing pathway to the end, so birthdays are resting days,—times of retrospection, and looking onward. To the child a day of gladness, gratulation and hope, to the aged who has lived a good life, a day of wiser gladness, deeper gratulation and richer hope.

So it is natural for friends to note the birthdays, especially of the aged, with cheer and sympathy and to join in the retrospection and the hope. With feelings perhaps, like these, a large number of acquaintances assembled on Saturday last to meet Grandmother Judd on her ninety-third birthday. The gathering, though not a party of pleasure in the every day sense of the term, had its own peculiar charm; chastened by the presence of waiting old age, it was yet full of gladness, and congratulation, while full burdened tables furnished an abounding and generous good cheer to all.

After the repast was over, the two following poems written for the occasion, the first by Rev. D. Dole the other by Miss Mitchell, were read. After which, a letter from Rev. Boyd to Grandmother Judd was read; and before the party broke up there was some good old fashioned chorus singing. We feel sure that no one enjoyed the affair more than the old lady herself, who seemed thoroughly to enter into its spirit. We cannot help heartily endorsing the sentiments of the poems written in her honor.

In the land of Beulah,
On the banks of Jordan
Where an aged pilgrim
Lingering on the confines
Of the land of trial,
Waits the summons over,
Words of gratulation
'Tis for us to utter,
And our benediction.

Long has been her journey,—
Now, through paths of sorrow,
Now, 'mid scenes unclouded.

Those who cheered her starting,—
Parents, sisters, brothers,
Chosen friends and trusted,
One by one have heard the summons
From beyond the river,
Joined the multitude gone over
To the land of endless progress.

Pilgrim lonely and deserted,—
Is she thus as we regard her,
Needing pity and compassion?
No; led on through glorious sunshine,
Through rough places dark with shadows,
She has never been forsaken
By the God in whom she trusted.

Four score years and thirteen
Since commenced her devious journey,
Shall we, as did good old Jacob,
Call the days of her sojourning
Few and evil? Life's enjoyments
Have surpassed, in weight and measure,
All the ills that she has suffered,
All the many tribulations.

Grateful for the retrospection
Of the way her God hath led her,

Out of weeping into gladness,
Out of darkness into sunshine,
Bearing all her burdens with her,
Giving peace in scenes of trouble,
Giving strength for every duty.

Thus the promise has not failed her
"Thou shalt never be forsaken."

Loved ones now beyond the river
Wait the aged pilgrim's coming,
Wait to give the joyous welcome,
Welcome to the heavenly mansions
Entered not by care or sorrow;
Welcome to the life unending,
Blessedness unknown to mortals
Purchased by the Savior's passion,
Bliss enjoyed with all the ransomed
In the land of endless progress,
Freely taking from the treasures
Of the knowledge and the wisdom
Gained by patriarchs and prophets
Through the ages of their being.

Bear our greetings, Aged Pilgrim,
To the friends we've known and heard of;
Tell them, we are pressing onward
For the prize in radiance shining
O'er the river, just before us;
When thou'rt summoned to the crossing
May the shining ones be with thee,
And the Savior's blessed presence
Fill thy soul with peace celestial.

August 28th, 1875.

We are gathered here to honor
One whose gentle face we see,—
And she gives us courteous greeting,
Grandmother! at ninety-three.

Long past life's allotted number,
Three score years and ten of earth;
Still she lives, in quiet waiting,
On this day that marks her birth:

Time has laid a gentle finger
On her pure and loving face,—
And her smile he has but tempered,
Touching it with tenderer grace.

Yet she's fought the battle bravely,
Doing, bearing all God's will;
Recognizing every blessing,—
Heavenly Father! bless her still.

Grant her, for the time remaining,
Foretaste of Thy "perfect peace,"—
Then, when earth's last work is over,
A victorious release.

And when time for us is ended,
And we're called from earth away,—
Give, oh, Father, in Thy Kingdom,
Room for all, she loved, we pray.

BEHIND DRAGGATIVE.—A friend of ours, whose native language was the French, once wrote a book in English, in which he coined what we thought the funny word, "behind draggative." As we follow our female fellow citizens, as it is at present the fashion for them to be appareled, along the side-walks, that word, for some reason or other, persists perpetually in coming to mind.

—Boston paper.

MANURES.

The question of artificial fertilizers is forcing itself more and more every year upon the attention of all interested in agriculture, or in the permanent prosperity of the Kingdom. In some of our most fertile sugar cane districts where the average yield was originally four or five tons of sugar per acre, it has dwindled to about two tons. And this is not a surprising fact. Such boundless prodigality in Nature is necessarily of limited duration. A spendthrift inevitably reaches the end of the largest bank account to which nothing is ever added. If land can be permitted to lie fallow for six or eight years it recovers all its former fertility, but those plantations possessed of a sufficient amount of arable land to permit this are exceptional. In some plantations especially favored, the annual wash from the adjoining hills is amply sufficient to maintain undiminished fertility. But on the majority of plantations artificial manure is an absolute necessity to prevent such deterioration as shall compel their advancement. We can well afford the expense. If a planter by manuring his land can make it produce \$400 per acre, or even \$300, where its capacity has been not over \$200, what better investment can he make than to spend thirty, or forty, or fifty dollars for that purpose! The expense of cultivation is actually less where the yield is three tons per acre than where it is only one, as every planter knows, for the more rapid and vigorous the growth of the cane, the sooner is the ground shaded, and the growth of weeds prevented. If farmers in Europe and America can afford to improve their lands by costly sub-soil-drainage, and by the application of expensive imported and manufactured manures, while the average yield of their most profitable crops will bear no comparison to that of cane, there surely is no reason why we cannot do the same.

In regard to the efficiency of manures we have doubtless much to learn, but experience has taught us a few valuable facts. The various forms of guano have been experimented with on a small scale but without satisfactory results. Possibly further trials may prove it to be efficacious on some soils. The ashes of the *bagasse* or *trash* from the furnaces of the boiling-house cannot be surpassed in value as a fertilizer, and those planters who dump the products of their ash-pits onto the roads, or otherwise fail to utilize them, are guilty of gross wastefulness. Wherever they are applied to the cane-fields the beneficial effect is apparent for a number of successive crops; in the increased yield. Unfortunately the supply of this article is limited, for a more effective manure could not be desired. Ordinary cow-yard manure is valuable, but like the last mentioned is unobtainable in any quantities. The majority of sugar plantations on the islands are possessed of a much larger proportion of grazing than arable land, and it lies in the power of all such to maintain an undiminished yield from their cane-fields, at a very trifling cost per acre. The system inaugurated by Dr. Wood on the Koloa plantation of penning cattle on the land, has been shown by years of experience to be a decided success. Fields which had become so impoverished by long-continued culture as to hardly pay the expenses of cultivation were by this process of manuring made to double their yield. The plan is simple and requires but a small outlay. A sufficient number of ten or twelve foot hurdles are made from three inch battens to inclose an acre of land, and in the pen thus constructed, a herd of as many cattle as it will conveniently hold are confined on the land to be enriched. Every other day three sides of

the pen are moved so as to inclose a new piece of ground, and the piece upon which the cattle have been herded for two nights is immediately turned over with a plow to prevent any loss from evaporation. This is a very important point in the system, for a very few days of drying winds and a blazing sun will abstract from the excrementitious matter all its valuable properties. By this plan, two hundred acres of land can be manured each year at an expense of not more than four or five dollars per acre. There are plantations on which this system of manuring is now being practiced with a substitution of sheep for cattle, and it is believed with increased success, as sheep manure appears to equal, if not superior, to cattle manure in promoting the growth of the cane, while it has a less unfavorable effect upon the color of the sugar.

We maintain that so long as pasture land and live stock are as cheap as at the present time, our plantations can be made to preserve their fertility, undiminished, at a mere nominal cost, and we shall be guilty of stupidity and improvidence if we do not employ the means ready at our hands, until something better shall turn up.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, September 2, 1875.

BUSINESS matters keep on the even tenor of their way, nothing of special interest transpiring, though much is now "hanging fire" while waiting the further developments of the treaty, which is still kept in secrecy.

We hear it reported that the Waialua plantation of the Chamberlain Bros. has changed hands at \$30,000, Messrs. Halstead and Kennedy being the purchasers.

Another Oahu plantation was under negotiation last week, but we have no word of any consummation of the bargain.

In shipping we have to note the arrival of the Camden from Puget Sound, with a full cargo of assorted Nor. west lumber, and the Lady Blessington from San Francisco, in ballast, en route for Enderbury Island, on the 28th ult.

Our departures have been H. B. M. S. Repulse for Victoria on the 28th, and the Emma C. Beal for Baker's Island on the 30th ult. to load guano for Europe, and the D. C. Murray for San Francisco, taking a cargo consisting of 80 bales pulu, 162 bags paddy, 200 bags rice and 6568 pkgs. sugar, valued at \$38,592.53 domestic produce, and \$375.00 foreign, and Lady Blessington, yesterday, for Enderbury's.

We notice that Messrs. D. Foster & Co. are making active preparations for the laying of the keel of Messrs. Campbell & Turton's new schooner, and in this connection would report the sale this week of 2060 lbs. copper rods, assorted sizes, by one house, at prices withheld.

Brig J. B. Ford from Humboldt is fully due, and the barks Jalawar from San Francisco and Ionia from Tahiti, will be due in the course of two weeks.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Aug. 26—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, fm Halawa, Molokai.
 27—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 27—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 27—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 27—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 28—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 28—Am bk Camden, Robinson, 34 days fm Puget Sound
 28—Am ship Lady Blessington, Brown, 15 days from San Francisco.
 29—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 31—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molooa, Kauai.
 31—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 Sept. 1—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 1—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Lahaina, Maui.
 2—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 2—Schr Warwick, John Bui, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 2—Schr Active, Puahwa, from Kawaihae, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

- Aug. 26—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molooa, Kauai.
 27—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
 27—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, for Molokai & Maliko
 28—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 28—Schr Active, Puahwa, for Kawaihae, Hawaii.
 28—H B M S Repulse, Rear Admiral A. L. P. Cochrane, for Victoria.
 30—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 30—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 30—Am bk Emma C Beal, Bailey, for Baker's Island.
 31—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 1—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, for San Francisco.
 1—Am ship Lady Blessington, Brown, for Baker's Island.
 1—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 1—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 2—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Lahaina, Maui.
 2—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Haw bark R C Wylic, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
 German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19th.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 16th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 22.
 Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 18.
 Am brig J B Ford, from San Francisco, via Humboldt, is fully due.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 Tahitian bk Ionia, from Tahiti, to G C McLean, will be due shortly.
 Brit bk Jalawar, fm S Francisco, en route for guano islands, due about the 15th.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 27th—H R H Prince Leleiohoku, H R H Keelikolani, His Ex W L Mochonua and wife, J W Noa, A Kalauli, J Makua, J Hamauku, Miss Chamberlain, Miss Lyman, Mr Macauley, Mr Akina and wife, Mr Aki, Miss Morehead, Master Jones, Wm Wilson, Mrs W J Maxwell and child, and 75 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Aug. 30th—Bishop Willis, Mr and Miss Widemann, Dr J Mott Smith and daughter, Mrs and Miss Makee, Major Dickson, F A Schaefer, W H Peebles, Rev J F Pogue, R V Husbands and wife, J H Copenhagen, H C Roberts, P W Dawson, Mrs Jaeger and child, Wm Wilson, J H Sievers, and about 85 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Sept 1st—John D Brewer, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs Needham and 4 children, L Zublin, Miss Merritt, Mrs Gherardi, 2 children and servant, Miss Mosely, Mrs Brown and servant, R M Fuller, Mrs Dudley, Miss Fanny Andrews, Miss L Andrews, Miss Powell, Miss Annie Willson, Mrs Corlett and 5 children, Col Sam Norris, Miss Melvin, Willis Vaughn.

MR. EDITOR—A serious inconvenience is experienced by drivers of vehicles, riders and the public generally, having business in the neighborhood of Hotel street, between Nuuanu and Fort, owing to the blocking up of the narrow thoroughfare by the native venders of salt, who seem to have chosen this particular spot for the transaction of business. The wheelbarrows in which the product is exposed for sale, are daily to be seen scattered along the whole street, between the hours of 5 and 8 a. m. A wheelbarrow, even to the most well-behaved and steady-going old plug of the genus equus is an object of suspicion, and to some high mettled pacers anything but "a thing of beauty," being the cause of many animals taking fright and resulting in collisions, stoppages, runaways and other evils which horse-flesh generally is heir to. A wide and spacious enclosure adjoining the Family Market has been specially set apart for the transactions of costermongers and others in the trade—and these venders, who certainly are hardly "worth their salt," should be compelled to adjourn thither where merchants of a similar class most do congregate. The Health Inspector in making his accustomed rounds, should have an eye to this matter.

TAX PAYER.

A NEW DITCHING MACHINE.

On some of the sugar plantations of the country the cane is planted in the bottom of open trenches of about a foot in depth. By this plan the labor of irrigating is very much lessened, as the water has merely to be turned in at the head of the row and shut off when the trench is filled, requiring a much smaller force of laborers than on those plantations where the cane is planted nearer the surface of the soil, and where the water has to be watched through every row lest it take the shortest cut down hill instead of following the direction of the rows. But the expense of trenching the land, performed as it now is, entirely by hand, without the aid of machinery, or even of plows, is necessarily very great. We noticed in a late number of the *Scientific American* a cut and description of a ditching machine recently invented by Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, which we believe, if introduced here, would enable our planters to

dispense with hand labor in the work of ditching at an immense economy of time and money. The machine is of different sizes requiring from two to six horses to operate; is adapted for side-hills as well as uneven and level ground, and will dig ditches of any requisite depth and breadth. From actual experiment it has been ascertained that the larger machines will dig from 250 to 300 lineal feet a minute, ten inches wide, and three or four inches thick, which is equal to two and a half tons of earth per minute. Further particulars can be found in the *Scientific American* for May 29th.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ISLANDER.)

BERLIN, July 12th, 1875.

Aloha oukou—Strolling through the Royal Museums the other day, I reached the Ethnographic Department, where are found displayed in seventy large upright glass cases the clothing, arms, hunting and fishing implements, models of dwellings, &c., of nearly every known nation. Naturally I immediately looked for the sign "Sandwich Inseln," and was gratified to find two entire cases, Nos. 29 and 30, filled with curiosities and antiquities from our island kingdom. Believing it to be of interest to the ISLANDER'S readers to know how *Hawaii nei* is represented here, I shall attempt a short enumeration of the objects:

The place of honor is occupied by the large and very fine red and yellow feather-cloak, worn by Kamehameha the Great, during his conquest of the group. In the year 1829, on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Prussian merchantman, *Princess Louise*, it was sent by Kauikeaouli with a letter from his secretary, to Frederick William III. then King of Prussia. It is in excellent preservation, and surmounted by three ancient feather helmets, "in old Grecian style," as the catalogue describes them. The background of the case is covered by a large assortment of *kapas* and mats of all styles, while grouped in front are numerous small implements, as wooden and sharks' teeth daggers, (*pahaus*) leis and bracelets of feathers, (green, yellow and red) human hair, with bone hooks, braided *lauhala* leaves, boars teeth and shells, cocoanut fibre ropes and fish-lines, fish-hooks of dogs and boar teeth, mother of pearl, &c., a very fine large stone adze, with handle, an iron-wood club, &c. The centre of the second case is occupied by a large feather idol, with human hair and inserted boar's teeth, and surrounded by shell aprons for hula girls, necklaces of birds' bones and snails, the model of a canoe, a throwing stone, (*olohu*), carved calabashes, small polished cocoanuts with holes, (*hokiokios*), a braided fan, several small wooden idols, *kapa* mallets, a canoe paddle from Kealakekua Bay, &c., &c., while suspended from the ceiling hangs a complete Hawaiian canoe of some 25 feet in length.

The rest of Oceanica is also well represented, separate cases, filled with thousands of objects bearing the names of New Zealand, the Samoan, Tonga, Solomon, Fiji and Kingsmill Islands, Tahiti, Micronesia, &c. Some of these curiosities were acquired from the collections of Cook and Forster, while modern travelers, as Prince Charles, Konler, Hadlock, Nagler, Heege and others, have contributed the rest.

Yesterday's *Vossische Zeitung*, the leading Berlin journal, had a full account of the *Arcona's* stay at Honolulu in May last. FRANCIS BIRGHAM.

THE latest novelty in Boston Epitaphs runs thus touchingly:

A cherry, incompletely ripe,
His little business did for him.
But now, serenely free from gripe,
He is a bob-tailed cherubim.

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY OF BUNKER-HILL BATTLE—AS SHE SAW IT FROM THE BELFRY.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

'Tis like stirring living embers when, at eighty, one remembers
All the aching and the quakings of "the times that tried men's
souls;"

When I talk of *Whig* and *Tory*, when I tell the *Rebel* story,
To you the words are ashes, but to me they're burning coals.

I had heard the muskets' rattle of the April running battle;
Lord Percy's hunted soldiers, I can see their red coats still;
But a deadly chill comes o'er me, as the day looms up before me,
When a thousand men lay bleeding on the slopes of Bunker's Hill.

'Twas a peaceful summer's morning, when the first thing gave us warn-
Was the booming of the cannon from the river and the shore: [ing
"Child," says grandma, "what's the matter, what is all this noise
and clatter?"

Have those scalping Indian devils come to murder us once more?"

Poor old soul! my sides were shaking in the midst of all my quaking,
To hear her talk of Indians when the guns began to roar:
She had seen the burning village, and the slaughter and the pillage,
When the Mohawks killed her father with their bullets through his
door.

Then I said, "Now, dear old granny, don't you fret and worry any,
For I'll soon come back and tell you whether this is work or play;
There can't be mischief in it, so I won't be gone a minute,"
For a minute then I started. I was gone the live-long day.

No time for bodice-lacing or for looking-glass grimacing;
Down my hair went as I hurried, tumbling half-way to my heels;
God forbid your ever knowing, when there's blood around her flow-
How the lonely, helpless daughter of a quiet household feels! [ing

In the street I heard a thumping; and I knew it was the stumping
Of the Corporal, our old neighbor, on that wooden leg he wore,
With a knot of women around him,—it was lucky I had found him,
So I followed with the others, and the Corporal marched before.

They were making for the steeple,—the old soldier and his people;
The pigeons circled round us as we climbed the creaking stair.
Just across the narrow river—oh, so close it made me shiver!
Stood a fortress on the hill-top that but yesterday was bare.

Not slow our eyes to find it; well we knew who stood behind it,
Though the earth-work hid them from us, and the stubborn walls
were dumb:

Here were sister, wife, and mother, looking wild upon each other,
And their lips were white with terror as they said, THE HOUR HAS
COME!

The morning slowly wasted, not a morsel had we tasted, [thrill,
And our heads were almost splitting with the cannons' deafening
When a figure tall and stately round the rampart strode sedately;
It was PRESCOTT, one since told me; he commanded on the hill.

Every woman's heart grew bigger when we saw his manly figure,
With the banyan buckled round it, standing up so straight and tall;
Like a gentleman of leisure who is strolling out for pleasure, [wall.
Through the storm of shells and cannon-shot he walked around the

At eleven the streets were swarming, for the red-coats' ranks were
At noon in marching order they were moving to the piers; [forming.
How the bayonets gleamed and glistened, as we looked far down,
and listened

To the trampling and the drum-beat of the belted grenadiers!

At length the men have started, with a cheer, (it seemed faint-
hearted),

In their scarlet regimentals, with their knapsacks on their backs,
And the reddening, rippling water, as after a sea-fight slaughter,
Round the barges gliding onward blushed like blood along their tracks.

So they crossed to the other border, and again they formed in order;
And the boats came back for soldiers, came for soldiers, soldiers still:

The time seemed everlasting to us women faint and fasting,—
At last they're moving, marching, marching proudly up the hill.

We can see the bright steel glancing all along the lines advancing—
Now the front rank fires a volley—they have thrown away their shot;
For behind their earthwork lying, all the balls above them flying,
Our people need not hurry; so they wait and answer not.

Then the Corporal, our old cripple, (he would swear sometimes and
tittle),—

He had heard the bullets whistle (in the old French war) before,—
Calls out in words of jeering, just as if they all were hearing,—
And his wooden leg thumps fiercely on the dusty belfry floor:—

“Oh! fire away, ye villians, and earn King George's shillin's,
But ye'll waste a ton of powder before a 'rebel' falls;
You may bang the dirt and welcome, they're as safe as Dan'l Malcolm
Ten foot beneath the gravestone that you've splintered with your
balls!”

In the hush of expectation, in the awe and trepidation
Of the dread approaching moment, we are well nigh breathless all;
Though the rotten bars are falling on the rickety belfry railing,
We are crowding up against them like the waves against a wall.

Just a glimpse, (the air is clearer), they are nearer,—nearer,—nearer,
When a flash—a curling smoke-wreath—then a crash—the steeples
shakes—

The deadly truce is ended; the tempest's shroud is rended;
Like a morning mist it gathered, like a thunder-cloud it breaks!

Oh the sight our eyes discover as the blue-black smoke blows over!
The red-coats stretched in windrows as a mower rakes his hay;
Here a scarlet heap is lying, there a headlong crowd is flying
Like a billow that has broken and is shivered into spray.

Then we cried, “The troops are routed! they are beat—it can't be
doubted! [smile!

God be thanked, the fight is over!”—Ah! the grim old soldier's
“Tell us, tell us why you look so?” (we could hardly speak, we
shook so)

“Are they beaten? Are they beaten? ARE they beaten?”—“Wait
awhile.”

Oh the trembling and the terror! for too soon we saw our error:
They are baffled, not defeated; we have driven them back in vain;
And the columns that were scattered, round the colors that were
tattered,

Toward the sullen silent fortress turn their belted breasts again.

All at once, as we are gazing, lo the roofs of Charlestown blazing!
They have fired the harmless village; in an hour it will be down!
The Lord in heaven confound them, rain his fire and brimstone
round them,—

The robbing, murdering red-coats, that would burn a peaceful town!

They are marching, stern and solemn; we can see each massive column
As they near the naked earth-mound with the slanting walls so steep.
Have our soldiers got faint-hearted, and in noiseless haste departed?
Are they panic-struck and helpless? Are they palsied or asleep?

Now! the walls they're almost under! scarce a rod the foes asunder?
Not a firelock flash against them! up the earthwork they will swarm!
But the words have scarce been spoken, when the ominous calm is
broken,

And a bellowing crash has emptied all the vengeance of the storm!

So again, with murderous slaughter, pelted backwards to the water,
Fly Pigot's running heroes and the frightened braves of Howe;
And we shout, “At last they're done for, it's their barges they have
run for:

They are beaten, beaten, beaten; and the battle's over, now!”

And we looked, poor timid creatures, on the rough old soldier's
features,

Our lips afraid to question, but he knew what we would ask: [it—
“Not sure,” he said; “keep quiet,—once more, I guess, they'll try
Here's damnation to the cut-throats!”—then he handed me his
flask,

Saying, “Gal, you're looking shaky; have a drop of old Jamaiky;
I'm afeared there'll be more trouble afore the job is done;”
So I took one scorching swallow; dreadful faint I felt and hollow,
Standing there from early morning when the firing was begun.

All through those hours of trial I had watched a calm clock dial,
As the hands kept creeping, creeping—they were creeping round to
four, [for storming:
When the old man said, “They're forming with their bayonets fixed
It's the death-grip that's a coming,—they will try the works once
more.”

With brazen trumpets blaring, the flames behind them glaring,
The deadly wall before them, in close array they come;
Still onward, upward toiling, like a dragon's fold uncoiling,—
Like the rattlesnake's shrill warning the reverberating drum!

Over heaps all torn and gory—shall I tell the fearful story,
How they surged above the breastwork, as a sea breaks over a deck;
How driven, yet scarce defeated, our worn-out men retreated,
With their powder-horns all emptied, like the swimmers from a wreck?

It has all been told and painted; as for me, they say I fainted,
And the wooden-legged old Corporal stumped with me down the stairs.
When I woke from dreams affrighted the evening lamps were lighted,—
On the floor a youth was lying; his bleeding breast was bare.

And I heard through all the flurry, “Send for WARREN! hurry! hurry!
Tell him here's a soldier bleeding, and he'll come and dress his
wound!”

Ah, we knew not till the morrow told its tale of death and sorrow,
How the starlight found him stiffened on the dark and bloody ground.

Who the youth was, what his name was, where the place from which
he came was,

Who had brought him from the battle, and had left him at our door,
He could not speak to tell us; but 'twas one of our brave fellows,
As the homespun plainly showed us which the dying soldier wore.

For they all thought he was dying, as they gathered round him
crying—

And they said, “Oh how they'll miss him!” and, “What will his
mother do?”

Then, his eyelids just unclosing like a child's that has been dozing,
He faintly murmured, “Mother!”—and—I saw his eyes were blue.

—“Why grandma, how you're winking!”—Ah, my child, it sets
me thinking

Of a story not like this one. Well, he somehow lived along;
So we came to know each other, and I nursed him like a—mother,
Till at last he stood before me, tall, and rosy-cheeked, and strong.

And we sometimes walked together in the pleasant summer weather;
—“Please to tell us what his name was?”—Just your own, my little
dear,—

There's his picture Copley painted: we became so well acquainted,
That—in short, that's why I'm grandma, and you children all are
here!

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

WE regret to have to record the death on the 2d inst., at the age of forty years, of Major Edwin H. Boyd, the King's Chamberlain. This gentleman, who by his integrity and unfailing courtesy had won many friends, had for some time back suffered from illness, but was able to discharge his official duties until a few days ago, when he rapidly sank.

Major Boyd had twice sat in the Legislature as Representative for Honolulu, was a Privy Councillor and a Knight Companion of the Order of Kamehameha I, and held the rank of Major on the staff of the Governor of Oahu.

WE NOTE with pleasure the near completion of the improvement of Liliha street. The heart-rending appeals through the columns of the press, the private interviews with the Minister of the Interior and the Road Supervisor, the petitions to the Legislature for appropriations of money, have at last resulted in good, and the street has been macadamized its whole length, from King to Judd street, with lime stone, transforming it from an impassable glacier of mud in winter, and an almost equally impassable stretch of unevenness in summer, to one of the smoothest and most delightful drives in the vicinity of the city. And we do not hesitate to predict that in the days to come it will be much frequented by the fast teams of brave youth, who in the society of Loveliness and Beauty will skim over the shining track with the speed of the wind, as well as by the carriages of the more sedate in search of the cooling and vivifying breezes of the valley. This beneficent work having been accomplished, as we are confident it has, without any ruinous expenditure, we hope now to see that part of School street between Nuuanu and Liliha which was laid out so many years ago, put in order and opened to the public.

CONSIDERING the heat of the weather for a week or two back, it is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration from any who display energy enough to do their duty; be they high officials patiently perspiring at

Aliiolani in grave rumination of state-policy, or judges melting at their post in resolute attention to the manifold litigation for which our country is famous, firemen tearing about in a break-neck manner with engines and hose-carts only to find themselves breathlessly reaching the scene of a false alarm, or members of the Board of Health sternly pursuing into the chain-gang unhappy individuals who have been unable to obtain that authority to practice medicine which, while rightly the property of a number of well-authorized and competent men, is also shared by at least two disciples of Confucius and to some extent by we know not how many kahunas.

No more useful department of the Government exists than that much criticized body, the Board of Health; and public opinion must strongly support them in their resolve to carry out thoroughly and rigorously the law of the land upon matters of such vital importance as the health of its inhabitants. A letter signed J. O. C. in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst. calls attention to the fact that an East Indian named Mohabeer, a man evidently of some education, who has lived in Bengal, Mauritius, and England, and who claims to have practiced here and elsewhere with at least some success, has been condemned to hard labor in consequence of his inability to pay fines legally imposed for his want of a license. Although it cannot be denied that this gentleman has violated the law repeatedly, in spite of due warning of the consequence of his acts, yet there seems to be some incongruity in the law itself which has allowed men of probably less knowledge than Mohabeer to obtain the license for which he applied in vain.

To avoid what may seem arbitrary distinction, either our laws should compel a satisfactory and uniform proof to be given by applicants for licenses of their acquaintance with pathology, surgery and the like, and all existing licenses should be withdrawn from practitioners who could not adduce such proof, or else the field should be thrown open with the mere restriction of punishment for mal-practice; and the former course would without doubt be by far the better.

A SUIT brought by the owners of the British ship *Ravenstondale* and others interested against the owners of the British steamship *Cyphrenes* for damages sustained by the former through being struck by the *Cyphrenes* whilst the latter was entering the port in charge of a pilot, has recently been decided by the Chief Justice in favor of the *Ravenstondale*, and appealed to the Court in Banco. As this is a case of

fortunately novel character here, the arguments of counsel and final decision will deserve the attention of those concerned with shipping and marine insurance.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—Sept. 23d.—Arrival of brig *J. B. Ford* from Humboldt, with cargo of redwood.—Departure of H. B. M. S. *Peterel* for Hilo.—Sale at Bartow's of the library of the late Th. Metcalf, which brought good prices.—The social subscription concerts were re-inaugurated this evening, at the residence of B. F. Bolles, Esq.

Sept. 4th.—The Band resumed its weekly concerts at Emma Square in an excellent programme of principally new pieces.

Sept. 5th.—Bark *Camden* sailed in ballast for Puget Sound.—Considerable drunkenness observed among natives and man-o-war's men; several house and street fights in consequence, and a few arrests.—Alarm of fire at 7 p. m., caused by the burning of another rubbish heap, (this time in the Haalelea Premises, corner of Richard street and Palace Walk,) which could not possibly have been removed, or fired at any other time (?)—Believe there is a law governing this kind of business, and it's about time it was enforced.

Sept. 6th.—A capital cartoon was posted up on a prominent corner this morning, illustrating a drop of our hydrant water, said to be from the transactions of the Microscopical Society. Not bad, judging from the color of our drinking water of late.—Strike among the stevedore laborers, engaged to discharge the lumber cargo of the *J. B. Ford*, for a dollar and a half per day instead of the customary dollar. Refusal to accede to the demand, and employment of a prison gang instead. Idle kanakas seated on lumber piles are to be seen in groups in consequence of their folly.—Dr. Mohabeer was sentenced in the Police Court to a fine of \$400 or imprisonment for practising without a license. He did not pay the fine.—Decision in the *Ravenstondale* vs. stmr. *Cyphrenes* case was given to-day against the steamer.

Sept. 7th.—Troubles in Base Ball circles continue. Split in the Whandoodle Club, several of the prominent members having resigned last evening. "Troubles, like chickens, come home to roost."—A whaleboat from Molokai with a load of fish, commanded by Kupihea, picked up a capsized canoe off Diamond Head this morning, with a native man and woman clinging to it, almost exhausted, and landed them at Waikiki.—The *Pensacola's* crew were ashore on drill this afternoon on the Esplanade.

Sept. 8th.—Remarkably dull; no business, no news, no wind, no rain, though we are threatened with a change of the latter; treated to it lightly in the evening.—Dr. Mohabeer was released from the gang of prison laborers this afternoon, paying his fine. Dr. M. has the sympathies of a large portion of the community, both foreign and native.—Subscriptions are being solicited for the erection of a pavilion for the Band at Emma Square, as a protection in changeable weather.

Sept. 9th.—Pleasant trade winds again.—Arrival of bark *Ionia* from Tahiti.—Eleventh social subscription concert this evening at the residence of J. H. Paty, Esq.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 11.

BY C. J. LYONS.

Local magnetic declination is the term that should be applied to the angle which the needle makes with the true meridian at any particular station or corner. *Local*

deviation may be used to express the amount of difference between this and the *normal* declination, or that which would exist if no strictly local causes affected the direction of the needle, and which as we have seen, is about $9^{\circ}15'$ at present on Oahu. Having disposed of the "secular change," we now come to this subject of local deviation, as manifest in the varying amounts of the declination at different localities.

The directions for work, in the books on compass surveying, proceed on the theory that the needle, in any section of country, has a uniform declination, especial stations alone excepted, and that only these especial stations need attention. But on these islands the especial cases are the majority. That is to say, on average ground, not more than one half of the stations will be found to agree among themselves, the others indicating a local deviation of from 15 minutes to two degrees in either direction from the normal declination.

At present, on work connected with the Government Survey, the declination is noted at nearly every station. On average rough country, the figures stand at every possible value between 8° and $10^{\circ}30'$, this being a range of one degree and a quarter to each side of the normal amount. The only section of country I have ever found where the needle seemed to be absolutely uniform was on the long stretch of coral plain between Pearl River and Barber's Point. In other sections the range is small, say only half a degree either way.

Then there are localities where the needle runs perfectly wild, the lowest declination yet observed by myself, being 0° , and the highest 25° , the latter being in the immediate vicinity of magnetic iron ore, which was found by digging below the surface.

In looking for any general laws to govern this matter, it appears that masses of earth in most cases attract the north end of the needle. Supposing a deep gulch running nearly north and south, with table land on either side. The north end of the needle on the west bank of this gulch will be drawn to the westward, indicating a *less* declination, while on the east side, it will be drawn to the eastward, causing a *greater* declination. On points on the Piiholo gulch, Makawao, the needle read, according to the records, 3° on one bank, against 12° on the other. On the ridge back of Puu Ohia, or Tantalus, Oahu, is the most marked instance on record of this fact, the needle on the edge of the pali overlooking Manoa Valley corresponding exactly with the true meridian, while about 500 feet distant, overlooking Pauoa Valley it points 16° to the eastward. Down in Pauoa Valley again, at the foot of the northwest *pali*, (which means, we would here remark, any steep mountain side or precipice,) the declination runs down to 2° , or 7° less than the average. These are very rare cases however. On the northwest foot of Punchbowl Hill (Puu Awaina) the needle stands at 10° ; on the southeast foot, at $8^{\circ}30'$, in both cases evidently attracted toward the hill. I am satisfied that this is the case with respect to most of the lesser masses of ground.

Some singular exceptions to this rule however occur in cases where large mountains are near by. At Lahaina, Maui, one would suppose that the mountain would draw the needle to the eastward. Instead of this the declination is less than usual, being 8° , and at Wailuku, on the other (east) side of the same mountain it is $9^{\circ}30'$, as if repelled to the eastward, while on the low flat isthmus, away from the mountain, it will average about $8^{\circ}30'$. The same repulsion from the mountain is noticeable at Oloalu, south of Lahaina. The Waianae mountains on this island, seem to have a similar effect, the declination along the coast of the Waianae district run-

ning down to, 8°, 7°, and even 6°, on Prof. Alexander's recent survey.

The Koolau range, as you approach it from either side, seems to draw the needle into parallelism with itself. The great mountains of Hawaii have not yet been sufficiently studied to report upon. The Kohala mountain, Hawaii, attracts the north end of the needle.

This feature, of Districts of Varying Declination, is probably the most difficult matter to deal with in compass surveying. Some of the districts have apparently no reason for their existence. For instance the portion of Honolulu from the Post Office to the river is a 10° district; the east portion of town is a 9° district; near Capt. Luce's again the declination rises to near 10°; and at Waikiki beach goes down to 9°, rising again as you approach Diamond Head. Now in all this area, the needle *appears* to behave remarkably well. Probably the difference between foresights and backsights would not be noticed in ordinary work. It is only as one carries a true-meridian series of sights over a long distance that the change becomes apparent. The cause must be either beds of volcanic matter under the sandy surface, or else the distant spurs of the mountain producing this effect. As to the theory of underground streams of water, I have somehow little faith in it. They may possibly have an electric effect.

It will be seen from the above, that for accurate work, the needle compass, set up at an independent station, i. e. unconnected with known lines, is absolutely *never to be trusted*. Moreover, how necessary it is to state what one means, when he states that a line bears N. 40° E., or when he gives any other bearing. By what standard is it 40°?

As to the *diurnal movement*, of the needle, namely, its following the sun to the westward from sunrise to 2 p. m. and then returning to the eastward every day,—it amounts here to about 8 minutes, and has little practical bearing on matters here treated of. It is well however to know that it exists. There are other vagaries of the needle, such as the lunar diurnal variation, &c., known only in the sphere of magnetic observatory work, and entirely out of our present range.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER:

Dear sir—As I am conscientiously anxious not to contravene the law in any way, I shall be much obliged if you can inform me (first) whether I am justified in prescribing for myself when unwell, (second) whether in such case I ought to take out a license to practice, (third) whether there would be a reduction of terms upon taking a quantity, and (fourth) whether occasional stimulants, of which I am a moderate user, would, when handed “medicinally” to one or two of my friends who have households and occasionally visit me, necessitate my taking out a license as a practitioner.

I enclose my card, and remain, dear sir,

Yours, &c., &c.,

BACHELOR.

Honolulu, Sept. 8th, 1875.

ARE the foreign churches of Honolulu doing all that duty requires for the welfare of the English speaking population? I have heard it estimated that less than half attend the places of worship. Some doubtless keep away because they do not believe in the religion of Christ; but are there not those who are prevented from attending the religious services of the city by other causes? Some perhaps keep away on account of poverty. This may be a false shame, to be overcome by sympathy and kind urging. Some may be waiting for Christians to take them by the hand with the invitation,

“Go with us and we will do you good.” Others may be kept from the house of God by other reasons,—reasons which loving sympathy has power to remove.

And then, are there not many children who ought to be gathered in the Sabbath Schools and there instructed in the principles of morality and religion?

In many cities, mission Sunday Schools and mission prayer meetings are established with cheering results, and is it not time for the good people of Honolulu to engage heartily in this good work? How can they claim to be followers of God, or of the Son of God, unless they become workers? Said the Savior, “My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.”

PEREGRINUS.

[For the Islander.]

WAY MARKS.

That old man! Bent, scarred and wrinkled.

Why are old men so bent and wrinkled, and why do they look so different from young men?

Their ways, too are so different. You can distinguish an old man with half a glance.

You see all this, do you? Note it well. For not a scar, nor wrinkle, nor a cast of countenance, nor—(ay! cast of countenance—his countenance is *cast*—has been many times re-cast, but never is the older cast quite obliterated; you can read it if you will) a movement of the shaking limbs but can tell its story.

The scarred hands tell of boyish awkwardness with the knife, the saw, the chisel; they tell of the ramble among thorns, the daring climb; and they tell of the toil and conflict of later years. The crooked form tells of the years of labor and toil. The scars on the face tell of the desperate encounter, and of fierce opposition met by a hearty spirit and fiercer will.

But the wrinkles,—the cast—the eye—they tell stories on which we may well pause and ponder. There lies mapped out the engraving of a life,—and the result, all in one. No circumstance is omitted. Nothing is covered.

The act is there with the effort to cover it, in bold relief, so that he who runs may read.

But do not all men become old and wrinkled and uncouth of course? True, they do. But the earth does not more clearly reveal her history in her rocks, mountains and fossils, than does the old man in the lines of his face.

Every scar was *made*. Every wrinkle was the only too slight trace of a deep grief. Every habitual motion of the semi-palsied limbs and head began years ago, and it was caused by some stern necessity. Every line was traced by a more than adequate cause.

There is the line of usury! That man has belabored his soul into taking an undue advantage of his neighbor's necessity, till it has hung out its sign on his face and marked him for a successor of Judas Iscariot.

Ah, yes, I see! There is a smirk on his face, a hypocritical sort of self-satisfied gratulation.

He has drawn a mark of piety over it; but it only makes him more hideous.

Yes, he can laugh, and seem merry even; that is mark No. 2, which he sometimes draws over the others when he thinks it will serve his purpose—making himself threefold horrid. Can a crocodile smile? Can a rattlesnake simper? Beware!—no, you need not beware. His days are numbered. His work is done, and he will soon go to his reward.

He was a young man once of bright hopes, just like hundreds of young men whom we see around us. Society opened its doors to him and beckoned him in.

He seemed the ideal of promise. He was industrious, shrewd and persevering. But a time came when he saw before him his own selfish interests balanced against his poor neighbors' necessity—and he looked only to his own, and ignored his neighbor's ruin. Well, and what of that; do not thousands do the same every day, and think nothing of it?

If you do not take care of your own, who will care for it? Yes: too true; but here you see the result. Go on, go on, ye sanctimonious swindlers, till the world be seven times cursed with your hated presence, and nothing but the fires of the last great day can cleanse away the pollution.

But here is another,—the man who has pandered to the debased appetites of his fellow men and, regardless of the misery to which he was surely leading them, filled his coffers thereby. Don't you see—every line of his face tells the story. But he begins to see it himself, and is appalled. He is not ignorant of the truth.

He knows the doom of those who act the tempter's part toward their fellow men. He did not come to do it all at once. He went through a course of reasoning—sophistry.

Having done the devil's work so long and amassed wealth and splendor, while his victims, one by one went—where?—he now begins to feel his true sonship, and would turn, but—further it is not for us to go.

There, on that face is portrayed self-indulgence.

Whole volumes of misery are there. Self-loathing and scorn are there. The bitter laugh of a devil-cheated fool is there. No hope; almost no wish for better.

But let us turn away from these sickening views and look on the face of one whose life has been well spent; whose every line speaks a "well done." He, too is scarred. But his scars tell of honest conflict with evil. Peace sits on his brow and hope and joy. His life has been one of toil. He would not partake with thieves, be their advances ever so alluring.

He could sympathize with the poor and distressed when the rich and proud turned away. Could the whole world be filled with such as he, we could hardly want a better world.

Remember that nothing is causeless when you see an old man's wrinkles and scars, and his crooked form.

DIOGENES.

DOES THE BIBLE ADVOCATE TOTAL ABSTINENCE?

An exceedingly interesting discussion on this subject has been published in late numbers of the *Congregationalist*. A Mr. D. D. Fitts sets the ball rolling by an article on Bible Wines, which he commences by saying that the question whether Christ sanctioned the use of fermented or intoxicating wine by making it miraculously at the marriage at Cana, is a most vital one; apparently thinking that we are bound to follow his example in all things; that wine drinking is an evil, and therefore that Christ cannot have authorized the practice whatever the Bible may say on the subject. But putting implicit faith in the Bible as the Word of God he is obliged to wrest from its plain and simple language a meaning to suit his theory which he maintains by numerous quotations from modern theologians of the tee-total school.

To this article the Rev. H. M. Dexter, the editor of the paper, replies in a well written and exhaustive disquisition occupying nearly six columns. He says that the tendency toward extremes in human nature has led some of the most earnest friends of temperance through the best of motives, to take an unwarranted attitude in

regard to the teaching of the Bible. They asserting that it does not contain anything either in the old or new Testaments whether in the way of history, prophecy, example or precept, which, rightly interpreted, does not support their theory that it is a sin in itself for a man under any circumstances to drink distilled or fermented beverages. And he proceeds to show in the clearest manner the absurdity of their position. Wine is mentioned not far from two hundred times in our English translation, and in nearly one quarter of these instances it is enumerated with either corn, or oil, or both, as among the good gifts which God bestows as a blessing upon faithful husbandry. Again God expressly ordained the use of fermented wine and "strong drink" in his own worship. It formed a part of the daily sacrifice in the temple. Tithe was paid in wine as well as in other products. The priests were to receive first fruits of wine, and they were permitted its use except just before performing the services of the Temple.

In regard to the practice of Christ in this matter he says "that to make it entirely clear that He did, or did not, (drink fermented wine) would not in our judgment settle the question of duty for men in the circumstances under which this generation is called to live." And he proceeds to show that the use of wine was well nigh universal among the Jews of that age, and that while there is nothing to indicate that Jesus was an exception to the custom of the nation, or ever uttered a word in condemnation of it, it is on the other hand expressly affirmed that his habit was in this identical with that of his people and time. On the subject of the miracle at Cana, he says, "Nor is it of the least use to undertake to discharge the miracle of all significance, by making it out that this was not fermented wine, for Revelation has strangely guarded that very point by setting down the testimony of the ruler of the feast: 'Men are in the habit of serving the best wine at the beginning, and when men have well drunk (and come so far under the influence of the same as to have lost the sharpness of their discernment), that which is not so good; but thou hast kept the best wine until now!' We regard it as preposterous trifling with the honest sense of this narrative, to undertake to make it teach that our Lord did not miraculously create on this occasion the usual fermented wine suitable to the occasion, and that in a grade of excellence calling for special remark."

The latter part of the essay shows what the true Christian doctrine of temperance is, from the words of Christ, and the writings of Peter and Paul.

In a later number of the *Congregationalist* the Rev. W. M. Thayer rushes to the front with more zeal than discretion, and by a distortion of facts and a pyrotechnic style of logic, squelches Mr. Dexter and his "contradictory and absurd" position in a manner highly satisfactory to himself. His style of argument may be inferred from his conclusion. "Nothing in opposition to Christ's example can be right. Nothing supported by his example can be wrong. Hence, the fallacy of your argument."

The discussion is closed by Mr. Dexter who in alluding to the testimony of commentators, says, "It would be easy to fill columns with citations from respectable writers on both sides. The only question is, on which side is the weight of testimony. It is natural to give the most credence to the views of those who have best kept up with the great progress of philological studies, and have taken most pains to put themselves thoroughly into the position occupied by the sacred writers." He shows that the tendency of the style of reasoning adopted by Mr. Thayer is to play into the hands of those who call themselves the "advanced thinkers" of our day, who maintain that our idea of what was consistent for him, is the final judge in deciding what was really true or false in regard to Christ.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, September 9, 1875.

In general trade circles we have to report another quiet week, but note with pleasure the continued activity among the mechanical branches. House carpenters keep well employed; Foster & Co's ship yard presents a busy scene, and the Foundry has of late been running on night work to fill their orders, all of which tends to contentment and prosperity.

As one of the signs in this direction we learn of a number of transactions lately in Real Estate, but are not at liberty to mention prices.

In shipping we note the arrival on Friday last of the J. B. Ford, from Humboldt, with a cargo of assorted Redwood Lumber to Wilder & Co., and the departure—same day—of H. B. M. S. Peterel for Hilo, and the Cam-len, on Sunday, in ballast for Puget Sound.

The Ceylon has hauled this morning to the Steamer's Wharf to load for San Francisco, promising to get off about the 20th. The J. B. Ford, on discharging, will also be laid on for the same port. Robt. Cowan is up for Tahiti, to load cattle, and will get off early.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 3—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
 3—Am brig J B Ford, Jenks, 16 days from Humboldt.
 4—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 5—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 6—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 6—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 7—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 8—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 8—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 9—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 9—Bark Ionia, Lovegrove, 23 days from Bolabola.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 3—H B M S Peterel, Cookson, for Hilo.
 4—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 4—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
 4—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 5—Am bk Camden, Robinson, for Port Gamble.
 6—Schr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 6—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
 7—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 7—Schr Annie, Kalaupapa, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 7—Schr Active, Puaahia, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 7—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
 7—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 8—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 9—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 9—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Hanalei, Kauai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
 German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19th.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 22.
 Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 18.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 Brit bk Jalawar, fm S Francisco, en route for guano islands, due about the 15th.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Sept. 7th—Mrs E G Hitchcock, Masters R H Hitchcock, W Austin, H Austin, B Austin and A A'Alexander, Mr Hardcastle, Miss L Lidgate, Miss R Wetmore, Miss Shipman, Maj Dickson and wife, Miss Dunne, W Smith, Mrs Allen and child, A Wight, G W Robertson, J G Tucker, Miss Bond, G H Luce, E Morrison, J S Bishop, A Kunuiakea, Bishop Willis and 84 deck.

THREE GREAT ADVOCATES.

Sundry of our newspapers, in the course of comments on the Beecher-Tilton case, have announced that forensic eloquence is dying out in this country. It is a significant commentary on this opinion that three of the four leading counsel on this trial should have proceeded to deliver three of the finest addresses ever heard at the bar. It reminds one of Dr. Lardner's prediction that the ocean could never be navigated by steam;—almost while the Dr. was speaking the first steamship successfully crossed the Atlantic. Our own opinion of the matter is that forensic ability is much more general than it was a century ago, and that the eloquence business is no longer monopolized by a few shining men. If you fill up

the valleys in a hilly country the hills will disappear; so able and eloquent lawyers are not so noticeable as formerly, because the general level of the bar has been raised. However this may be, it must be conceded that the three advocates who have just summed up the great scandal trial, would be remarkable lawyers at any bar. Their conduct of this case makes us proud of our profession, and we more than ever wonder at the capacities of the human mind. The effect of continuous legal training is evidenced here. These three great men have conducted the most important trial of a public nature ever held in this country, the longest of any trial on record to our knowledge, save one, and at the close of a hundred days of evidence, have delivered addresses of five, eight, and ten days respectively—addresses which will form a part of the permanent forensic literature—and we suppose they will keep right on trying causes, just as if nothing extraordinary had happened. They will not even have to go to Europe on account of their throats! And these addresses are no more wonderful, except in length, than scores of others which the same advocates have delivered, and which the newspaper-men and the general public never heard of.

As the writer of this has listened to the trial of many cases by two of the three advocates in question, and has a general acquaintance with the powers of the third, it may be interesting to some of our readers to have a professional estimate of their characteristics and capacities, and some comparison of their powers.

We have for many years believed, that as a mere disclaimer, Mr. Beach stands, not only at the head of the American bar, but at the head of American orators. His oratorical style is well nigh perfection. A presence of rare manly beauty and dignity, a voice of great power and sweetness, a vocabulary singularly affluent and sonorous, an unquenchable enthusiasm, and a masculine nobility and vigor of thought, make him a great master of oratory. In regard to his elocution Mr. Beach has but a single defect; his gestures are constrained, awkward, and violent. As a forensic rhetorician we think he is too level and that his level is too high. He would gain in effect by having more conversational and familiar passages. The thunder is grand, but we don't want always to hear it. He commands rather than persuades, and men sometimes set their faces against such advocacy. As an advocate Mr. Beach suffers from a lack of two gifts—humor and the power of illustration,—very important defects in an advocate. In the former of these qualities he is strikingly inferior to Mr. Evarts and in the latter to Mr. Porter. In his conduct of a case Mr. Beach is remarkably self-possessed, fertile, and courageous, but lacks tact and knowledge of human nature. We think, too, from a pretty intimate knowledge of him, that his culture is by no means so broad as that of either of his antagonists. He is not a man of many books, except law books. Still, he is not by any means a genius; he is simply a man of the highest order of legal talents. It may be inferred from the foregoing that we do not give him the very highest place as an advocate at *nisi prius*. But before an appellate court, in the discussion of pure questions of law, we regard him as the head of the American bar. There his grand manner, his elevated style, his noble scorn of petty arguments, and his various and profound legal learning, find their proper place. This is a higher sphere than persuading juries, and Mr. Beach should addict himself to it. It is in this walk, and not in the service of such men as Stokes, Barnard, and Tilton, that he will find his permanent and most satisfactory fame.

Singularly enough, in Mr. Porter we find a life-long professional antagonist of Mr. Beach. It is gratifying to know, that like two athletes who have long struggled doubtfully for the mastery, they have the profoundest respect for each other. A more complete contrast to Mr. Beach than Mr. Porter, in every point of view, could not be imagined. In person, rather insignificant; and in manner, apparently somewhat theatrical, he possesses none or few of the graces of the orator. But he possesses something which is more effective, namely, the indefinable magnetism which enables some rare men to fascinate their auditors. In our opinion Mr. Porter comes nearer to being a genius than any other man at our bar. If we were called on to point out his most prominent and potent characteristic, we should say it is his dramatic power. His trial of a cause from the start is a consecutive drama. No question and no suggestion but has some connection in his mind with his final argument. We have watched his wondrous power in this respect until we have grown to regard it as something almost magical. It has sometimes seemed to us almost as if he swayed the cause at his own sovereign pleasure. In summing up, his glowing imagination, his exquisite ingenuity, his magnificent generalizations, his manly pathos, his faculty of grouping and contrasting facts, his fertility of illustration, and his vivid and dramatic rhetoric, seize upon the listener and carry him out of himself, and make him the property of the orator. Mr. Beach fills us with admiration of the advocate; Mr. Porter makes us in love with his cause; Mr. Beach lifts us up; Mr. Porter carries us away; when we listen to the one we are afraid we shall yield; when we hear the other we yield without knowing it. A great actress said, that when she played *Juliet* to Garrick's *Romeo* she felt that she could not deny him access to the balcony; when she played *Juliet* to Barry's *Romeo*, she felt that she must inevitably descend to him. This expresses the difference between these two orators. The one would raise a mortal to the skies; the other would draw an angel down. Erskine or Choate may have surpassed this advocacy, but we doubt it. Before a jury Mr. Porter is peerless. In the higher plane of professional labor of which we have spoken, he is a shining and original, but not an unrivaled debater. When, however, the question is one of mixed law and fact, as in the Parish will case, it would be difficult to conceive anything more admirable than his presentations. As we have not hesitated to speak of Mr. Beach's deficiencies as an advocate, so we shall allude to what seems to us Mr. Porter's main defect. He always strikes us, on reflection, as an actor. He is just as effective in a bad case as in a good one. The cause lends him no aid; he makes the cause. At the moment we yield, just as the jury does. If he has the last word, the day is his. But we suspect that if he is to be answered by a strong man, his wondrous spell might fade.

We now come to Mr. Evarts, who has a more extended reputation than either of his brethren. With a world-wide celebrity as a lawyer and a statesman, he stands as the representative man of our profession. But Mr. Evarts is not a shining orator, and consequently cannot be compared with Mr. Beach or Mr. Porter as an advocate. In several essentials, however, we think he surpasses both of them. In humor, in adroitness, in judgment, in patience, in self-mastery, and in a knowledge of law in its highest and broadest sense, he is, in our opinion, *facile princeps*. As we are not a jurymen, we confess that after quaking at the thunders of Beach, and growing feverish over the drama of Porter, it is refreshing to listen to the calm, clear logic of a man like

Evarts. If one considers a case under Beach's presentation it is like looking at an object through a superior magnifying glass; when Porter presents it, you gaze through a variously-stained glass window of many panes; when Evarts presents it, you see it through a broad clear pane of French plate. We had feared, however, that Mr. Evarts would not appear to his best advantage in this trial. We had supposed that his proper and exclusive arena was where grave constitutional questions are discussed, as for instance, on the impeachment trial of President Johnson. But his conduct of this case has been a surprise to us, as we dare say it has been to every one else. It seems to us that it has been faultless. In every point of view,—as an examiner and cross-examiner, in the discussion of points of evidence, and in the summing-up, he has exhibited the most varied and admirable talents of a lawyer. His cross-examination of Theodore Tilton, in our judgment, was an unequalled master-piece, and his final argument, while it must yield to those of his brethren in brilliancy and declamatory force, must have left a deeper mark on the jury than theirs. Mr. Evarts rhetoric is far from being a model,—somewhat diffuse and involved; but in spite of all seeming disadvantages he has the art to appear less an advocate and more a disinterested judge than either of his compeers.

If we are correct in our analysis of the powers of these three great men, it will be seen that each is *sui generis* and unapproachable in his peculiar sphere. All things are not to all men. These three combined would make the ideal advocate, who would persuade Agrippa himself. If we are ever indicted for anything important, we shall retain Evarts as general manager, Porter to sum up to the jury, and Beach to argue the appeal, if we happen to be convicted.—*The Albany Law Journal*.

WE HAVE been favored with the perusal of an amusing amateur sheet published on board the steamship *Macgregor* during one of her recent voyages. Everyone who has traveled on board a well-fitted passenger ship knows to what extent social friendship and bonhomie may be cultivated among a set of voyagers who have to spend a few weeks together. From this entertaining collection of impromptu squibs, yarns and sketches, we venture to reprint one article, only regretting that we cannot append the author's name, because the piece is anonymous:

THE SLAVE SHIP.

It was the close of a sultry afternoon, and the orb of day was setting in great majesty over the waters of the Red Sea. A burning sun, like a copper saucepan, was sauce-pan-ded over the fiery horizon, and a huge, irregular many-tinted arch of clouds, like a shattered rainbow, was forming a vast proscenium to this gorgeous "drop-scene," while hosts of little swan's-down vapors were shrivelling up in the fierce solar rays. A light vessel, with long, oblique sail, altogether a handy craft, was gliding over the white surge, skimming the milk of the blue waters of the Red Sea, and, as any one could observe, as easily as A B C, she was heading towards the A-B-C-nian Coast, though it was to Suez the Captain evidently intended to pursue course. It was a slave ship, packed with the dusky, dusty, musty, husky sons of Africa—a great multitude of the unwashed, who having been fed on eggs during the passage, were said to have "battered on the hatches." Tomkins, the buccaneer in full command, had also no claims to cleanliness, for he had only been washed once in his life, when he happened to be washed overboard. His crew, also, composed of Calcutta sweepers, had often scoured the seas, but never scoured their

faces. Tomkins was seen in visible agitation, and a dark look showed through the dirt upon his features. "Ah!" he exclaimed, scanning the sea and throwing his arm round the waist of waters; "Ah! the British flag pursues us; a sail in sight appears! But no matter! while there's life there's soap!" Then he ordered his nigger troupe to issue a "broadside," announcing what they intended to perform. So the cannon roared, and the man-of-war came down upon the craft in full steam. The large mass of the slave ship and the huge mass of the man-of-war were coming to collision. Such a mass-meeting had never been seen before. With a crashing splash, like the mouth of a river suddenly seized with the toothache, the vessel dashed end on, and so exact was the contact that the two ships telescoped, one into the other, and became one solid, substantial vessel!

The ship had now two sterns and two ends—for each craft had made an end of the other—and both bows had inextricably blended together. The captain's bridges of each had also crashed up close together, and Tomkins found himself only a yard-arm's length from the Commodore. The rival captains glared at one another.

"Get off my ship!" cried Tomkins, stamping his foot and pacing the bridge like a tiger.

"It's my ship, clear out!" bellowed the Commodore, purple in the face and gesticulating violently.

"I'm on my own boat!" said Tomkins.

"Take off your confounded niggers!" said the Commodore.

"Remove your bowsprit from my bath-room!" roared Tomkins.

"Unship your sky-light off my boilers!" exclaimed the Commodore.

"Take your funnel out of my state-room!" shrieked Tomkins.

"Then shift your pantry out of my stoke-hole," yelled the Commodore.

Euraged beyond measure, Tomkins leaped with one bound over the gap that separated the two bridges, and seizing the Commodore by the throat, gave the signal for a general onslaught, in which engineers, stewards, sailors, stokers, niggers, and all joined, to their heart's content. Dire was the confusion, when a hideous yell rose from below, and 300 slaves came trooping up to daylight. The steamer's furnaces had settled down into the hold of the slave ship, and the blacks were being done brown. Gaining a moment's breath,

"Full speed ahead!" gasped the Commodore.

"Hard-a-port!" shouted Tomkins.

"Starboard!" roared the Commodore.

And the steersmen at both ends of the ship plied their rival rudders. Round and round went this unparalleled, unwieldy vessel, revolving on its own axis, but all the time drifting rapidly towards southern latitudes. And night and day the rival captains paced the opposing bridges, discussing ownership, and whether it was a full-powered or an auxiliary steamer, or a steamer at all, or entirely a slave ship, or a man-of-war engaged in the negro traffic, or whether the slave ship had captured the man-of-war, or the man-of-war had captured the slave ship, or whether they had each boarded the other, and one could take off the other as a prize, or whether two steersmen could obey two hostile captains, or whether it were possible to sail on steam, or steam on sail, or whether the ship were barque rigged or clipper rigged, or having six masts could be said to be of any rig at all, or having two sterns could be said to be proceeding forward when going backward—were a few out of some hundred points that convulsed the minds of the two skippers, as on, and on, and on the ship drifted, never reaching island or settlement, far less settlement of the question. All night they talked. The sun rose fiercely upon fierce debate—the sunset flaming upon fiery clamor. Day after day the ship rotated, drifting through calm tropical seas, leaving a

long foam-fracture on the glassy mirror of the ocean. Night after night wove its thickening vapors round the ill-fated craft, but on, on, on it went, down to drizzling skies and leaden seas, framed in by cold looming mountain clouds—onward, still onward, till it was never heard of more, save when chance voyagers off the Cape of Good Hope saw what they thought was a phantom ship, and called it the *Flying Dutchman*.

THE SUN AND THE ROSE.

BY THE LATE ALICE CARY.

The sun, who smiles wherever he goes,
Till the flowers all smile again,
Fell in love one day with a bashful rose
That had been a bud till then.

So he pushed back the folds of the soft, green hood
That covered her modest grace,
And kissed her as only a lover could,
Till the crimson burned in her face.

But woe for the day when his golden hair
Tangled her heart in a net,
And woe for the night of dark despair,
When her cheek with tears was wet!

For she loved him as only a maiden could,
And he left her mild and meek,
Striving in vain with her faded hood
To cover her blushing cheek.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held at Iolani Palace on Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1875, the following resolutions on the death of Hon. E. H. Boyd were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the local papers of this city:

Resolved, That the late Major E. H. Boyd, by his amiable disposition, gentle manners and generous heart, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact; and that we, his fellow-members in this Council, are sincere mourners for his death.

Resolved, That His Majesty has lost a faithful servant and a loyal subject; the Nation a valuable and exemplary citizen; and each of us a true friend.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow and children, and hope that she may find consolation through her future life in tender memories of a kind husband; and that his children may keep before them the example of their father.

JOS. U. KAWAINUI,

Iolani Palace, Sept. 8th, 1875. *Secretary pro tem.*

THE MELE of Kualii promised for this week is unavoidably delayed till the next issue.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE Capital is still agitated on the subject of medicine and doctors; not only is it the leading topic of the newspapers, but everybody discusses it on the street, corner politicians scent in its depths new dangers to the free spirit of the common-wealth, while the interesting circles who spin yarns in ship chandleries, and the more select frequenters of less public and more pretentious forums, from discussing the public weal, branch off into partizan support of this and that school of medicine, or into hostility to all schools. We do not take our pen to sit in judgment upon the different ways of healing the sick, or upon the Board of Health,—if such a body exists—or upon defiant transgressors of our Statute on licenses to practice medicine. Neither is there present need of debating the subject of amateur doctors who follow the healing art without remuneration except that coming from their enjoyment of the practice or their love for their suffering fellowmen, for they transgress no law or social rule in so doing.

As an article on this subject, in another column, says, no professional man of ability need fear the competition of amateur practice; and of course the public need not be anxious about the failure of those doctors who are in want of government protection.

The principle of license laws is being continually modified in Common Law countries. Possibly ours need modification. Within a few days a native was fined ten dollars for killing and selling beef without a license. If, as the *Advertiser* suggests, the statute of medical practice is for the benefit of medical men instead of the public, of course its existence in the Code is a fraud on the public. If however it is intended for the good of the community, its continuance should depend upon its success in favoring such a result.

APPROPOS of this subject, we hasten to reply to our anxious and conscientious inquirer and correspondent of last week who modestly and probably truthfully signs himself "Bachelor." In the first place, dear Bachelor, it is wholly reckless and dangerous to life,

for you to prescribe for yourself when unwell, unless you are a homeopath; it is however strictly legal if you observe the precaution not to charge yourself anything for it. *Secondly.* It will be unnecessary for you to take out a license to practice so long as you observe the above precaution. *Thirdly.* The medical license law is no relation to the late opium license law, now extinct, and will not stop to haggle with sharp applicants about prices. *Fourthly.* If, as you suggest, "having a household" precludes a man from keeping stimulants at home, get married at once; long continued perseverance in your present course, is, according to the regulation temperance tale, sure to terminate fatally, at the same time it is strictly legal, and you need have no fears of the Police Court and the chain-gang, so long as you refrain from profiting pecuniarily by the necessities of your friends who "have households." *Fifthly.* Even if you applied for a license to practice, and were willing to pay for it, there is no hope that that you could pass the necessary examination, where you would not only have to be prepared to name all the bones, muscles, nerves, arteries, veins, glands, &c., &c., in the human body, but would have to answer difficult questions on a host of poisons, about which it is a matter of well contested debate whether they should ever be admitted as medicines. Even if you could pass, you are not wanted, the ranks are full enough just at present, and you would probably do less harm in the world if you confine yourself to handing around stimulants medicinally among your friends with households.

THE Samoan Constitution provides for a Premier, who like the Prime Minister of England is a leader of the Cabinet, the representative of the Sovereign, and the working ruler. This is a practical arrangement and gives promise and opportunity for energetic accomplishment and progress. The Hawaiian Government suffers for this very provision. Our Cabinet of Ministers of equal rank is a republican feature, but is unsuitable for a monarchy. It is owing to this peculiarity of our system, that so often with able men in the ministry, little or nothing beyond office routine and clerky duties, is accomplished; the simple reason being that there is a want of agreement, and no one leader with authority to decide public questions, and inaugurate lines of policy on his own official responsibility.

WE acknowledge with thanks, a copy of Whitney's new Hawaiian Guide Book in the form of a neatly bound pamphlet, and with a few illustrations.

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—Sept. 10th.—“Nothing new under the sun.” Couldn't scare up news enough to scare a church mouse.

Sept. 11th.—Runaway of team on Nuuanu road, and athletic feats performed by the driver and the front seat; summersault and securing of the horses by the former. Nobody hurt but the seat.—Reckless riding and some arrests among the *Pensacola's* crew.—Weekly concert by the Band at Emma Square.—A petition is being circulated to have these concerts changed to Sunday afternoons, as more convenient to the majority. What next?—Drunken row in a Maunakea street den by man-o-wars men, in which policeman Fehlber had the end of the index finger of his left hand bit off.

Sept. 12th.—The Bethel was *organ-ized* this morning, and of course drew a full attendance. Had a grand musical time, for what you did not hear of music by the organ, you heard of it by the pastor in his discourse of “signs of the times.”—Funeral of the late E. H. Boyd, which was so largely attended that it took twenty minutes in passing a given point.

Sept. 13th.—More music heard to-day through the solicitations of subscriptions to meet the deficit on the organ fund.—It is said we will need another list soon to build a new Bethel around its organ.

Sept. 14th.—Sailing of brig Pomare, with load of cattle for Tahiti.—Death of Mrs. Merrill's child, on whom an operation was recently performed for acute laryngitis.—Change of weather and heavy rain in prospect.

Sept. 15th.—Rain. According to the *Gazette* the equinox is upon us, and the islands in general must accept a good soak. More rain. At night, with thunder and lightning interludes we had *most* rain. Just in time to provide for the shutting off of the reservoir supply.

Sept. 16th.—Return of the *Peterel* from her trip to Hilo.—Pleasant sunshine and gentle showers divide the day by sections.—The Twelfth Social Subscription Concert by the band will be given this evening at the Hawaiian Hotel, per order of Mr. A. Loewenberg.—The bark *Ceylon* sailed this day for San Francisco.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 12.

BY C. J. LYONS.

The third element to be attended to in respect to the magnetic compass surveying of past years is the practice of the surveyors themselves, and the condition of their instruments at the time when used.

In a previous number the different methods have been indicated, characterized as *local* needle, *initial* needle, and *average* needle surveying. Now if each employee of the Land Commission had been required to follow one particular method, or, better, to state what his practice was, we should be far better off than at present. As it is, it is only by long trial and experience that we can find out the particular methods of each surveyor. One gleam of common sense appears on the record of a survey of Webster's, viz., an appended note to this effect: “The bearings given agree with the needle only on the first and second stations of the survey, the others being laid off by their proper angles from these, the needle differing in some cases two or three degrees from the bearing given.” This signifies of course that Webster was an initial needle surveyor, in fact the only one. There is evidence that Turner followed that method sometimes, and sometimes did not. Even Webster sometimes seemed to change his meridian. I have endeavored in vain to gather from Messrs. Makalena and S. P. Kalama, who have done an immense amount of

boundary measurement, what their own way of disposing of local deviation has been. The Hawaiian language in fact, seems incompetent to grapple with the subject.

On the Island of Hawaii, S. C. Wiltse, H. M. Lyman and the present writer, were “average needle” surveyors. Probably the other Lyman brothers also who, however, can report for themselves. We are forced to the conclusion that most of the others, simply followed the local needle, trusting to luck, to get their plots together. Metcalf was a very shrewd and practical man; his surveys have the merit of always exhibiting and referring to natural features for fixing the lines run. He made frequent marks too; most of the surveyors being very lax in this matter. In fact, when I am shown a buried bottle as marking a corner, I am always suspicious of it, as a late innovation.

It would be of great value to have a number of field books, of each surveyor, stored away among the Government survey archives. Any person who would furnish any such, of the old surveyors, would be at least gratefully remembered. In all scientific work original records have a value much above what is generally supposed. One of these field books would generally show in some way the practice of the owner thereof.

With respect to the instruments used, the two Richardson brothers, who surveyed a large number of the earlier awards in the town of Honolulu, seem to have had very poor compasses, as the bearings seldom close. Their measured distances however were quite accurate, and generally furnish the means of locating their surveys, especially as they never indulged in that most execrable and lazy habit adopted by some, of not giving the last side and simply saying “thence to point of beginning.” More of this hereafter.

With all Metcalf's care in other respects, he seems to have had a compass, that in sea phrase was “swung wrong,” i. e., the zeros of the plate were not parallel with the sights. So that his bearings were always about 50', or nearly a degree too much for north-west, and too little for north-east courses. Accordingly his surveys must be run with no allowance for secular change, and in fact with a little allowance the other way. Most of the Land Commission Surveyors were furnished with Gurley compasses which were new and quite correct.

No rules can be given for running out old surveys. It is delicate and responsible work, of which much must be done on the islands. Keen powers of observation, patience in comparing different surveys, and conscientious faithfulness, in addition to a knowledge of the facts indicated above, are the principal requisites. One rule should be, to record all sights and measurements just as faithfully and fully as though it were new work. Never go in to the field with a Royal Patent in the hand, but have everything in the field book beforehand. Another rule, never express an opinion till satisfied in your own mind as to the final decision.

With respect to new work, the faults of all the old methods should now be pointed out, and avoided. The “local needle” method has only this to recommend it, viz., the ease of setting up on the beginning of the line and running it—provided you know it. Of course no correct plan can be made by it. And how about sides to whose corners the instrument cannot go? And no lines can be run backwards—a necessary expedient in many cases.

The “initial needle” method has this great drawback, that it necessitates going to the initial point. Now other points may be as perfectly known as that one, and in the case of large lands very much nearer. Another difficulty, two adjoining lands have, we sup-

pose, different initial points, at which the local declination is different. Sides common to both must then, to be consistent with their respective surveys have diverse bearings. Another difficulty is when the "march of civilization" brings a lamp-post or water pipe or corrugated iron roof near the said initial point.

The "average needle" method is the best of the three, but is difficult of use because of the difficulty of determining the said average. If the variation is given, one might as well use the true meridian, as it amounts to the same thing. Our next subject therefore will be some practical method of providing a uniform meridian for new work to be done hereafter.

DOCTORS OR NO DOCTORS.

"The intelligent public," says the *Advertiser*, "have long since ceased to regard with old time reverence the mysterious parchment of the medical schools,—while continuing to hold educational advantages at their true value. And the belief is gaining ground, that doctors, like poets and cooks, are born not made." The law which prohibits unlicensed medical practice was made, as the same journal suggests, "not so much for the protection of the public health, as for the purpose of preventing anybody but the licensed practitioners from profiting by the public ill-health."

As I laid the newspaper containing these statements on the breakfast table, I asked "the folks," what is the use in having doctors or lawyers? The answer was not favorable to their immediate abolition. I ought to have added clergymen, for it was Sunday, and moreover there are doctors of theology, as well as of medicine and laws. Later in the day, I put the same question to three wise men of my acquaintance,—one a diplomat, one a philosopher, and one a man of the world,—not, however, one who intends to have his portion only in the world. They were opposed to the law which excludes unlicensed practitioners, because they thought the public ought to be allowed to select for itself.

The question is fairly open for public discussion, and there is enough to be said with fairness on both sides. Every one knows that medical and law diplomas are not an assurance of ability, skill or character; but, on the contrary, are often held by unprincipled and incompetent men. It cannot be denied that a considerable portion of every community hold lawyers and doctors generally in distrust, and regard themselves as liable to indefinite imposition from that class. Regular practitioners, it is said, charge too high fees for poor people, and often make mistakes. Many an untrained man will prescribe for certain bodily ailments, or settle legal disputes as efficiently as the best practitioner, who has received his diploma. In religious teaching also, who shall say that the lay preachers can be spared? These views, with the dislike of "guilds" or "monopoly," induce many to believe that no one should be shut out from his right to preach or practice.

I have not a word to say concerning preachers. A doctor I understand to be a man who has passed a course of school and elementary training for his profession, and who has received a diploma from a college faculty, or some body of men of recognized talent, integrity and skill. I understand that professional etiquette prohibits doing any falsehood, or practising trickery or charlatany of any kind, and requires that the poor and rich be treated alike. Men who live up to the code of honor of their professions will be trusted, and, if competent men, will have nothing to fear from competition. Such men are the gainers, in a money point of view, when others who

are incompetent are allowed to practice. Such men, as far as my observation goes, are the most unassuming and the most diligent in the study of their professions. Anything which tends to destroy a system which produces educated and trained men fit for these professions, seems to me to be a public injury. If those who deplore the exclusion of any one from practising are satisfied that the interests of sound learning, or of the public health required such exclusion, of course they would say let no one but a regular doctor be allowed to practice.

In matters of this nature, few people, who are not of a belligerent turn, care to take sides, because of the danger of exciting personal feeling. I do not pretend to know to what causes the recent "medicated" articles in the newspapers are due, but I can see that there is something needed to account for them, besides antipathy to doctors as a class. If the professional man is false to his high trust, let him suffer the full consequences; but let not others suffer with him. I doubt if we measure with money the services of a devoted and skillful physician. The man whose youth and manhood have been given to preparing himself to treat human diseases is not a man to be haggled with about his charges, for several reasons: first, because if he does according to the rules of his profession he treats many poor people gratuitously; and, secondly, because his skill may secure for us that which money cannot buy.

A. S. H.

UNCONSCIOUS SYMPATHY.

It was on a Sunday about the hour of noon when the congregations of the churches were wending homeward their devious ways. A family who lived out of town, and who had acquired a local reputation for driving undisciplined horses in a superannuated harness, were slowly jogging down Fort street at a highly orthodox rate when a frail strap without warning gave way, permitting the breeching to drop down onto the horse's heels. In accordance with the instincts of his unregenerate nature he interpreted this as a signal for a display of physical agility, and off he bolted down the street with the speed of a locomotive on a down-hill grade with the steam-valve wide open. Rather by luck than skill the corner grocery escaped dilapidation as the team swung around it and switched off onto the King street track. At this juncture the reins parted, and the impudent beast to indicate his gratitude at the cessation of the jaw-breaking jerks upon the bit, at frequent intervals dashed his hind feet hilariously through the dashboard. The occupants of the carriage were of course in a precarious position and a crowd of homeward bound church-goers and others manifested their anxiety by following as closely as possible in the wake of the flying vehicle. Foremost among the crowd was the prominent figure of one of Honolulu's most honorable citizens who called at the top of his voice in tones in which tender entreaty was well nigh swamped by extreme solicitude, "so horsey, so, so." It would probably be superfluous for us to record that these honied appeals had no effect whatever upon the rampant steed;

"And on he foamed, away, away,"

Still kicking up his heels about once every minute. And every time the horse's heels flew upward the honorable citizen just referred to, with hat in hand, and coat-tails streaming out behind would give a sympathetic leap into the air. An active young man noted for his warm heart and philanthropic deeds was maintaining a 2:40 gait on the side-walk just opposite the honorable citizen, and it was soon observed that he too was holding his hat in his hand and leaping frantically

upward simultaneously with the heels of the horse and the honorable citizen, and before many seconds had elapsed the contagion of sympathy had pervaded the whole pursuing crowd, and as often as the horse kicked up, every man, woman and child sprang upward in unison as if impelled by a mighty electric shock.

THE WATER WORKS.

Appropos of this matter of water supply for which the Honolulu public are now taxed to the tune of \$12,000 per annum, the profits of the enterprise, we have the following suggestion to offer: Let a joint stock company be formed with a capital of \$100,000, divided into, say a thousand shares, of a hundred dollars each, so that small capitalists may be enabled to come in, and let the government sell and transfer to this company all the property belonging to the Honolulu Water Works, at a fair valuation. Under private management which would be amenable to the law, it would be impossible for grievances to remain unnoticed as is the case at present. Moreover we are of the opinion that the government has no right to engage in any kind of enterprise for the sake of profits. It is not a corporation run for the purpose of making money, but it is an institution existing merely and solely for the benefit of the people. Its expenses are paid by taxes imposed by Legislative enactment, and any revenue unauthorized by the Legislature is illegal, and in contravention of Article 15th of the Constitution. Where it is necessary for the government to engage in enterprises of this sort the public should be made to pay no more than sufficient to pay running expenses. If the \$12,000 profits per annum of the Honolulu Water Works was all used in improving and extending the works, there might not be so much cause for complaint, but now we of Honolulu pay a special tax of that amount for the benefit of the country at large.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."

The attempt of so prominent a poet as Tennyson to compose a tragic historic drama naturally has provoked comparisons between him and Shakspeare. Happily the inability to stand such a test does not necessarily imply failure or anything near it, else Shakspeare would be our sole surviving dramatic authority.

In "Queen Mary," the poet is assisted by the exciting interest of a most stirring crisis of English history. Scenes cluster around the principal personages of this time, the mere recital of which, would chain the attention, but Tennyson with real dramatic skill combined with his poetic sympathies, has so painted a picture of those times, that all may see as from a lifelike panorama, the real life at court and in the street; the palace, with its royalty, its courtiers, its maids of honor, the country with its simplicity, its sweetness, its milk-maids; the prison, the scaffold, the stake. The wretchedness and disappointments of Mary on the throne, and the cold heartlessness of Philip of Spain are contrasted with the heroism and the sweetness of the martyrdoms of Lady Jane Grey and Latimer and Cranmer.

When, on the crowning of Mary a general scattering of the Protestant clergy took place, Cranmer when urged to fly, says:

"Step after step,
Thro' many voices crying right and left,
Have I climbed back into the primal church,
And stand within the porch, and Christ with me:
My flight were such a scandal to the faith,
The downfall of so many simple souls;
I dare not leave my post."

Mary before her marriage so opposed by the nation, shows both her passion and her faith, probably more of the latter than the former, fed as yet only by the ownership of a miniature:

"Holy Virgin,
Plead with thy blessed son; grant me my prayer:
Give me my Philip; and we two will lead
The living waters of the faith again
Back thro' their widowed channel here; and watch
The parched banks rolling incense, as of old,
To Heaven, and kindled with the palms of Christ!"

And further on when Renard tells her that Philip
"Yearns to set foot upon your island shore."

She breaks forth,
"God change the pebble which his kingly foot
First presses into some more costly stone
Than ever blinded eye. I'll have one mark it
And bring it me. I'll have it burnished firelike;
I'll set it round with gold, with pearl, with diamond.
Let the great angel of the church come with him;
Stand on the deck and spread his wings for sail!"

Wyatt's rebellion and the heroism of the queen at the time of the most imminent danger is graphically told. The enthusiasm of the rebel army is very logically fanned by a reference to the danger from Spanish despotism and the religious persecutions, Wyatt's harangue ending with

"Forward to London with me! Forward to London!
If ye love your liberties or your skins, forward to London!"

The account of the death of Lady Jane Grey, in a conversation between Bagenhall and Stafford is wonderfully pathetic.

STAFFORD.

"Yet doubtless you can tell me how she died?"

BAGENHALL.

Seventeen—and knew eight languages—in music
Peerless—her needle perfect, and her learning
Beyond the churchmen; yet so meek, so modest,
So wife-like humble to the trivial boy
Mismatched with her for policy! I have heard
She would not take a last farewell of him;
She feared it might unman him for his end.
She could not be unmanned—no nor outwomaned—
Seventeen—a rose of grace!
Girl never breathed to rival such a rose;
Rose never blew that equalled such a bud.

STAFFORD.

Pray you go on

BAGENHALL.

She came upon the scaffold;
And said she was condemned to die for treason;
She had but followed the device of those
Her nearest kin: she thought they knew the laws.
But for herself, she knew but little law,
And nothing of the titles to the crown;
She had no desire for that, and wrung her hands,
And trusted God would save her through the blood
Of Jesus Christ alone.

STAFFORD.

Pray you go on.

BAGENHALL.

Then knelt and said the Miserere Mei—
But all in English, mark you; rose again,
And, when the headsman prayed to be forgiven,
Said, 'You will give me my true crown at last,
But do it quickly;' then all wept but she,
Who changed not color when she saw the block;
But asked him childlike; 'Will you take it off'

Before I lay me down?' 'No madam,' he said, Gasping; and when her innocent eyes were bound, She, with her poor blind hands feeling—'where is it, Where is it?' You must fancy that which followed, If you have heart to do it."

"Queen Mary," though a tragedy dealing in events most tragic and pathetic, contains here and there veins of humor and even of comedy; but the prevailing effect is gloomy,—a picture of troublous times.

We think that not only is the drama a success, but a great success, worthy of the importance of the era which it delineates. It is a story which no one will be likely to leave unfinished after having begun to read it.

How it will succeed on the stage it is difficult to foresee.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, September 16, 1875.

Like all sea ports where business mainly depends upon the movements of shipping, we have to chronicle another quiet week in the absence of any foreign arrivals, even the few vessels in port seems to partake of this lethargic state of trade from the slowness with which freight comes forward at this season of the year.

Since our last issue the Robert Cowan has changed her name and flag to that of the Hawaiian brig Pomare, and has been our only departure for the week, sailing on Tuesday for Tahiti, with 106 head of Cattle, 1 Horse, 16½ tons Hay, 202 kegs of Sugar, 100 bbls Molasses, 25 rolls Matting, 3 cases Cigars and 5 cases Gin, valued at \$553 50 foreign and \$4,175.23 domestic produce.

The Ceylon promises to clear this afternoon for San Francisco, with about 500 tons freight. The J. B. Ford is also loading for the same port. The Ionia will return to Tahiti, and is being fitted to carry cattle.

The C M Ward has hauled out from the wharf to await the arrival of the Uilama, now about due, looking as neat and trim as when she arrived in these waters, and from the very thorough overhauling she has had at the hands of the shipwrights, she is doubtless in much better condition.

The City of Melbourne, en route for San Francisco, will be due here on Saturday, and will make but a short stay. The Cyphrenes may be looked for from San Francisco on Wednesday next, and the prospects seem fair for her bringing in our first mail, there being small hopes of the Jalawar arriving during the present spell of light southerly weather.

C. S. Bartow will hold on Monday and Tuesday next a clearing credit sale of European goods, to make room for expected arrivals.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 6—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, fm Maliko, Maui.
 10—Schr Kilauca, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 11—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Kaunakakai.
 11—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, from Hana, Maui.
 11—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Lahaina, Maui.
 12—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 12—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Maui.
 12—Schr Hattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
 13—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 13—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaiana, from Maialaea, Maui.
 13—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 13—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 15—Schr Kamille, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
 15—Schr Active, Pusahwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
 16—H B M S Peterel, Cookson, from Hilo, Hawaii.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 10—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Maliko, Maui.
 10—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 11—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Lahaina, Maui.
 13—Schr Kilauca, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
 14—Schr Ka Mo, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 14—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
 14—Schr Hattie, Nika, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
 14—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaiana, for Maialaea, Maui.
 14—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
 14—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
 14—Haw brig Pomare, Hatfield, for Tahiti.
 16—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Maui.
 15—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
 16—Am bk Ceylon, Woods, for San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- French Corvette Infarnet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
 German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19th.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Brit stmr Cyphrenes, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 22.

Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from Sydney, to C Brewer & Co, due Sept. 18.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.

Brit bk Jalawar, fm San Francisco, en route for guano islands, due about the 15th.
 Haw Schr Uilama, from Guano Islands, to F S Pratt, is about due.

PASSENGERS.

- FROM TAHITI—Per bk Ionia, Sept. 9—Mr Brown, Mr Howe.
 FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauca, Sept. 10—Rev B W Parker, Mrs Phelps, J H Sievers, J S Peebles and wife, W S Akana, Geo Bond, Gov Kapena, wife and 2 servants, and 30 deck.
 FROM LAHAINA—Per Nettie Merrill, Sept. 10—Rev S E Bishop, Miss Dickinson.
 FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauca, Sept. 13th—Rev S E Bishop, D Porter, Gov Kapena, wife and child, I R Mitchell, Mr Jaeger, J Pico, wife and child, M Pico, wife and servant, Mrs Apai, Mrs Hall, Mrs Brewster, W Pinehasa Wood, and about 45 deck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER:

Sir.—"Departments" are awkward matters to meddle with; and I suppose that there is not much possibility of routine ever permitting the respective departments of police, Road Supervisor and health to intrigue at all upon each others boundaries.

So, while the peaceful "peeler" slumbers at his post, a dead cat lies all day perfuming the ambient breezes of Queen street, our proudest commercial thoroughfare, and shoeless children wound their poor little feet in heedlessly crossing a pile of broken glass which has occupied the foot-path in Fort street for some days past.

Sir, to say that my blood boils would in this warm weather not imply any sensation out of any ordinary way. But I will be calm. The Road Department, I believe, expends necessarily the whole of a not too large appropriation, and the Board of Health has enough on its hands. In some future, happier age of the world, it may not be extravagant to hope that the policeman of the period may be armed with brooms and blank summons forms, at once to remove nuisances and punish evildoers. Then, sir, will the wonderful streets of Valparaiso be outshone by those of Honolulu, a statue of the Chief of Police will be erected in Aliiolani Square by a grateful people, the important crossings of our city will not be two feet deep in mud for days after a kona storm, and the constable, instead of feeling his abilities restricted to the occasional capture of one-fifth of a tipsy mans-of-war's man (which is at an average rate, you will perceive, of five bobbies to one drunk), will be the proudest servant of his country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant;

A TAXPAYER.

Honolulu, September 9th, 1875.

MELE.

COMPOSED IN HONOR OF KUALII.

Preliminary Note.—Kumahukia and He'ea composed this song in honor of the king Kualii, who was born about the year 1550. He is said to have lived to the age of 175 years—"four forties and fifteen" in Hawaiian enumeration. He was born in Kailua, Koolapoko, on Oahu, at a place called Kalapawai, where traces of his heiau (temple) and house still remain. Waialua and Waianae were separate and independent sovereignties at that time with their own chiefs.

Kualii was famous for his powers as a runner, the story being that he could go around Oahu five times in one day. He performed great exploits under the especial protection of the gods. The place is pointed out, on the road to Waianae, Keahumoa, where he leaped twenty fathoms across a wide ravine to escape an enemy. He was a chief who loved his people, and never drove them from their lands. He was distinguished for his piety, always wearing the image of his god, Kuhoonee-nuu, about his neck. It was said to be a foreign god.

He lived to such an age that his men used to carry him in a net, *koko*, so that he might still direct them in battle. When the time of his death approached various plans were suggested for hiding his bones, none of which he approved. His *kahu*, (confidential attendant) however pointed to his own mouth, so after the chief's death his bones were ground to powder, and secretly mixed with the food of the chiefs, thus being forever hid.

A SONG FOR KUALII.

- A messenger sent by Maui,
Sent to bring Kane and his set,
Kane and Kanaloa, Kauokahi,
And Malu.
- 5 Throwing out sacred influences, uttering prayers,
Consulting oracles. Hapuu the god of the king.
The great fish-hook of Maui,
Manaiakalani,
The whole earth was the fish-line bound by the knot,
- 10 Kauiki bound to the mainland and towering high.
Hanaiakamalama (lived there.)
The *alae* of Hina was the bait
(Of the fish-hook) let down to Hawaii.
Tangled with the bait into a bitter death,
- 15 Lifting up the very base of the island;
Drawing it up to the surface of the sea.
Hidden by Hina were the wings of the *alae*.
But broken was the table of Laka.
And the hook carried far down to Kea.
- 20 The fish seized the bait—the fat large *ulua*.
Luaehu child of Pimoe, Oh thou great chief!
Hulihonua the man,
Keakahulilani the woman,
Laka the husband, Kapapaialeka his wife,
- 25 The succeeding lines to the 66th line, containing genealogical names down to Wakea and Papa, are omitted. [See Hawaiian.]
- 66 Wakea the man, Papa his wife.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

- He elele kii na Maui,
Kii aku ia Kane ma,
Laua o Kanaloa ia Kauokahi,
Laua o Malu.
- 5 Hano mai a hai a hai i ka pule,
Hai a holona, Hapuu e ka lani,
Ka makau nui a Maui,
O manaiakalani,
Kona aho, hilo honua ke kaa,
- 10 Hau hia amoamo Kauiki.
Hanaiakamalama,
Ka maunu ka *alae* a Hina
Kuua ilalo i Hawaii,
Kahihi ka pu make haoa,
- 15 Kaina Nonononuiakea,
E malana iluna i ka ilikai.
Huna e Hina i ka cheu o ka *alae*
Wahia ka papa ia Laka,
Ahaina ilalo ia Kea.
- 20 Ai mai ka ia o ka ulua makele,
O Luaehu kama a Pimoe; e ka lani e;
O Hulihonua ke kane,
Keakahulilani ka wahine,
O Laka ke kane, Kapapaialeka ka wahine,
- 25 Kamooalewa ke kane,
Nanawahine kana wahine,
O Maluakapo ke kane,
Laweakeao ka wahine,
Kinilauemano ke kane,
- 30 O Upalu ka wahine,
O Halo ke kane, o Kiniewalu ka wahine,

- Kamanonokalani ke kane,
O Kalanianoho ka wahine,
Kamakaokalani ke kane,
35 O Kahuaokalani ka wahine,
Keohookalani ke kane,
Kaamookalani ka wahine,
Kaleiokalani ke kane,
Kaopuahihi la ka wahine,
- 40 Kalalii la ke kane,
Keaomele la ka wahine,
O Haule ke kane, Loaa ka wahine,
Nanea ke kane, o Walea ka wahine,
Nanauu ke kane, Lalohana ka wahine,
- 45 Lalokona ke kane,
Lalohoaniani ka wahine,
Hanuapoiluna ke kane,
Hanuapoilalo ka wahine,
Pokinikini la ke kane,
- 50 Polehulehu la ka wahine,
Pomanomano la ke kane,
Pohakoikoi la ka wahine,
Kupukupuanuu ke kane,
Kupukupualani ka wahine,
- 55 Kamoleokahonua ke kane,
Keaokahonua ka wahine,
Oohemoku ke kane, o Pinainai ka wahine,
Makulu ke kane, o Hiona ka wahine,
Milipomea ke kane,
- 60 O Hanahanaiau ka wahine,
Hookumukapo ke kane, o Hoao no ka wahine,
Lukahakona ke kane,
O Niau ka wahine,
O Kahiko ke kane,
- 65 Kupulanakehau ka wahine,
O Wakea ke kane, o Papa la ka wahine.

Line 1—Kualii was the messenger. Maui was one of the first created men, born in Waianae.

2—Kane and Kanaloa were from Kahiki, (foreign gods.) They came traveling on the surface of the sea—aid first caused plants for the food of man to grow. With Ku and Lono were the principal gods of Hawaii. Kane is said to have created the first man out of the earth on the sea-shore. Hulihonua, the man was thus made. Keakahulilani, the first woman, was made from the spirit, *aka*, of the man when asleep.

(*Molo*, same root as *moku*.)

3—Kauokahi, said to have sprung from the head, Minerva-like, from Haumea, (*hu ka toto ke poo of Haumea*.)

4—Malu, the originator of the worship of the gods; also, Kaekae.

5—Hano, root of *hoano*, *hanohano*, &c.

6—Hapuu, the god who revealed truth to the priest, and the priest, Malu, to the king.

8—The name of the hook which could hook up all the lands—"power of heaven."

9—Ka'a, the knot that fastens the hook to the line.

10—Kauiki, the bluff at Hana, was the hook.

11—On the summit of Kauiki was the refuge of Hanaiakamalama, a woman.

12—*Alae*, a mud-hen. Maui, the son of Hina, rubbed the nose of the *alae* to get fire, and made it red.

14—Pu, the back part of the bait. *Haoa*, dire, evil.

15—Nononuiakea, the base of the island foundations.

16—Compare the New Zealand story of Ika a Maui. The hook of Maui drew of the land from under the sea. Hawaii in one case and N. Z., in the other.

Malana, lift to the surface.

17—Hina lived in the sea and spoilt the bait—the *alae*—so that the islands were not drawn together by the fish-hook as Maui wished.

18—The table of Laka, the vast unbroken bottom of the sea, thus broken up into islands and drawn up by the hook. *Laka* older than Maui.

19—*Kea*, part of the name *Lononuiakea*, the god of the lower land under the sea.

20—Hawaii is the *ulua*, *makele* referring to the size of the island.

21—*Luachu*, name of an *ulua*. *Pimoe* the same. *Lani*, a common title of the chiefs, referring here to *Kualii*.

22, 23—The first created man and woman, (see 2.)

25 to 66—A genealogy from *Lakā* to *Wakea*—of chiefs, probably mythical. A parallel genealogy is given the king under whom all earth and heaven was burnt up.

(To be continued.)

ROME.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Some leveled hills, a wall, a dome
That lords its gilded arch and lies,
While at its base a beggar cries
For bread and dies; and this is Rome.

Thou Rome that pouted, shrieked for room
To stretch thy limbs! A hill of caves
For wild beasts, as they were, and slaves,
And gipsies tent within thy tomb.

A wolf-like stream, without a sound,
Steals through and hides beneath the shore;
Its awful secrets evermore
Within its sullen bosom bound.

Two lone palms on the Palatine,
A row of cyprus, black and tall,
With white roots set in Cæsar's Hall—
White roots that round white marbles twine.

They watch along a broken wall,
They look away toward Lebanon,
And mourn for grandeur dead and gone;
And this was Rome—and this is all.

Yet Rome is Rome, and Rome she must
And will remain beside her gate,
And tribute take from kings and states
Until the stars be fall'n to dust.

Yea, Time on yon Campanian Plain
Has pitched in siege his battle-tents,
And round about her battlements
Has marched and trumpeted in vain.

These skies are Rome! The very loam
Lifts up and speaks in Roman pride;
And Time, outfaced and still defied,
Sits by and wags his beard at Rome.

THE CHARACTERS OF THEOPHRASTUS.

There lies upon the editorial table of the *ISLANDER* a volume bearing the above title containing much that is instructive, interesting and amusing. It consists of three parts, viz: A translation of the characters of Theophrastus, the Greek text of the same, and copious notes by the editor, all of which are illustrated by numerous engravings. The author lived some two thousand years ago. He was the disciple and successor of Aristotle, and seems to have been, through the course of a long life, an enthusiastic student of human nature. These results of his observations which have come down to us were written at the age of ninety-nine years, which fact speaks well for the vigor of those ancient Greeks.

There seems to be reason for believing that it was the intention of the author to have written a much more extensive and comprehensive work which would have formed, if not a complete scientific natural history of man, at least a systematic nosology of mind. His descriptions of the various infirmities to which the human mind is liable, are models of satire, and show that the

old gentleman was possessed of a lively wit. It is interesting to notice that human nature is the same now as it was twenty centuries ago. The peculiarities and traits and weakness which characterized it then, are familiar to us of this generation.

In the character of the Dissembler, Theophrastus says, "every word and every action is an artifice by which he labors to conceal some evil intention. A man of this sort approaches his enemy with professions of friendship; he flatters those against whom he is secretly plotting mischief; and he condoles with them in the day of their calamity; to one who has defamed him, he proffers his forgiveness; he receives contumely with patience; or he soothes with blandishments those who resent the injury they have sustained from his villainy."

The Adulator or Parasite corresponds to the animal which on Hawaii nei goes by the designation of "hoo-pilimeaa." "When his patron is about to speak he imposes silence upon all present; and he himself, while he listens, gives signals of applause; and at every pause exclaims—'well said! well said!' If the speaker is pleased to be facetious, he forces a grin; or puts his cloak to his mouth, as if striving to suppress a burst of laughter. He provides himself with apples and pears, which he presents to the children of the family in the presence of the father; and kissing them, exclaims—'Worthy offspring of a noble stock.'"

The Garrulous man is well taken off in a page of idle, disconnected talk, of which the following question will give some idea: "If he happen to sit beside one with whom he has no acquaintance, he begins by recounting the various excellencies of his wife—then he says that last night he dreamed a dream, which he narrates at length; this leads him to mention, one by one, the dishes which were placed within his reach at supper: 'Alas!' saith he, 'how much more depraved are the men of our times than were their ancestors—and what a price has corn fallen to now! By the bye—can you tell me now how many pillars there are in the odeum? Yesterday I was sick; hem! What day of the month is this?' And rather than that talk should fail he will inform you of all the festivals that happen through the year.

His definition of a Sordid man, is one "to whom the relish and value of a gain is enhanced by the baseness of the means that have been employed in its acquisition;" and the following are some of his illustrations: "If a fellow of this sort invites you to a feast, you will do wisely to carry a morsel with you, to make up for his scanty fare. He will borrow money of a stranger who lodges for a night in his house. At an ordinary he is the carver, and while he loads his own plate, says—'It is fair that he who toils for others should have the portion of two?' He goes to the theatre, and takes his sons, only on those occasions when the house is thrown open to the populace. When he sends his cloak to the fuller, he borrows one from a neighbor which he continues to wear until it is asked for. If his children have been prevented from attending their school by sickness, he makes a deduction, according to the time they have been absent, from the salaries of their masters; and because many holidays occur in February, he keeps them at home the whole month, that he may not have to pay for days in which they were not actually at school. In order to avoid making a marriage-offering when a wedding takes place in a friend's family, he will leave his home for a time, to be out of the way. He is ever borrowing those petty articles from his friends, which no one would choose to ask for again; and for which, if payment were offered, it would hardly be received."

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The Islander.

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NO. 30

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

IF THE the Board of Health takes half as much interest in the welfare of the public as the latter body does in the constitution and conduct of the Board, we should indeed feel proud of our government institutions. Perhaps we should be no worse off if the public were to manifest a little more attention to its own health in many ways, sanitary for example, or mental and moral, without resigning its right of criticising, and if necessary, bullying the unhappy Board.

The newspapers of our city, a week or two since, straining at gnats in the way of topics for conversation, seem now to be engaged upon a somewhat extensive camel in the matter of the medical license question. We have before spoken of the alternative reform which properly presents itself for the consideration of the Board; that is, either an equalization of the tests required from candidates for permission to practice in any way, be they native or foreign, or the abolition of all restraint upon practice with the enforcement of penalties for improper treatment resulting badly. The former plan seems to have much in its favor, the latter being strengthened rather by such ideas as that the natives cannot afford to pay foreign doctors, and that natives, or Chinamen, or men of any other race require physicians of their own country, than by more cogent arguments. These things the Board will probably weigh with due care; and we hope that, should they decide upon a change, they will endeavor to have it so well understood, in object and working, that it may not be overthrown by conservative prejudice in the next legislature.

WE SHALL probably learn by next mails that European journals view the insurrection not yet entirely suppressed in the Danubian principalities as a matter of continental interest. But a few months have passed since some discussion took place between Turkey and other nations as to the right of the latter to make independent commercial treaties with the individual provinces, and, though there was no apparent disposition on the part of Turkey to deny this right, a suffi-

cient amount of pressure in the matter of formalities was used by the representatives of the three great northern powers to make it evident that one at least was firmly resolved in the matter. The principalities in question are inhabited by intelligent and war-like Christian races, to whom the heavy Moslem sway must be galling and oppressive; and foreign powers aiming at a "redistribution" of Europe would not lose sight of the progress towards this end which might be gained by promoting the disintegration from internal causes of Western Turkey.

Two volumes of reports of Hawaiian law decisions have been published in these Islands since the founding of our judiciary. Since the date of the second volume, a large amount of material in the way of Supreme and Circuit Court decisions has collected, and there seems no reason why the Bar and the public should not have the benefit of whatever is of value in these opinions. As many of these decisions are by the Supreme Court in Banco, some of which were given on, till then, unsettled matters of practice and of statute interpretation, there is among them a considerable amount of "judicial legislation," for the publication of which the same reasons exist as in the case of the Statutes. It is a misfortune that many of these decisions as well as those in the second volume of reports, are so bare of any clear statement of the cases which they adjudicate, or of the points made by the respective counsel, as to be almost valueless for purposes of study and reference; for when time has blotted out the distinct memory of the leading circumstances of a contested matter of some difficulty or complication, it is unlikely that a naked decision on its merits even though logical and circumstantial should be sufficiently intelligible to be safely adopted as an authority. We are glad to notice an improvement in this respect in the preparation of some late decisions.

WE were glad to read an early announcement by Messrs. Bishop & Co., on the arrival of the *Jalawar*, to the effect that their unpaid drafts upon the Bank of California would be protected by Messrs. Hickox & Spear, and that their interests had not in any way suffered.

FROM time to time we have moderately, but firmly, called the attention of the road authorities to certain low hanging branches and Chinese shop roofs on Kukui and Nuuanu streets. Now and then shrubbery is trimmed, and the public begins to be grateful; but

the Supervisor forgets that vegetation here grows rapidly, or he forgets to supervise the side-walks, and in six months the public again scrape their hats and bonnets. We might enlarge on this subject, but enough. We might detail how bonnets, the pride and joy of the fair owners, the object of anxious solicitude, the results of days of inventive thought and much out-lay, have been unconsciously left on high to become scare-crows to innumerable and irreverent rice-birds, miners and pigeons, but we spare our readers. We might delineate how manhood with heart beating with high resolve, has lost its bright visions, has suffered the obloquy, the suspicion and contumely of a cold and uncharitable world, resulting from being compelled to wear home hats hopelessly collapsed and dissipated looking from unexpected collision with a shanty roof; but we will not. Perhaps it is too much to expect that any well-conducted and prudent road supervisor should willingly sacrifice himself in meddling with private property, even though it becomes a way nuisance, after the late law suit and heavy fine in connection with the removal of a hau tree on Fort street. After all, perhaps our salt correspondent is right, and the public had better seek redress from the Board of Health; but even here difficulties appear, for rumor and our two big contemporaries say there is no Board of Health.

THE NEWS brought by the *Jalawar*, of the suspension of the Bank of California, on the 26th inst., with reported assets of \$20,000,000 and liabilities not exceeding \$14,000,000, is happily not followed by tidings of any further disaster; and it is hoped that by the end of September the Bank will have resumed operations, deposits with that view being promised to a sufficiently large extent.

The panic which caused the closing of this establishment is attributed by some of the San Francisco journals to a feeling of uneasiness as to the position of Mr. Ralston, the manager, resulting from the bitter attacks made upon him by one or two newspapers opposed to him in politics; and although the subsequent death of this gentleman (probably from excitement) added at first greatly to the prevailing distrust, or strong re-action of sentiment, has since occurred against his opponents.

Although the Bank enjoyed public confidence in San Francisco to the last, it is reported by telegrams that for some time past its transactions in Eastern money-markets had been such as to indicate the possibility of embarrassment should circumstances of peculiar pressure arise; and these circumstances appear to have been supplied, at a time when the Bank was exhausting itself in the usual advances on the grain-crop, in the demand for gold made by the management of a newly formed banking house, the Nevada Bank, and in the slight bias given to public sentiment against Mr. Ralston.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII for this issue we are obliged to defer till our next.

NEWS.

By the arrival of the bark *Jalawar* on Sunday, and the *Cyphrenes* Tuesday night we have one month's later news, from which we make the following summary:

UNITED STATES.—California elections have resulted in Democratic victories; Governor, Wm. Irwin; Lieutenant Governor, J. A. Johnson; Secretary of State, Thos. Beck; Mayor of San Francisco, A. J. Bryant.—The Mechanics' Institute Fair opened in San Francisco Aug. 10th, and is proving successful.—A monetary panic occurred in San Francisco, causing the suspension of the Bank of California on the 26th ult. Said to have been the most exciting time in that city since the Vigilance Committee days.—Wm. C. Ralston, late President of the Bank of California, was accidentally drowned on the 27th while bathing in the bay, near Meigg's Wharf. His funeral, which took place on the 30th, was very largely attended, and all places of business closed during the exercises.—The Bank would resume business on the 16th September with a capital increased to \$11,000,000, with a reserve of \$2,000,000 additional.—\$1,000,000 in gold is to be transferred from New York to San Francisco, in response to applications to the Treasury Department for \$7,000,000.—The Indian Commission appointed to investigate charges against Secretary Delano has left St. Louis, and telegraphs to the Department at Washington that the members will arrive there on the 9th of this month for the purpose of completing the investigation. From the evidence reported before this Commission it is evident that they can by no possible means make any white washing report of Mr. Delano. The corruption of the Indian Department has been too thoroughly ventilated to admit of that. It is believed that the completion of the work of this Commission will force Delano to step down and out. A strong effort will be made in the next Congress to get the entire bureau transferred to the Army as a last hope, now that the Church has failed to secure the Indians justice, affairs have reached such a condition that nothing but a complete change can remedy the thousand and one crying evils that have grown up under the Delano rule.—A Washington special says: There is a prospect of international trouble with Great Britain that may need another board of arbitration. Not long ago an American schooner, the *Gilbert C. Trufant*, was sold at Liverpool to British ship-owners, in open violation of the provisions of our law. Minister Schenck attempted to prevent this sale and notified the State Department of the violations of its regulations. A very lively correspondence has been maintained between the authorities of the United States and Great Britain. Our people have requested the British Government to turn this vessel over to the United States that she may be libeled against her former owners. The Earl of Derby has finally decided that the vessel shall not be delivered up, as in the sale all the regulations of the British law were carefully observed. He sees no reason for interfering. On receipt of this decision the Secretary of the Treasury issued orders to Collectors of Customs at all sea coast ports to seize and detain the *Trufant* should she ever visit this country. As the vessel has papers from the British Government and flies its flag, the seizure is bound to cause a good deal of trouble.—A reporter, interviewing Widow Mosher who abducted Charley Ross, drew statements from her which indicates her knowledge of the boy alive and where he can be procured. After trying to evade every inquiry, declaring that she never saw the boy, she replied to a direct question as to whether he is living: "I'm sure he is living and will turn up

before long; I'm as sure he is living as I breathe; would not believe him dead unless I saw his body before me." It is surmised the boy may be found after the trial is ended of Westervelt for complicity in the abduction.—A riot occurred at Yazoo City, Miss., from a dispute about honest officials, some fifty shots were fired, in which the Deputy Sheriff was killed, and one negro badly wounded. Serious trouble is apprehended, as armed men are coming in from Vicksburg and neighboring towns, and have commenced slaughtering the negroes. The authorities are powerless to stop the marauding bands. Governor Ames has issued an order commanding the rioters to disperse, and is doing all he can to prevent further bloodshed.

ENGLAND.—Intelligence was received this noon, Sept. 2d, of a collision in the Channel between Her Majesty's war vessels *Iron Duke* and *Vanguard*, resulting in the sinking of the latter. No lives were lost. Both are double screw iron ships, armor plated and of 6,934 tons each.—The steam yacht carrying the Queen and royal family collided, Aug. 18, while crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth with the yacht *Mistletoe*. The latter was sunk instantly. Three of the ladies on board were drowned and one killed. None of the royal family were injured.

FRANCE.—The first of a series of conferences to promote the principles of the Workmen's Peace Association of Great Britain among the working classes of France opened here yesterday. Delegates were present from the principal cities of England. Joseph Arch was one of the speakers.

GERMANY.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that Count Von Arnim's case will come up in the Supreme Court about the end of October.

SPAIN.—Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Tripoli on his way to Barcelona, with the prisoners captured at Seo de Urgel. The Bishop captured will be imprisoned in the fortress of St. Alicante, where he will await the decision of the government.—The Alfonsist General Quesada has moved his forces from Victoria to Lafulla.

Local Jottings.—Sept. 17.—The *City of Melbourne* beat her best time up by arriving a day ahead of time that was calculated even with allowance for her speed, arriving at 10 a. m.—Energetic enterprise at the *Advertiser* office in their issuing an evening edition for their foreign subscribers.—Departure of the *City of Melbourne* at midnight.

Sept. 18th.—Steamer *Kilauea* arrived from Hawaii with mail and passengers just too late for the *City of Melbourne*.—Usual weekly concert by the Band at Emma Square.

Sept. 19th.—Arrival of the bark *Jalawar*, from San Francisco, with a *Post Office Mail*.—San Francisco news dealers left our news agents here out in the cold again.—Startling news by the *Jalawar*: Monetary panic in San Francisco and suspension of the Bank of California, and death by drowning of W. C. Ralston, its late President.—No little excitement here, and questioning as to how our Bank would be affected: Notice posted by Bishop & Co. assuring parties interested that they had not suffered by the failure, and that Messrs. Hickox & Spear would accept all their drafts on the Bank of California.

Sept. 20th.—Large credit sale at Bartow's commenced.—The Bell Tower is having its cracked bell repaired, so as not to jar our feelings so much.

Sept. 21st.—Arrival this a. m. of two unexpected whalers, *Napoleon* and *Atlantic*, from the off shore sperm whaling ground, having collided, and sustained

injuries which compelled them to seek this port for repairs.—C. S. Bartow's credit sale continued to-day.—Mrs. Robinson's concert took place this evening at the Hotel. It passed off very creditably to all concerned, and was well attended.—Arrival at 10 p. m. of the *Cyphrenes* from San Francisco, also ahead of the time set for her arrival: Surely the steamers are learning how to make time as their time is about up.

Sept. 22d.—Departure of the *Cyphrenes* at 3 p. m. for the Colonies, and the *J. B. Ford* at 6 p. m. for San Francisco.

Sept. 23d.—C. S. Bartow's credit sale was resumed to-day.—His Majesty gave a farewell reception to Admiral Almy and officers of the *Pensacola* this morning.

[From the Daily Chronicle, August 31st.]

OBSEQUIES OF W. C. RALSTON.

Never has San Francisco, or in fact any other great city, witnessed a more sublime and sorrowful scene than that which yesterday constituted the last sad tribute to the memory of W. C. Ralston, the dead banker, whose sudden and tragic end sent a benumbed feeling of pain and misery to the remotest corner of the State. In the city the emblems of mourning were plentiful. The flags on all the public buildings were at half-mast; the shipping in the harbor paid the same graceful compliment to the deceased financier, and on all the principal streets places of business were closed, and festoons of black and white were draped about the arched doorways and twined around the fluted columns. The rush and bustle of a driving, fretful metropolis was for the time being hushed. Banks were open, but the nervous customers came not. The care and detail of business seemed to be a mockery in view of the great loss the city had experienced, and the lengthened faces of the populace told the sad, sad story of a mournful and almost incomprehensible event.

In the vicinity of California, Montgomery, Sansome and Kearny streets the sidewalks were almost deserted, but on Geary, Post, Mason and Powell the scene beggars description. It seemed as if the city had reserved itself for a final demonstration in memory of the distinguished dead. Within the stretch of several blocks from Calvary Church full 60,000 people were wedged, swaying and struggling to get a little nearer, and if possible catch a glimpse of the long procession as it wound down from the streets above. Never has such a funeral demonstration been seen before in this city. It was genuine, heartfelt and impressive, both in appearance and effect.

THE MOST UNMANAGEABLE ELEMENT

In the throng was the women, who constituted the majority. Many of them, in their eagerness and determination to get inside the church and witness the ceremonies, not only presumed upon the privileges of their sex, but seemed to unsex themselves by their own actions. Courteous appeals and persuasions were alike wasted on them. They replied by screaming and scolding at the officers and persistently forced their way forward, and whenever they saw an opportunity, stole by and climbed the iron picket fence in front of the church.

THE MILITARY CALLED UPON.

At first it was decided not to have any of the militia to assist the police, although the necessity of it was urged, but at the last moment a wiser course was adopted, and the National Guard, Company C, First Regiment, was detailed for this duty, and Captain Humphreys marched his men down from their armory, near by, and finally forced the crowd out of Powell street and across Geary, leaving the street for the entire block in front of the church open for the hearse and accompany-

ing carriages which were approaching with the body and mourners from the residence of Colonel Fry. While these stirring scenes were being enacted on the street the women who had climbed over the fence managed to find their way into the church, where they took possession of the galleries in such numbers as nearly to fill them.

In the sanctuary the decorations were of a refined and simple character, in keeping with the unostentatious nature of the dead they were to honor. On a velvet background behind the pulpit was a large center cross of tuberose, camellias and jasmin, interlaced with evergreens. On each side there was a wreath of the same flowers, with streamers stretching to the galleries, while over all, in line with the arch, was another streamer, with a center cross pendant of the same beautiful white flowers. The chandeliers on each side of the pulpit had in front a floral cross worked into a background of evergreens, and the whole front of the platform and pulpit was decorated with beautiful floral devices, tree ferns, verbenas and palm trees in pots. Occupying the central position was a large crown, very artistically arranged, and on each side were a united cross, heart and anchor, then a broken floral column, an anchor and wreaths at each end. All these devices were composed of camellias, jasmins and tuberose.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

At a quarter after 11 the organ swelled out the rich but mournful notes of Mozart's Requiem, and the funeral cortege moved slowly down the center aisle, headed by the Rev. John Hemphill. The choir opened the services by singing the *De Profundis*, which was followed by the reading of the 100th Psalm, and the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, from the 35th to the 58th verse inclusive. The choir then rendered in a most impressive and effective manner the beautiful hymn "Rock of Ages."

The funeral discourse was delivered by Mr. Hemphill.

The ceremonies ended, the body was carried to the hearse by a detachment of Company C, First Regiment, acting as guard of honor, and followed by the mourners to their carriages. The First, Second and Third Regiments of the National Guard, which had formed on Powell street, south of Geary, then marched by, the bands playing dirges and the men carrying their arms reversed. Templar Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased was a member, followed with about 170 men in line. Then came the clergyman, the hearse and the pall-bearers, flanked by the military guard of honor. The mourning relatives in carriages came next, with the bank clerks, behind them, the University Faculty, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, of the San Francisco and Pacific Stock Exchanges, following in the order named. The delegations of workmen whom Mr. Ralston's enterprise had supplied with employment, formed a conspicuous and grateful feature of the procession. They consisted of the workmen of the Palace Hotel to the number of 500, with Superintendents, King and Cushman at the head of their line; the operatives of the Cornell Watch Factory, the Kimball Manufacturing Company and the West Coast Furniture Company, to the number of 600; the Mission Woolen Mills men, 100 in number, and the Lumbermen's Protective Union, with 170 men in line. These

HARD-FISTED MOURNERS

Wore appropriate insignia of grief, and their saddened countenances showed how heart-felt was their sorrow. The Scandinavian Society, with the Danish Consul at their head, also joined in the procession. Citizens desiring to join the cortege were requested in the pub-

lished programme to form a line on Geary street, near Powell, and fall in at the portion of the line assigned to them. They did so in considerable numbers, and continued to fall in all along the line of march until the number ran up to several hundred. The line of carriages was the largest ever seen at a funeral in this State, numbering upwards of 200, and the procession was the largest that ever followed the remains of a citizen of California to the grave. It is estimated that not less than 7,000 people were in the line, and certainly those who witnessed the demonstration from the sidewalks, windows and balconies, from one end of the line to the other, was not less than 50,000.

The remains were deposited in the family tomb of the deceased, at the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

DEATH OF COMMODORE GOODENOUGH.

By the *City of Melbourne*, we have the sad news of the tragical death of Commodore Goodenough, and two seamen of H. B. M. S. *Pearl* at Santa Cruz, which we extract from the *Sydney Herald*:

Her Majesty's ship *Pearl* arrived in Sydney harbor on Monday August 23d, with the startling intelligence of the massacre of Commodore Goodenough on the Island of Santa Cruz. The facts, so far as they may be gathered from the brief official report with which we have been furnished, are that on the 12th of August, the Commodore, with some men and officers, landed on Santa Cruz Island, and, encouraged by a friendly reception on five adjacent islands, entered a village, mixed freely with the natives, and were received with apparent friendliness. On preparation being made to embark, however, a single arrow was fired, which wounded the Commodore in the side. After this, several flights of arrows were discharged on the party, five of whom were wounded, the Commodore being wounded a second time in the head. It appears that at first no danger was anticipated from the wounds of the Commodore and the five men; but on Friday evening last the Commodore died from the effects of his wounds, one of the men having died the day before, and another the day after.

It is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that it was at Santa Cruz group that Bishop Patteson met his fate. The savages that have just taken the life of the Commodore took the life of the Melanesian Bishop just four years ago. Not only did these two distinguished men receive their fate at the hands of the same race of savages, but there is a remarkable similarity of circumstances connected with the massacres of the Bishop and the Commodore. The Bishop was desirous of visiting the group as a messenger of peace, and the object of the Commodore was the establishment of friendly intercourse. The Bishop, it will be remembered, trusted himself in a canoe with the natives, unprotected, as he had always found that in entering one of the native canoes was a sure way of disarming suspicion; and the Commodore and his men trusted themselves in a native village unarmed, the party having left all their arms in the boats. Both the Bishop and the Commodore fell by the deadly arrow, which the savage uses with such perfect skill and with such fatal effect. Two men fell with their chief at the massacre of Bishop Patteson, and two have fallen with Commodore Goodenough. The public sorrow that was created by the intelligence of the murder of the Bishop will still be fresh in many memories; and we need not say that a sorrow as genuine and as deep was felt throughout the city on the publication of the fate that has befallen the Commodore. In some respects Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough occupied two different spheres and executed two different

missions, but both were engaged in the service of humanity, both have been slain by savages whom they sought to conciliate and serve, and both, though dead, will live in the memories and affections of thousands as among the foremost benefactors of men. Other islands in the South Seas have been dishonored and stained by cruel massacres, but the Santa Cruz group has acquired for itself a savage pre-eminence as the place of the inhuman massacre of both Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, September 23, 1875.

THE past week has had its share of bustle and excitement, both in its more than prompt arrival of both steamers, the arrival of our first, but unexpected, whalers of the season, and the topic in commercial circles, the suspension of the Bank of California. We are pleased to find, and much credit is due therefore to our Bank here, that notwithstanding their dealings together, its arrangements were such that all unpaid drafts on the Bank of California were promptly honored by Messrs. Hickox & Spear, thus saving time and annoyance to parties there having drafts.

Our shipping movements have been somewhat lively, the ss. City of Melbourne arriving from the Colonies on the 17th, the bark Jalawar on the 19th, and ss. Cyphrenes on the 21st from San Francisco, and whaleships Napoleon and Atlantic from the sperm whaling off shore ground the same day for repairs, they having collided and sustained considerable damage, necessitating their coming to this port.

Our departures have been the City of Melbourne on the 17th, and J B Ford on the 23d for San Francisco and the Cyphrenes also on the 23d for the Colonies.

Values of our exports to San Francisco, per Ceylon, were \$73.97 foreign and \$40,775.36 domestic produce; per City of Melbourne, 13,639.69 domestic produce; per J. B. Ford, \$321.34 foreign and 16,545.67 domestic produce; per Cyphrenes to the Colonies, \$79.80 foreign and \$2,387.05 domestic produce.

C. S. Bartow has held a three days credit sale, that has been fairly attended, and is still going on at the present writing.

Bark Ionia clears to-morrow for Tahiti, taking a load of cattle.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 17—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Hanalei, Kauai.
 17—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, 13 days and 20 hours from Auckland.
 18—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
 18—Schr Kilauea, Auhihala, from Maliko, Maui.
 19—Brit bk Jalawar, Chilton, 17 days from San Francisco.
 19—Schr Ka Mol, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
 20—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
 20—Schr Luka, Kani, from Molokai, Maui.
 21—Schr Mille Morris, Lina, from Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 21—Am wh bk Napoleon, Jernegan, fm cruise, with 250 sperm.
 21—Am wh bk Atlantic, Brown, fm cruise, with 80 sperm.
 21—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Wood, 8 days fm San Francisco.
 22—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
 22—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaniama, from Maalaea, Maui.
 23—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 17—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, for San Francisco.
 18—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Molokai, Kauai.
 18—Schr Active, Puahiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
 18—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
 18—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Hanalei, Kauai.
 20—Schr Kilauea, Auhihala, for Maliko, Maui.
 21—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Maui and Molokai.
 21—Schr Ka Mol, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
 21—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
 22—Brit stmr Cyphrenes, Wood, for Auckland and Sydney.
 22—Am brig J B Ford, Jenks, for San Francisco.
 22—Schr Mille Morris, Lina, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
 23—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Molokai and Lahaina.
 23—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
 23—Brit bk Jalawar, Chilton, for guano islands.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
 German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed May 19th.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 23.
 Haw Schr Uilama, from Guano Islands, to F S Pratt, is about due.
 Brit stmr Macgregor, fm Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 18.
 P M S Vasco de Gama, fm San Francisco, due Oct 16.
 Haw bk W C Parke, fm Puget Sound, to Hackfeld & Co, is about due.
 Am bk Clara Bell, fm San Francisco, sailed Sept 13.
 Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from S Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 19.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, Sept. 18th—Mr and Miss Hornshell, J H Copenhagen, Dr J M Brown, Mrs Hamilton and children, Louis Abel, Mrs Lyons, Kee Hong, H M Whitney, Mr Peebles and wife, Dr J S McGrew, wife and child, Miss Bennett, R B Voohries, Jr.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Cyphrenes, Sept. 21st—Mrs W F Mossman and 4 children, J Barton, E V Thwing, Geo Stratemeyer, Chun Fan, J P Cooke, M Louison, B F Wickersham, 7 in the steerage, and 60 through passengers.

FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY—Per Cyphrenes, Sept. 22d—Geo T Strange, J W Shanklin.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per J B Ford, Sept. 22d—W H Peebles, T K Park, Mrs C E Williams, E Williams, Chas Williams, Miss Hattie Williams, Mr King.

THE DEATH OF EX. GOVERNOR NAHAOLELUA.

We regret to be compelled to announce the death of this old and faithful servant of the Hawaiian Government which occurred at Lahaina on Wednesday the 15th inst.

His Excellency was born at Kawaihae on the Island of Hawaii in the year 1806, making him sixty-nine years of age. It is said that his name which means "the two foreigners" was given him on account of Kamehameha having taken the two foreigners, John Young and Isaac Davis into his employ. He succeeded James Young Kanehoa as Governor of the Maui group, which office he continued to hold, until requested by His Majesty to enter his Cabinet as Minister of Finance. He was compelled after a few months to retire from the public service on account of failing health, and has since lived quietly at his home in the town of Lahaina. He was a man of great decision of character, and of extraordinary executive ability. He had two children, both of whom died young, and we are informed that his property, which is quite large, has been left by will to the child of his adopted son. His funeral took place at 4 p. m. of the same day, and he was buried in an already prepared vault at the cemetery of the Anglican Church at Lahaina.

The following resolutions were adopted by the citizens of Lahaina shortly after his demise:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us His Ex. P. Nahaolelua; therefore, be it Resolved, That in the death of P. Nahaolelua, the Hawaiian people have lost a staunch and long-trying friend; the chiefs, a sage counsellor and devoted servant, and the circle of his acquaintances a pleasant, sociable, tender-hearted friend.

Resolved, That having been identified with the introduction and organization of civilized government in this country, and having risen by his virtues and industry from an obscure position in life to the highest dignity conferred on a subject, we respect his memory and deplore his death.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the widow and relatives of the deceased in this great loss, and sincerely hope, that his son and grandchildren may grow up to emulate his virtues and perpetuate his memory among the Hawaiian people.

Resolved, That we, the people of Lahaina and of the Island of Maui, among whom the best and last years of his life were spent, respectfully tender these resolutions as a tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved family, to His Majesty the King, to Her Majesty Queen Emma Kaleleonalani, and a copy for publication in the newspapers of Honolulu.—Gazette.

CHIMES—FROM "ROBERT FALCONER."

Robert wandered about till he was so weary that his head ached with weariness. At length he came upon the open space before the cathedral, whence the poplar spire rose aloft into a blue sky flecked with white clouds. It was near sunset, and he could not see the sun; but the upper half of the spire shone glorious in its radiance. From the top his eye sank to the base. In the base was a little door half open. Might not that be the lowly narrow entrance through the shadow up to the sun-

filled air? He drew near with a kind of tremor, for never before had he gazed upon visible grandeur growing out of the human soul, in the majesty of everlastingness,—a tree of the Lord's planting. Where had been but an empty space of air and light and darkness, had risen, and had stood for ages, a mighty wonder, awful to the eye, solid to the hand. He passed through the opening of the door; there was the foot of a stair,—marvelous as the ladder of Jacob's dream,—turning away towards the unknown. He pushed the door and entered. A man appeared and barred his advance. Robert put his hand in his pocket and drew out some silver. The man took one piece, looked at it, turned it over, put it in his pocket, and led the way up the stair. Robert followed, and followed, and followed.

He came out of stone walls upon an airy platform whence the spire ascended heavenwards. His conductor led upward still, and he followed, winding within a spiral net-work of stone, through which all the world looked in. Another platform, and yet another spire springing from its basement. Still up they went, and at length stood on a circle of stone surrounding like a coronet, the last base of the spire which lifted its apex untrod. Then Robert turned and looked below. He grasped the stones before him. The loveliness was awful.

There was nothing between him and the roofs of the houses, 400 feet below, but the spot where he stood. The whole city, with its red roofs, lay under him. He stood uplifted on the genius of the builder, and the town beneath him was a toy. The all but featureless flat spread forty miles on every side, and the roofs of the largest buildings below were as dove-cots. But the space between was alive with awe,—so vast, so real!

He turned and descended, winding through the network of stone which was all between him and space. The object of the architect must have been to melt away the material from before the eyes of the spirit. He hung in the air in a cloud of stone. As he came in his descent within the ornaments of one of the basements, he found himself looking through two thicknesses of stone lace on the nearing city. Down there was the beast of prey and his victim; but for the moment he was above the region of sorrow. His weariness and his head-ache had vanished utterly. With his mind tossed on its own speechless delight, he was slowly descending still, when he saw on his left hand a door ajar. He would look what mystery lay within. A push opened it. He discovered only a little chamber lined with wood.

In the centre stood something,—a bench-like piece of furniture, plain and worn. He advanced a step; peered over the top of it; saw keys, white and black; saw pedals below; it was an organ! Two strides brought him in front of it. A wooden stool, polished and hollowed with centuries of use, was before it. But where was the bellows? That might be down hundreds of steps below, for he was half way only to the ground. He seated himself musingly, and struck, as he thought, a dumb chord. Responded, up in the air, far over-head, a mighty booming clang. Startled, almost frightened, even as if Mary St. John had said she loved him; Robert sprang from the stool, and, without knowing why, moved only by the chastity of delight, flung the door to the post. It banged and clicked. Almost mad with the joy of the titanic instrument, he seated himself again at the keys, and plunged into a tempest of clanging harmony. One hundred bells hung in that temple of wonder,—an instrument for a city, nay, for a kingdom.

Often had Robert dreamed that he was the galvanic centre of a thunder-cloud of harmony, flashing off from every finger the willed lightning afar; such was the un-

expected scale of this instrument—so far aloft in the sunny air rang the responsive notes—that his dream appeared almost realized. The music, like a fountain bursting upwards, drew him up and bore him aloft. From the resounding cone of bells over-head he no longer heard their tones proceed, but saw level-winged forms of light spreading off with a message to the nations. It was only his roused fantasy; but a sweet tone is nevertheless a messenger of God; and a right harmony and sequence of such tones is a little gospel.

At length he found himself following, till that moment unconsciously, the chain of tunes he well remembered having played on his violin the night he went first with Ericson to see Mysie, ending with his strange chant about the witch lady and the dead man's hand.

Ere he had finished the last, his passion had begun to fold its wings, and he grew dimly aware of a beating at the door of the solitary chamber in which he sat. He knew nothing of the enormity of which he was guilty, presenting unsought the city of Antwerp with a glorious fantasia. He did not know that only upon grand, solemn, world-wide occasions, such as a king's birth-day or a ball at the Hotel de Ville, was such music on the card. When he flung the door to, it had closed with a spring lock, and for the last quarter of an hour three gendarmes, commanded by the sacristan of the tower, had been thundering thereat. He waited only to finish the last notes of the wild Orcadian chant, and opened the door. He was seized by the collar, dragged down the stair into the street, and through a crowd of wondering faces,—poor, unconscious dreamer! It will not do to think on the house-top even, and you had been dreaming very loud indeed in the church-spire,—away to the bureau of the police.

A SONG FOR KUALII.

A Chief was conceived and born, a great, red cock.
A chief was Pineaikalani, thy grandfather,
A noble chief begot a chief,
70 Brought forth innumerable offspring.
Abundant the seed of the noble chief,
There hangs above,
The height of the dread nobility.
A chief ascending, forcing his way upwards,
75 To the very highest ranks, established for kings.
Such art thou, O Kualii!
And at that high place dost thou stand.
O Ku, thou axe with celestial edge.
For Ku, marches the train of clouds along the horizon
80 And the edge of the sea is drawn down by Ku,
The sea of Makalii, the sea of Kaelo,
The sea that comes up in Kaulua.
The month in which grows the food,—Makalii,
The worm that eats as it crawls, leaving the ribs,
85 The sea-crab that eats to the bone the bodies of the
shipwrecked
He is the father—all are asking many things
The people of the water, Ku the King of Kauai,
Kauai with its high mountains.
Keolewa spreading its broad base,
90 Niihau and his family drinking the sea,
Ah it is Kiki that is on Keolewa,
Kalaumakauahi that is below.
Hawaii,—Great High-mountained Hawaii:
High to the heaven is Kauwiki.
95 A fleet of islands floating on the sea,
Kauwiki stands rounding in the distance,
Hill like a bird flapping its wings,
Leaning till it seems to fall. Kauai—
Great Kauai inherited from ancestors,

- 100 Resting in the shelter of Waianae.
Kaena is a cape, Kahuku a point covered with hala,
Kaala a mountain-back covered with dew;
Waialua stretching below,
And Mokuleia with its *kahala*.
105 Fish-pond for sharks for serving up;
The tail of the white shark is Kaena,
The shark stretching toward Kauai,
Down to Kauai—thy land;
Ku is sailing to Kauai,
110 To see the round *oopu* of Hanakapiai.
Ku is returning to Oahu,
To see the slow-moving *oopu*,
The dastardly fish of Kawainui,
Floating near the surface of the water.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

- Hanau ko ia ka lani he ulahiwa nui
He alii o Pineaikalani ko kupunakane
Hanau ka lani he alii
70 Hua mai nei a lehulehu
Kowili ka hua na ka lani
Lele wale mai nei maluna
Ka lina a ka lani weliweli
He alii pii aku, koi aku, wehe aku
75 A loa i ka lani, paa ka ke alii
E Ku—e, he inoa
I na no ka oe i ona.
O Ku o ke koi makalani
Kakai ka aha mauelaka. Na Ku,
80 Kohia kailaomi e Ku
Kai Makalii—kai Kaelo
Kai ae Kaulua
Ka malama hoolau ai a Makalii
O ke poko ai hele, ai iwi na
85 Ka pokipoki nana i ai ka iwi o Alaka—poki—e—
Ka makua ia—o Niele, o Launieniele
O kanaka o ka wai, o Ku ke Alii o Kauai
O Kauai mauna hoahoa
Hohola ilalo o Keolewa
90 E inu mai ana o Niihau ma i ke kai e,
O Kiki ma ka kai Keolewa
O Kalaaumakauahi ma kai lalo e
O Hawaii—O Hawaii nui, mauna kiekie
Hoho i ka lani o Kauwili
95 Halo ka hono o na moku i ke kai
E hopu ana, o Kauwili e—o Kauwili.
Ka mauna i ke opaipai kala'ina e hina
E hina Kauwili e—o Kauai
Kauai nui kua—papa
100 Noho i ka lulu o Waianae.
He lae Kaena, he lae hala Kahuku
He kuamauna holo i ke hau Kaala
Moe mai ana o Waialua ilalo o Waihaeia
O Mokuleia kahala ka ipu
105 He loko i-a mano lawalu
Hiu lalakea o Kaena
Mano hele lalo o Kauai, e—
Olalo o Kauai, kuu aina o Kauai,
Ke holo nei Ku i Kauai, e—
110 E ike i ka oopu makapoko o Hanakapiai
Ke hoi nei Ku i Oahu, e—
I ike i ka oopu ku i-a,—i-a,
Hilahila o Kawainui
E lana nei iloko o ka wai.

Line 71—*Kowili*, a word applied to abundant fruit, oranges, &c.

75—*Lani paa*, undisputed chieftainship.

76—*He inoa*, a suitable description.

77—*I'ona*—ilaila, i. e., at that point in rank.

78—*Makalani*, keen edge.

79—*Kaka'i*—kai hele—*aha* refers to horizon, *maueleka* to the clouds in line.

Ku—Kualii.

80—*Kohia* from *Ko* to draw. The line refers to the apparent variation in the height of the horizon, at different times.

81—The high sea of the months of April and May—*Welehu* began the spring, according to Oahu, i. e., March.

Kaulua—June?

83—*Makalii*, April, when the worms are abundant.

84—*Na*—oia.

85—*Pokipoki*, a small crab found far out at sea by those foundering in their canoes.

Kualii is all destroying like these animals.

Ala kapoki, shipwrecked people.

86—*Niele*—nieniele—launieniele—a climatic form.

87—*Kanaka o ka wai*. Ka wai—Kauai.

88—*Hoahoa*—kiekie.

89—*Keolewa*, a mountain.

90—These islands far out at sea.

94—*Kauwili* at Hana, a bluff famous as a stronghold in time of war.

95—*Hono* seems to refer to the even succession of the lines of land in the distance.

96—*Hopu*, swelling.

97—*Kala'ina*, kala-ia-ana.

Kuapapa applied to a fixed residence or inheritance—*kuapapanui* also refers here to Kualii.

Kaala, the high mountain near Waialua, the ridge running down to the sea, suggesting the form of a shark.

105—*Lawalu*, to cook in ti-leaf.

Kaena, the NW point of Oahu—*Kahuku*, the N point.

109—Kualii is invited to Kauai.

113—The *oopu* of Kawainui were famed for not swimming away from the hand of the fisher, but even clinging to the skin of those in the water.

(To be continued.)

MILKMAID (singing).

FROM "QUEEN MARY."

Shame upon you, Robin,

Shame upon you now!

Kiss me would you? with my hands

Milking the cow?

Daisies grow again,

Kingcups blow again,

And you came and kissed me milking the cow.

Robin came behind me,

Kissed me well I vow;

Cuff him could I? with my hands

Milking the cow?

Swallows fly again,

Cuckoos cry again,

And you came and kissed me milking the cow.

Come, Robin, Robin,

Come and kiss me now;

Help it can I? with my hands

Milking the cow?

Ringdoves coo again,

All things woo again.

Come behind and kiss me milking the cow.

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

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NO. 31

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

It is *on dit* that the action of our local "Board" has been the subject of diplomatic or perhaps only consular comment or protest in the Foreign Department. If one could stretch his imagination so far as to conceive of a foreign representative in London, going to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to complain, because a local Board had refused some license to a foreigner, it would be easy for him to imagine the humorous expression of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as he would ask the party to put his complaint in writing, that he might deputize one of his under clerks to impale him on one of Her Majesty's Foreign Office quills for a meddler in what did not concern him. We sincerely hope that the report is not true for the credit of the offending party who should learn better how to bear the ennui of nothing to do; and if true, we trust the dignity of our Foreign Office was properly maintained, and that it will be shown that if we are really an independent power, the Foreign Office is no place to arraign local Boards, and foreign representatives are not charged with the administration of local police or health regulations.

ONE of the most valuable lessons of the late bank failure in San Francisco is the test it affords of the strength of the hard money system of currency. The contrast of this crisis with similar ones in the Eastern States where paper currency prevails, is very significant. These Eastern money panics, all alike in their leading features, are characterized, by disastrous changes in the value of the currency, and consequently of all other values, by wide spread series of failures, by serious disturbances to different branches of business and disarrangements in the relations between labor and capital from which the recovery is slow and uncertain. The California panic, on the other hand, although the excitement was intense and public confidence thoroughly shaken, was more of a scare than a public calamity. Affairs were quickly re-arranged business resumed its usual routine, and the bank, the

centre of the disturbance, is probably, ere this, open, and busy in finances as if nothing had happened. Coin, instead of a representative of value, is value itself, and cannot be so disturbed by commercial panics as to affect the general state of trade.

We may take this lesson to ourselves in view of the insidious attempts that have been made from time to time and will be made again, to change our financial system to one of representative values based on credit.

A WRITER in the *Gazette*, over the *nom de plume* of "Malihini," opposes the undertaking by Government of building a steamer, and avers that no "sound man" is to be found in this community, who will say that the Government should build steamers or run them."

We think the opinion of the public, if thoroughly sifted, amounts to about this. They are told that the *Kilauea* is nearly worn out and will soon be compelled to lay up and they are anxious to see a better boat running. As a general proposition they are opposed to Government interfering in what ought to be a field for private enterprise; but as they see no immediate hope of being served by private enterprise they are willing to forego the principle for the sake of being served. In regard to how or by whom the boat shall be built, they have no doubt, somebody expects to make something out of it; but as it is understood that the average Minister will never move except under pressure long continued from "outside," by men who are nevertheless understood to be on the "inside," the public are willing that the parties who by continually pressing get the average Minister to act, should make something to pay them for their trouble in so doing.

In fact the public has come to the conclusion that for what it obtains from Government it owes more to the active "outsiders" with "inside" influence than it does to the Ministry itself; and so, provided it gets the steamer it shuts its eyes to much that might be open to criticism.

To go too deeply into certain questions might develop some curious facts in regard to "Boards" in general. Governing by "Boards" has not been a success in New York city; but here the same indifference on the part of the public spoken of above prevails, and has led to the appointment of men who having other business, serve apparently for nothing, but who in reality find their positions of some value to them from a business point of view. In fact, indirectly so profitable that in some cases at least they can hardly

be expected to act with that independence and decision of character which might imperil their positions on "Boards," and thus hazard a loss of "influence," which would be bad for their business. It would not be difficult to imagine a case where a really good man would be so placed that it would be a serious loss to him to act as a really good man ought to act. A good man in such a case would be forgiven in these days of self-interest, perhaps even if he did not do as well as a bad man might, whose interest it was to do right.

ONE of the most important items brought us by the late mails, is the report that the Pope has modified his position toward temporal principalities, and has instructed his Bishops to so conduct their affairs as not to conflict with the authority of the governments under which they may be located. This rumor, if well founded, is significant of the probable solution of the conflict between the Pope and the German Government; and is a surrender of prerogative on the part of the former, utterly inconsistent with historic Popish claims, and a serious blow to the infallibility dogma.

THE latest advices of the Indian outbreak in Nevada considerably reduce the extent of the troubles as at first reported. Still it would appear that hostilities have commenced, and that several tribes are on the war-path. The management of the Indian tribes is once more acknowledged to be a failure, and it is proposed to put them hereafter in the care of the army. The cause of the trouble is the usual one of rascally agents who have lined their own pockets by furnishing an insufficient supply of blankets and trowsers of an exasperatingly poor quality, and making up the deficiency by a profuse quantity of red and yellow paint. It is possible that the army may be more successful in propitiating the "poor Indian" than the peace agents, but it is safe to say that the Indian question will never be satisfactorily settled until the last red-skin has securely settled in the happy hunting grounds, where there is every reason to believe, Indian agents will not be admitted.

THE dread of panic-legislation, which has found considerable expression in England since the somewhat hurried passing of the new Merchant Shipping Act, is based upon regard for the principle which constitutes the virtue of a system of legislation by means of two independent legislative bodies as it is seen in that country. But this dread, we think, need not be seriously felt in the case in point, if the assertions of leading men in both houses may be believed. That the government was disposed to shelve until next session any action upon the subject with which Mr. Plimsoll, one of the members for Derby, has so identified himself, is very true; but this hesitation, we are to believe, was shared in by the opposition leaders, who probably in view of long experience agreed with government as to the impossibility of passing the long list of bills before them, with their repeated readings and discussions and references to committees, at the restless close

of a hard-worked session; at all events, the proposed shipping bill was not urged in a combined manner by the opposition, "Her Majesty's opposition," as it has been happily termed. Mr. Plimsoll's excited charge against the government of conspiring to cause the death of many merchant-seamen was therefore not literally true. But it is to be regretted that so useful a measure should, whether for party purposes or by reason of the difficulty of keeping members together, have been postponed until the pressure of public opinion out of doors and of a great majority of unorganized members on both sides of the houses of Parliament drove it through. And on both sides, from the leaders downwards, a great deal of thorough sympathy was felt and expressed for the earnest member who had been carried by a kind of despair into the humiliating position of having to apologize for his language.

The bill as introduced is to be temporary, Government intending to deal further with the matter in a future session. The alteration which it makes in the existing law is this: that, whereas the powers of the Board of Trade to detain ships can at present only be set in motion by one fourth of the crew of any ship from which a man has deserted or absented himself, on giving security for costs of the detention in the event of the ship proving seaworthy, the law as amended by the new bill will enable one fourth of any crew to exercise the same power without the preliminary of a desertion, and without even the barrier of having to give security for costs.

A leading English journal of somewhat impartial character, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, remarks that on the whole it is difficult to see what more the Government could have done within the limits of the legislation to which they have confined themselves.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 13.

BY C. J. LYONS.

We now come to the question as to what standard of direction shall be employed in making new surveys in any part of the islands. The answer most certainly is, the *true meridian*. A timid policy would cling to the established methods, would suggest the difficulty and liability to error of establishing true meridian bearings; would fear, moreover, the confusion apt to arise from having two different systems on record. The confusion, however, cannot be greater than at present; and when one has once experienced the accuracy and confidence of procedure connected with true meridian work, he will be slow to return to the unsteady methods of the needle, of which its dancing on the pivot is a fit emblem.

There is only one other method worthy of notice. This is to take the bearing of a distant fixed point from the initial point, and assuming said bearing to be correct, record it in the notes, and proceed to lay off all other lines in the survey from this. The formula then for description would read like this: "Beginning at —, whence by the meridian of direction adopted for this survey the highest point of Diamond Head bears — &c." This is often times a good way when there is not time to do better. It is liable to two objections: One is, that trees are apt to grow up and houses to be built, cut-

ting off the view; another, that more uniformity between different surveys is desirable than can be secured by this method.

How then can a true meridian bearing be ascertained by the ordinary surveyor furnished with only a compass with sights? With a theodolite, it may here be premised, the most practical course is to take one or more solar azimuths at some point, either on the line of survey, or connected therewith. With a compass, both of the two following methods are practicable, and not difficult. Every surveyor is supposed to provide himself with means of knowing the declination of the sun at any given time, and also the time when the Pole Star passes the meridian. Gillespie's Surveying gives the latter. The abridged American Nautical Almanac is the most conveniently obtained source of information.

The first method is by an azimuth observation of the sun taken when it is either rising or setting, called generally an "amplitude." (*Azimuth means simply direction, specified by measuring around the horizon from some adopted point in the horizon.* In all the great surveys this point is the *South* point, and the azimuth angle is measured around by the *West*, entirely around the circle, or up to 360°.) There are comparatively few localities on the islands where either the eastern or western horizon cannot be seen, hence the advantage of this method.

We will suppose ourselves at work on a tract of three or four hundred acres. Our camp for the night, or else the house where we stop should be in sight of some elevated point in the said tract. Call that elevated point an "azimuth station," and leave a flag on it. Just before sunset "set up" at camp, and take the bearing of this flag, and record it. Then, without moving the instrument, watching the moment when the centre of the sun is just one solar diameter above the horizon, i. e., when the lower limb is one-half the diameter of the sun from the horizon, take the bearing of the centre of the sun and record that. Now you have the angle between the azimuth station, whose true bearing you do not know, and the sun, whose true bearing you will find by the following simple rule:

From the logarithmic sine of the sun's declination subtract the logarithmic cosine of the latitude of the place. The remainder is the logarithmic sine of the angle between the sun's centre and due East or West.

The latitude is known with sufficient accuracy for compass work from the present maps. We have now the true bearing of the sun, and, from that and the included angle, the true bearing of the azimuth station. Now leave a flag where the compass stood, and the next morning go first to the azimuth station, and sight back on the known bearing. Then sight on some marked and well-defined distant point, and deduce its true bearing from the already known line. Record it carefully, and you now have a standard for the whole survey.

The second method depends on the Pole Star, using the azimuth station in the same way. The books have a great flourish of plumb-lines, long poles, &c., &c., with a waiting till the star is either on the meridian or six hours from it. Now no workman intends to sit up till midnight to wait for the star to pass the meridian, so set your watch by the corrected sun the day previous. If you stop at a house, tack on the gable end thereof a small staff, as large and long as an umbrella handle. Have it perpendicular. If there is no house tack it on a tree. Just as soon as you can see the Pole Star, take out the tripod (only) of the compass. Set it so that to your eye held carefully above the centre of the spindle whereon the compass usually sets, the star will be hid

by the staff on the house. That is, the three are in exact range. Note the time, and leave the tripod standing till morning, only "plumb down," and drive a peg as a precaution. Your table gives the time when the star passes the meridian, and the watch the interval between the observation and the meridian passage either before or after. The appended table will show the corresponding difference in azimuth (for the middle latitude of this group,) between the star and the true pole. In the morning range out very carefully the line of the night before. Its true bearing will be known from the appended table, and the transfer of this to the work required will be done in the same way as in the solar method above, one method indeed being a good check on the other.

TABLE FOR POLE STAR.

Time before, or after meridian pas.		Azimuth angle.		Time.		Angle.		Time.		Angle.	
H	M	°	'	H	M	°	'	H	M	°	'
0	10	0	4	2	10	0	48	4	10	1	20
0	20	"	8	2	20	0	51	4	20	1	22
0	30	"	12	2	30	0	55	4	30	1	23
0	40	"	16	2	40	0	58	4	40	1	24
0	50	"	20	2	50	1	01	4	50	1	25
1	00	"	24	3	00	1	04	5	00	1	26
1	10	"	27	3	10	1	06	5	10	1	27
1	20	"	31	3	20	1	09	5	20	1	28
1	30	"	34	3	30	1	11	5	30	1	29
1	40	"	38	3	40	1	14	5	40	1	29
1	50	"	42	3	50	1	16	5	50	1	29
2	00	"	45	4	00	1	18	6	00	1	29

AT THE BAT.

With other young men I felt it my duty to be a muscular Christian, and joyfully hailed the late revival of ball playing as a good opportunity for attaining to eminence as such. Having joined a regular club, I repaired to the practice ground on the first play day with much enthusiastic anticipation. The Captain asked me if I knew the game, and remembering old time active participation in the *aipuni* game of childhood, I answered in the affirmative; he put me on the first base. Fatal moment! I shiver as I recall it. The game began. The first man batted a long ball, and ran to the second base. The second man was caught out on a foul ball, i. e., he ticked the ball and the catcher caught it on the bound. I remember these facts with painful distinctness. The next man batted and ran to the first base, where I was stationed. When the pitcher got the ball again he hesitated and behaved queerly; I never saw a man act so before, and watched him with much interest and curiosity. He looked sideways and looked ferociously toward me, and then toward the man on the second base. I was thinking that perhaps he was watching a chance to bolt one of the fellows who were both standing a little off from their bases, when suddenly he hurled the ball straight at me, hitting me on my stomach. "What d'you do that for?" I shouted with what breath I had left. "To teach you to hold it," he answered, which mystified me still more. In the meantime, as I undoubtly myself, I saw that the man on my base had taken advantage of my accident and was running for the second base; calling again to mind the principles of *aipuni*, I instantly threw the ball at him with all my power, and hit him on the back. I thought of course that I had put him out, but a loud laugh was the only notice taken of the incident, and he took his position at the second base, rubbing his back, and swearing quietly to himself. After this the pitcher hurled the ball at me without the slightest warning, on every possible occasion when there was a man on my base, and with all his

force; of course I dodged as often as I could, and was very much blamed for so doing, although I narrowly escaped getting hurt several times.

By and by our side got in, unexpectedly to me, as we had not put all the other side out, but I thought if there was a mistake somewhere it was none of my business, and I was glad to escape, for a while, from the perils of the first base. After a time my turn at the bat came, and I knocked several good side balls, running to the first base each time, but I had to go back, for they said they were foul balls and didn't count. At last I had a good whack, sending the ball beyond everybody, and ran as far as the second base; while I was standing within a few feet of it, the pitcher, suddenly turning around, hurled the ball at me—I thought, and dodged, but the man on the base caught it somehow, so there was nothing left for me but to run for the next base, which I did, running zigzag, to avoid being bolted from behind; in a moment the ball flew past, missing me, but as luck would have it, the fellow on the base I was running for happened to catch it, so I had to turn and run back, but he threw and missed me, and again the second base man caught it, and I turned again, and so they kept that ball going between them like a shuttlecock and never hitting me once, till at last they got so close they just clapped the ball on me and put me out. I never saw two fellows before who caught so well and threw so poorly as they did.

When we went out again, our Captain proposed to exchange places with me and let me be short stop. I was much relieved to get rid of my old place at any honorable terms. True, I didn't know much about short stop, but I was ready to try it, feeling sure that anything was more comfortable than first base; at the same time I couldn't see the sense of being so near the batter. The first man, after a few throws, hit a swift low ball in my direction; I tried to catch it, or to "stop" it, as they say, but it passed through my hands and hit me somewhere about the head, I don't know exactly where, and perhaps it does not make much difference; I knew the ball hit me, for I felt as if I had been kicked by a colt, and for a moment I saw nothing but a vivid stream of sparks; as these subsided, and the ball ground came back to me, I heard, as I got up, the fellows say that it was a "good stop." This was a little too much for me; I felt hurt in a double sense. I believe those fellows would admire and be grateful to a man who would help on his side by letting himself get killed outright. I pleaded a headache, and didn't have to stretch the truth either, and silently pulling on my vest and coat, thoughtfully left the ground with the conclusion forced upon me that my base ball days were over.

—TWIGG.

HAWAIIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

Two dogs had been caught on forbidden ground—a sheep ranch—and the penalty was death. When the boys, who had captured them, were requested to kill them, they declined; saying, that they were afraid of being prayed to death. Talking with a friend on the subject, he informed me that this superstition, and many others, still linger among the Hawaiians, and put into my hands some notes which he had made on the subject, from which I gather the following particulars:

"The old Hawaiian *kahunas*, or minstrels are fast passing away. They made it their business to preserve the traditions of the past, and to hand down by word of mouth the history and genealogy of their kings. Kane and Kaneloa almost always mentioned together, were the superior gods, the creators. The lesser gods were

innumerable; and every individual might select a god for himself, an animal, a fish, a bird, or a fruit.

Ma-ui sprung from Kane, and Kaneloa is represented as having been instrumental in the production of the banana, in the discovery of fire, and in other beneficent works for the benefit of the human race. Like the American Indians, the Hawaiians saw a deity in everything; in the stars, in the lightning, in the thunder, and in the winds.

Among the inferior gods and those who had their dwelling places on earth was Pele, who first tried to fix her dwelling place at the salt lake near Moanalua; but the salt put out her fire, and she removed to Maui. There too she met with a rebuff; so she departed to Puna on Hawaii, where she dug various craters until she reached her present permanent abode at Kilauea. It is said that she originally came from Kahiki with Lono her husband; but they quarreled and Lono left his irascible spouse to revel in the flames of Kilauea, while he traveled in foreign countries; but he left word that he would return with augmented power. So when Captain Cook arrived, the Hawaiians supposed that he was their ancient god Lono in a new form.

Kamapuaa was one of Pele's husbands. Born in the valley of Keliwaa near Kauula on Oahu, he could assume the form either of a man, or of a hog. He seemed to be one of the malevolent deities. In all his travels I have not heard of a single good deed done by him.

His first exhibition of superhuman strength was shown after having devoured a sacred cock belonging to Olopana, King of Oahu, who sent four hundred men to seize him, that he might be punished. They caught and found him; but as they were carrying him along, his bold grandmother, herself a sorceress, called out to him to struggle and free himself. This he did; and then turning upon his captors, he slew all but one who fled and reported the sad story to Olopana. Then Olopana sent four thousand men to capture him; but they were all slain by the monster except one. This king seemed to care more about avenging the death of his sacred cock than of his soldiers; so he collected an innumerable army to capture the redoubtable Kamapuaa. Hearing of these warlike preparations, Kamapuaa tried to induce his father, mother, and grandmother to climb up the perpendicular pali of Keliwaa; but they were unable to do so. Then he dug out a groove or furrow in the perpendicular pali of the precipice, and it was called Kawaa o Kamapuaa, up which he climbed with all his family, and thus escaped the wrath of Olopana.

The idol gods of the Hawaiians were very numerous. Kalli was the favorite idol of Kamehameha the great. Many of these idols were destroyed when the old tabu system was established; but even now, some are regarded with superstitious awe. There is a stone idol at Waimea on Oahu, to which pigs are occasionally sacrificed.

The Hawaiians believed that the spirits of their ancestors visited them with various troubles, especially sickness. Any disease, the cause of which is obscure, baffling the skill of the kahuna is attributed to *na au-makua*.

An enemy had power to revisit and persecute his adversary after death. Many a case of nightmare has probably thus been interpreted. Hence exorcism belongs to their system of medicine.

They believed, and still believe in being possessed by spirits. A crazy person is possessed. By this possession also, a person may have the gift of prophecy, of healing, or of divination. Hence they are easily led astray by

designing men, who assume strangeness of conduct in order to attract attention.

There is a very prevalent feeling among the people that because they forsook their ancient gods and adopted the worship of the *haole*, they are doomed to extinction. To argue with them is in vain. They still feel that their ancient gods have power, if not to save, at least to trouble and punish them."

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, September 30, 1875.

In business circles we find the usual dullness consequent upon the closing of a quarter, though we must except the precincts of our accountants departments where unusual activity prevails upon innumerable quarterly reminders.

C. S. Bartow's three days credit sale of last week resulted very satisfactory on the whole, a result, we should say, far different from E. P. Adams' credit sale of Tuesday and Wednesday last, which, though fairly attended, did not afford that variety of new and attractive goods to create competition among bidders.

Since our last the Marianne Nottebohm has arrived with a cargo of guano, leaking, and will have to discharge for repairs. Tenders for a loan of \$25,000 is advertised for to meet expenses. The Uilama arrived the same day (25th) from her cruise among the guano islands. On the 28th the Herbert Black, from New castle, touched off the port with a cargo of coals, seeking a market, and sailed the same evening for Astoria.

Bark Ionia sailed on the 25th for Tahiti, taking a cargo of domestic and foreign produce valued at \$2,605.81. The U. S. S. Pensacola also took her departure for the Mexican Coast, same day; on the 26th, the Peter left us for a cruise around Maui and Hawaii, to be absent about three weeks.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24—Schr Active, Puaehiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
24—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
25—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Nawiliwili, Kauai.
25—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Hanalei, Kauai.
25—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
25—Haw schr Uilama, English, 31 days from Guano Island.
25—Am ship Marianne Nottebohm, Thos. C. Whitney, fm sea in distress.
25—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, from Hana, Maui.
26—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.
26—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, from Makana, Maui.
26—Schr Kamille, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
26—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
26—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
26—Schr Mattie, Nika, from Waimea and Koloa, Kauai.
27—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Maliko, Maui.
28—Schr Annie, Kalauao, from Wailua, Kauai.
28—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
28—Am bk Herbert Black, Trent, 43 days from Sydney.
30—Haw wh schr Giovanni Apani, Dority, 29 days from Plover Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
25—U S flag-ship Pensacola, Rear Admiral J J Almy, for Coast of Mexico
25—Tahitian bk Ionia, Lovegrove, for Tahiti.
25—Schr Mannokawai, Kalauao, for Molokai, Kauai.
25—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
25—Schr Fairy Queen, Kauna, for Hanalei, Kauai.
26—H B M S Peterel, Cookson, Commander, for cruise.
27—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
27—Schr Kamille, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
28—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
28—Am bk Herbert Black, Trent, for Portland, O.
28—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
28—Schr Mattie, Kalauao, for Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.
29—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
29—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Maui and Molokai.
29—Schr Mlle Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
29—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, for Maliko, Maui.
30—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
30—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Hanalei, Kauai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
Brit bk Aglia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
Brit stmr Macgregor, fm Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 18.
P M S Vasco de Gama, fm San Francisco, due Oct 16.
Haw bk W C Parke, fm Puget Sound, to Hackfeld & Co, is about due.
Am bk Clara Bell, fm San Francisco, sailed Sept 14.
Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from S Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 19.
Am bk Garibaldi, from Portland, en route to China, is about due.
Am schr Fanny, from Arctic, is about due.
Am bark Mary Belle Roberts, from San Francisco, to H. Hackfeld & Co., will be due about Oct. 8th.

Am bktn J. A. Falkenburg, from Astoria, to Castle & Cooke, due about Oct. 15.
Am bk D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Oct. 15.

PASSENGERS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Jalawar, Sept 19th—Captain Tripp.
FOR NAWILIWILI—Per Kilauea, Sept 23d—H R Hitchcock, G W Willfong, W Waterhouse, B Helekuahi and wife, and about 25 deck.
FOR TAHITI—Per Ionia, Sept 24th—J H Haughton, Jos Morrell, J A Brown.
FROM NAWILIWILI—Per Kilauea, Sept. 25th—E Krull, W Waterhouse, H S Woolley, wife and child, Mr Chulan, Mrs Saxon, S Maikai, and 45 deck.

REPORT OF WHALERS.

By the arrival yesterday of the Hawaiian trading schooner Giovanni Apani, from the Arctic, we have the following report up to July 25th:

Illinois, 400 bbls whale and 140 bbls walrus; James Allen, 700 bbls walrus; Arctic, 140 bbls walrus; Java, 550 bbls walrus; Triton, 650 bbls walrus; Onward, 632 bbls walrus; Desmond, 640 bbls walrus; Helen Mar 850 bbls walrus; C Howland 500 bbls walrus; A Barnes, 900 bbls walrus; St George, 110 bbls whale and 1,000 bbls walrus; Europa, 650 bbls walrus; N Light, 230 bbls sperm and 210 bbls whale. The Indians report Camilla with 8 right whales.

The Arctic had been ashore, but the amount of injury sustained is not reported.

SUPREME COURT.

Calendar for the October Term, 1875.

CRIMINAL CASES.

King vs Kaleopau (k)—Embezzlement. Appeal from Police Court.

King vs Kanohaaui (w)—Adultery. Appeal from Police Court.

King vs Kapahukula—Adultery. Appeal from Police Court.

King vs Kamakau (k)—Furious riding.

King vs Z. Y. Squires—Assault and battery. Appeal from Justice Judd as intermediary Judge.

King vs W. Canwell—Assault with intent to maim.

King vs Auana—Assault with intent to murder.

CIVIL CASES.

John Meek et al vs Mahiai et al—Ejectment. Continued from last term.

Kaholokahiki (k) vs Frank Antone Domingo—Ejectment. Continued from last term.

Kaaukai Wright and W. E. Wright vs Nancy Sumner and J. Ellis—Ejectment.

J. M. Kaahue vs H. G. Crabbe—Ejectment.

H. Schriever vs J. H. Wood—Malicious prosecution.

H. B. Jackson vs E. Asegut (otherwise F. G. Padeken)—Action of Tort.

F. G. Padeken vs H. B. Jackson—Action on the case.

G. Williams vs J. H. Black—Slander.

W. H. Stone vs W. F. Allen, Collector General—Appeal from Justice Harris as intermediary Judge.

IN BANCO.

J. R. Williams vs H. Heckfeld & Co.—Exceptions to ruling of Chief Justice.

L. Marchant vs H. F. Marchant—Divorce. Continued from last term.

Avery et al Ship Ravenstondale vs S. S. Cyphrenes—In admiralty. Appeal from decision of Chief Justice.

TWO EDUCATORS.

Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Gallaudet, of Washington, have been in town within a few days. Their work is really remarkable. Both of these are still young men, and each, by untiring energy and strong personal influence, has built up a college, one for an unfortunate class, the other for an unfortunate race. Each has become the president of the college he created; both institutions are prosperous. The college for deaf mutes at Washington has extensive grounds; good buildings already in use, and better ones going up. The Hampton Institute for colored students in Virginia has a good farm, extensive

buildings, and is out of debt. That is true, also, I think, of the Washington college. Graduates from both colleges are finding useful and honorable positions in the world; and it seems miraculous that deaf mutes can be trained to fill so many situations. Mr. Gallaudet and Gen. Armstrong are great workers, and there seems to be no end to their work; their responsibility grows with the growth of their colleges, and they labor with a singleness of purpose that is truly admirable. Unlike, in most respects, they are alike in enthusiasm for their work, in earnest conviction of its necessity, in executive ability, and in a keen appreciation of fur; they both are broad in their sympathies and interests; and one might talk with them for an hour, hearing all sorts of bright, thoughtful and droll things about politics, literature, and the light current topics of conversation, and never have one glimpse of their large and important work, unless one asked about it. This power of getting so easily out of the ruts, and turning aside from the beaten every-day path, must have helped greatly to keep them strong, hopeful, and full of faith, as they both are.—*The Common Wealth.*

(Continued from page 203.)

A SONG FOR KUALII.

- 115 When the hala is ripe the neck becomes red,
This is a sign of Ku,
He has landed now from Kauai,
Kauai, great and grown over with *lehua*,
Island standing grandly in the sea,
120 Island stretching out toward Kahiki—
Kahiki the last, where Kea sends forth the sun—
Invited, Kona stands forth to the sight,
Established far below is Kumuhonua,
Shaking the broad foundations of Hawaii of Kea,
125 Pointing to the uprising rays of the sun; [ness.
The sun hangs over Kona, Kohala already in dark-
Kahiki—whose is Kahiki?
For whom?—for Ku indeed is Kahiki.
Kahiki far over the broad ocean,
130 Land where Olopana once dwelt;
Below is the land, above is the sun,
In that land the sun hangs low in the sky,
Perhaps you have seen it?
Yes—I have seen—I have seen Kahiki,
135 A land where the language is strange,
Of Kahiki are the men who ascend,
Up the great back-bone of heaven.
Far up there they trample, and look at below,
None of our race in Kahiki,
140 One kind of men in Kahiki, the *haole's*
Like unto gods—and I was the man.
Yet they were men, we can hold converse with them.
One common nature.
Kukahi was the day that passed,
145 Kukahi the evening—Kulua the next day,
Little by little broken the food,
As the birds eat little by little.
Listen now, we are safely escaped;
Through whom are we safe?
150 Through Ku indeed,
Through whom victorious? For him is the rain,
For him is the rain, for him is the sun,
There for him the star, the kingly star looking down,
Kaula, Haikala, Kau, and where rises the sun.
155 Puna, the rainy, Hana, Lanakila,
The winter rainy and muddy, and the wind.
For whom is the wind? for Ku.
Blown is the wind by Laamaomao,
The soft breeze Koolauwahine, the wind from below

- 160 Kauai—I have seen it,
The north wind of Wawaenohu,
The north wind of Niihau,
The *kona* is the strong wind,
The *aoa* the tempestuous wind.
165 Scattering kukui blossoms on the flood,
Carried by Lonomuku,
Beaten down (by the wave) to Hana,
So is the *koolauwahine* of Kauai,
Coming in at Wailua.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

- 115 A pala ka hala ula ka ai—e,
He hoailona ia no Ku,
Ua pae mai la—o Kauai,
O Kauai nui, moku lehua,
Moku panee lua iloko o ke kai,
120 Moku panee lua ana Kahiki,
Halo Kahiki ia Wakea ka la,
Kolohia, kau mai ana Kona i ka maka.
Hookumu ilalo Kumuhonua,
Nakeke ka papa i Hawaii a Kea,
125 O kuhia i ka muo o ka la
Ke kau la ka la i Kona, ke maele Kohala.
O Kahiki, ia wai Kahiki?
Ia Ku no
O Kahiki moku kai ia loa,
130 Aina a Olopana i noho ai
Iloko ka moku, iwaho ka la,
O ke aloalo o ka la ka moku ke hiki mai,
Ane ua ike o—e,
Ua ike, ua ike hoi au ia Kahiki,
135 He moku leo pahaohao wale Kahiki,
No Kahiki kanaka i pii a luna,
O ka iwi kuamoo o ka lani,
A luna keehi iho, nana iho ia lalo.
Aole o Kahiki kanaka,
140 Hookahi o Kahiki kanaka, he haole.
Me ia la he akua, me a'u la he kanaka,
He kanaka no, pa ia kaula a he kanaka
Hookahi ia e hiki e hala,
Hala aku la o Kukahi la o Kulua,
145 Kukahi ka po, o Kulua ke ao,
O Hakihana ka ai
Kanikani ai a Manumanu—a,
Hoolohe mai manuolankila,
Malie ia wai lanakila,
150 Ia wai la? Ia Ku no.
Malie ia wai lanakila? Ilaila ka ua,
Ilaila ka ua, ilaila ka la,
Ilaila ka hoku hiki maka ha'no he alii,
O Kaula, o Haikala, Kau, kahi o ka la,
155 O Puna, o hooilo, o Hana o Lanakila,
O hooilo ua ino pele, o ka makani.
Ia wai ka makani? ia Ku no.
Puhia ka makani a Laamaomao.
O ke ahe Koolauwahine ka makani o lalo.
160 O Kauai ka'u i ike,
O ke kiu ko Wawaenohu,
Ka hoolua ko Niihau,
Ke kona ka makani ikaika,
Ka aoa ka makani ino.
165 He makani halihali wai pua kukui,
I lawea ia'la e Lonomuku,
Pa ka ilalo o Hana,
Oia koolauwahine o lalo o Kauai,
Ke apa la ka i Wailua la,
Line 115 Referring to the lei, or garlands of *hala*—
pandanus fruit.
121 Wakea—Kea the god of below—not Wakea the

king. (See 19.) *Kahiki* used here in a double sense, as referring not only to foreign lands but also to the east—*hikina*—i. e., the coming or rising of the sun.

122 *Kolohia*—*konoia*, i. e., the sun is invited. *Kona*, on Hawaii, suggested by the above allusion to the east.

124 *Papa*, as in line 18.

125 *Kuhia*—*kuhiia*, *muo* the upper portion, the rays pointing upward at sunrise, same word as the budding of plants.

126 *Maele*, buried in the shadow of evening, while *Kona* still enjoys the light of sunset.

130 *Olopana*, a foreign chief who came to Hawaii and afterwards departed.

133 *Aloalo*, the receding of the sun far to the south, evidently referring to some voyagers who had been to the north. This is a most remarkable passage of ancient poetry.

134 *Kualii* had been to foreign lands.

137 Compare the old story of Phaeton. *Kuamoo*—path.

140 This is supposed to be the first prophecy concerning foreigners.

142 *Pa ia kaua*—we could touch them—they were not gods.

144-146 Referring to the length of the voyage and the short rations.

148 Reached *Kahiki*.

153 The North Star.

156 *Pele*—*kele*—*kelekele*, muddy.

158 *Laamaomao*, the Hawaiian Eolus; god that caused the winds.

159 *Ahe*, breeze. *Koolauwahine*, a wind from the north on Kauai.

161 *Kiu*, a north wind. *Wawaenohu* on Kaula.

163 *Hoolua*, north-west wind.

164 *Aoa*, the west wind, when violent.

165 In heavy rain-storm and freshets.

166 *Lonomuku*, the woman that leaped up to the moon from Hana, Maui.

169 *Wailua*, on Kauai.

SUGAR GROWING IN QUEENSLAND.

It is but natural for us to watch with interest, almost perhaps with jealousy, any sugar producing country whose products enter into competition with our own. Few perhaps at these Islands are aware of the rapid strides that the industry of sugar manufacture is making in this new sugar colony of Australia, even with its severe drawbacks of floods, frosts, and a disease which they speak of as "of the canker kind." Ten years ago the first effort was made for its establishment as a business, and in 1869, there were 28 mills; in 1870, there were 39; in 1871, there were 55; in 1872, there were 65. From the rapid increase of mills—as here shown—it is very probable that they were small affairs, and on the sorgham-pan principle of boiling, for they did not average over 185 acres in cane to each in 1872. We learn however from the *Sugar Cane*, the Manchester publication, that Freyer's concretors are being largely used, and a recent number of the *Queenslander*, at hand, speaks of the vacuum pan as being common on the larger plantations. At the opening of their present crushing season (July) there were 73 mills ready for work, with about 18,000 acres of land under cane, giving an average of less than 250 acres. Last year their sugar crop amounted to 12,000 tons, which is about the same as we expected. This year their estimated crop is 10,000 tons.

Queensland has been a sufferer from colonial jealousies, for she reports the seasons 1873 and 1874 as very try-

ing ones, owing to the attempts made in the Melbourne and Sydney markets by huge sugar monopolists to keep Queensland's product out, during which struggle it is estimated \$500,000 were lost.

They look on prices, at the commencement of this season, as more encouraging, but there are drawbacks that look ominous. The "Bourbon" cane has been very severely attacked, and a very fine purple cane known by them as "Chigacca," besides others less generally cultivated, have suffered from "a disease of the canker kind, which is perhaps the same as known elsewhere as the "borers." Caution is being observed in selecting seed of "sorts" that do not suffer, and instead of using cane tops for plants, as has been the custom, the body of the cane will be used, upon the acknowledged principle that immature seed does not give the strongest and healthiest plants.

Besides this "canker disease" they have what they call "rust," which is perhaps the same as our "blight," and in some districts is spoken of as "the great enemy."

In cultivation, the planters of Queensland, or a number of them, have a novel idea of leaving canes to trash themselves. This position was maintained very strongly in a series of letters and articles by a Mr. Thomas Scott, one of which perhaps will be remembered as appearing in the December, 1873, number of the *Sugar Cane*, entitled "To Trash, or not To Trash? That is the question;" which, although some of the grounds taken and ideas expressed were quite logical, still, we think that in their cane diseases they are paying the penalty for their unsound practice.

Improvement is the order of the day with them in sugar machinery as it has been for several years past with us. The vacuum pan, as has been stated, is common on the larger plantations, being "found of advantage both in the quality of sugar turned out, and in the control it gives over the most critical portion of the work." On some plantations the Concretor tray is used in connection with it, and gives much satisfaction.

We learn also that the mono-sulphite of lime process is being introduced by the patentee in the colonies (Mr. De Lissa) who has arranged for the erection of a plant for this process, under his own supervision, at Redland Bay plantation for the approaching season. This process is the invention of Dr. Icery, of Mauritius, an article on which was published by him in the *Sugar Cane* of February, 1870.

The leading idea presented by the above showing, is, that in the short space of ten years Queensland has nearly caught up with us in her sugar producing capacity, and when we take into consideration the drawbacks named, the secret of her success, in all probability, lies in her being near to the centres of labor supply, so that, as her sugar culture extends and more help is required, it is, comparatively easy to obtain it.

We cannot but think, also, that success is due in a great measure to co-operation through the press. Their papers have frequently contained articles of deep interest to planters, oftentimes planters' communications, that have been read not only at home, but abroad, and answers as valuable have been received from other parts of the world in reply. It has always been our regret that planters here are so reticent on all questions of interest or improvement, else Hawaiian planters to-day could exhibit to the world a better result from her forty years of sugar culture.

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THE ISLANDER.

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THE ISLANDER.

WE do not know why our two big contemporaries should so stoutly assert from week to week, that Honolulu offers remarkable and unsurpassed advantages as a "port of refuge" to distressed ships; no one denies that such is the case. But too much home praise is likely to provoke the suspicion that the place is in need of strong puffing to make up for real insufficiencies.

In another respect of the case, it is pleasant to find a subject on which these two papers agree and sympathize with a friendliness that is as delightful as it is rare. But the truce is only temporary; already the mutterings of battle are heard, and before long the rivals will clash in deadly conflict on inter-island steam navigation and other vital questions. They cannot help it; circumstances are against them. It is impossible for two newspapers, so exactly alike in form, arrangement and style, not to fall foul of each other on every possible occasion. They are so much alike, that except for their titles and their disagreements, no one would guess that they were not semi-weekly issues from the same office. Each has a column on the first page, headed with careless selections of sentimental poetry, in fine print, significant of the importance of this department in the minds of the respective editors; the rest of the column, with considerable originality, is labelled *Variety*, and is devoted to a miscellaneous collection of important jokes and funny paragraphs; that is, sometimes they are funny. The second pages also of both papers nearly coincide, being devoted to editorials, selections and correspondence. The third pages are also similar, a column of items called "Notes of the Week," in both is followed by columns of foreign news. The literary material on their fourth pages is made up of general selections. We do not know which of the two offices owns the patent right to this really decent arrangement; but if it were possible for one of them to accomplish the somewhat difficult task of inventing a new and original programme, we feel sure, that not

only would it gain subscribers from the novelty of the thing, but that peace between the two powers would be more easily preserved than at present.

A CHINAMAN has begun the manufacture of baskets on King street near the corner of Alakea. His material is split bamboo with which he does strong and beautiful work. If this material is suitable for the largest kind of baskets, as it probably is, there is no reason why our market should not be supplied from home manufacture, thus adding one important industry to the list of our resources.

THE October term of the Supreme Court has a small calendar of cases, many of which are continued from last term. The full Court are in attendance, Judge Judd holding the jury cases. Judge Harris sat in banco the other day with the rest of the Judges, wearing a common Chinese jacket or pajama shirt as the garment is called in the trade. We have never been worshipers of the judicial gown and wig of older countries, but if it should become necessary to make them the regulation costume here, to preserve judicial propriety and decorum in our courts, we should not oppose the innovation.

THE *Gazette* of this week contains an interesting leader on homesteads, which we fully endorse. Ownership of a home, and sitting under one's own vine and fig-tree have been through all ages the highest synonyms of earthly happiness and national prosperity. The difficulty here is, the small number of desirable lots in the market.

The same paper complains of the extreme dullness of the times, marked among other signs by the lamentable absence of drunks, fights and other police court misdemeanors; we sympathize deeply with our aged contemporary in this real hardship, and suggest that perhaps our worthy Beak has been too severe in his sentences of late for the prosperity of those newspapers that depend on that kind of thing.

WHETHER or not, Mr. Plimsoll is to some extent right in his ideas that Merchant Shipping requires new legislation; the following items from the *Pall Mall Budget* would imply either that his action was opportune or that a more stringent enforcement of the law was necessary to meet the evil:

At last we have an example of a ship-owner prosecuted to conviction for sending a ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition. Sentence was passed at the Water-

ford assizes upon Mr. Loughton Freeman, a merchant and ship-owner of Waterford, who was convicted at the last assizes of sending to Cardiff a brigantine named the *Alcedo* in an unseaworthy state. The ship, if ship it can be called, was 26 years old, and the timber was so rotten that the decayed parts could be taken out in handfuls. Before sending it to Cardiff the prisoner wrote to Messrs. Begg, of Cardiff, in these terms:—"I would be inclined to renew the former insurance of £250 at eight guineas if I thought there would be no danger of Plimsoll. This between ourselves.—Private." In reply to this, Messrs. Begg wrote:—"We don't think there is any fear of Plimsoll interfering with the deed, (at all events on this side,) as they don't appear to be so much on the lookout over there." Thus reassured, Mr. Freeman sent the ship to sea; but fortunately some one seems to have been sufficiently on the lookout to institute the prosecution against him, and he has now been sentenced to pay a fine of £300 and to be imprisoned for two months. The adequacy of such a sentence is not to be judged of by its mere penal weight, but by the effect which it must produce on a man in the presumable position of the prisoner; nor can we doubt that a vigorous enforcement of the law against delinquents of this sort, followed by the infliction of a disgraceful punishment, would go far to reduce their number. No ship-owner with a shred of respectability to lose would run the risk involved in willfully sending an unseaworthy ship to sea, with such consequences hanging over his head.

The remarks of Lord Gifford in giving his decision in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh on the alledged unseaworthiness of the *Bard of Avon* are well worthy of note at the present time. In pronouncing judgment his lordship entered into the history of the lost vessel as brought out by the evidence, and said that it was eminently unsatisfactory. "The ship was built in the year 1839, so that when she was abandoned in February, 1873, she was 34 years old. Her original classes had long since run out, and she lay useless in the Clyde till 1870, when she was sold by the Clyde trustees to pay her dock dues. She was bought for £780, being about £1 per ton according to her tonnage, whereas a new vessel would cost £20 or £30 per ton. She must have been very bad to have realized so little. The defenders had said that they spent £800 in repairs; but even admitting that, the price was still not more than £2 per ton—a miserably small price for a ship. Then it spoke volumes that, with a ship costing little more than £1,500, the defenders proposed to earn by the freight of half a voyage a sum very nearly equal to the whole cost of the vessel. In fact, the whole circumstances pointed in one direction—namely, that this old and worn out vessel was not fit for the known dangers of the voyage which she undertook, and to which, without loss of life, she was obliged to succumb." Such a case as this, however, affords, it is to be feared, only one out of many instances of a state of things which Lord Gifford rightly described as "lamentable, and even frightful," many ships being "lost at sea long after they should have been broken up, but being far better paid for as lost ships than by being broken up as old material." Common, however, as such malpractices are, and frequent as are such judicial condemnations of them as that we have quoted, we do not observe that any steps are ever taken to bring to justice those who are responsible for their occurrence; though surely those who assert, and no doubt with truth, the extreme difficulty of preventing these offences by legislation ought, on that very account, to show the more activity in attempting to punish the authors of them after the event.

NEWS.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.—Owing to an accident to our "snapper up of unconsidered trifles" last week, the daily jottings for that issue was omitted.

Sept. 30th.—Arrival to-day of the *Giovanni Apiani*, our first whaler of the season, from the Arctic, with a good cargo of trade, principally ivory, furs and whalebone.—The subscription concert was held this evening at the residence of Dr. J. M. Smith.

Oct. 1st.—The late quietness of our streets is relieved to-day by the frequent meeting of numerous individuals with large parcels of memoranda for distribution, principally reminders to "walk up to the captain's office and settle."—Fort street dry goods stores monopolize the cash trade of the city by the inauguration at Cleg-horn & Co.'s of a "great clearing sale" which has been imitated by others in the same line, consequently there is much excitement and rivalry.

Oct. 2d.—Auction sale of the Maikai real estate at Ma-noa Valley by C. S. Bartow; one parcel of about 33 acres brought \$895, and one of about 10 acres brought \$150, both being purchased by C. Long, Esq. The balance of the property was not sold.—The Band gave its usual weekly concert at Emma Square, commencing at an earlier hour to suit our shortening days.—Steamer *Kilauea* was telegraphed before 4 p. m., or a short time after she left Lahaina. As she did not arrive here till about 9 p. m. we should call this "sweet expectation long drawn out," and would move that our signal-man be pensioned.

Oct. 4th.—The week opens up with a show of renewed activity in the Fort street dry goods "slaughter" houses.—Southerly weather prevails; everybody growling at the oppressive heat, the ease with which they catch colds, and the swarms of mosquitoes.

Oct. 5th.—The bark *Clara Bell* drifted along this noon, 21 days from San Francisco, no mail, having left the day after the steamer.

Oct. 6th.—From the "straight up and down" nature of the winds now-a-days, the excessive heat, and the inability of the many vessels fully due to find us, it is fair to presume that we have moved to the line for a change.

Oct. 7th.—The fifteenth social concert takes place this evening at the Hotel per order of Mr. J. Hyman. If we can't have wind, trade, or tradewinds, Berger's band will blow for us.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 14.

BY C. J. LYONS.

There have been published lately Solar Azimuth Tables, adapted to tropical latitudes, giving azimuths of the sun for every four minutes of time through the day. Furnished with these, and with a good watch, one would have no excuse for using anything but a true meridian. They are published by Potter of London.

It will be asked now, how the work is to be carried along from a line of known bearing, through a succession of courses and distances. With the "vernier plate" compasses, this should be done, by turning the plate till the needle points to the true bearing of the known line sighted upon. Then when the compass is pointed on other lines from the same station, the needle will indicate their true bearing. Now when the surveyor goes to the next station he should sight back, and if the needle shows local deviation, turn the plate again till the true bearing is indicated by the needle. The plate will then be set for that station, and all bearings should be

read from it in that position. So go on, always working from a known line.

If there is no vernier plate, then there must be addition or subtraction, as the case may require, of the difference between the known true bearing and the apparent magnetic reading. This appears rather appalling at first, but is not difficult when one becomes accustomed to it.

A few more suggestions may be in place here as assisting in reducing matters to a little more uniformity and order.

The matter of a standard of *direction* has been treated of. The triangle sides of the Government Survey, it is almost needless to add, furnish, wherever established, reliable measures of direction, and work, where it is possible, should be run from them. For a standard of *length* nothing is better than the modern steel fifty-foot chain, with brazed links. There are many reasons for adhering to the *foot* as a unit of length; and in this matter the writer speaks from full experience. The four-pole chain is not as convenient in the field, and moreover introduces, unnecessarily, a new unit of length, viz., the "link." It makes confusion wherever town and country work meet.

With respect to the French system of measures, I would say: Go not astray after the false god of the *metre*. The Anglo-Saxon foot is just as decimally convenient a unit; is far better proportioned to the human figure, and consequently to the size of everything we use, articles of furniture, lumber, draught of ships, in fact, to more of our daily life than any one would at first imagine. What, under the metric system, is to be the carpenter's pocket rule? What the chain? for metres are too long, and decimetres too short for convenience. When we reflect how extensive are the mechanical industries, and architectural measurements of two such nations as the United States and Great Britain, we shall see the folly of their endeavoring to change the foot for the metre. For the engineer the foot may be divided decimally; for the carpenter, duodecimally. It would be an improvement to make the acre to consist of 50,000 square feet, and the statute mile 5,000 lineal feet. Then 500 acres would make a square mile, and a lot 100×50 would be a tenth of an acre.

With respect to the matter of care in standards of length, it may be remarked that a surveyor was once found by a writer using a four-pole chain *eleven inches* too long. This was not so strange either, as an opening of only one-thirtieth of an inch in each ring and link would produce this effect. It reminds me of the story of a Maui surveyor, who, when remonstrated with because his chain was a couple of inches too long, remarked: "That is queer; why I took out a link or two yesterday!"

Perhaps nothing tests the business ability of a surveyor so much as the locating of the "initial point," so that it can be identified in future years with certainty. With the improved methods of measurement, it should be connected with some point not likely to be mistaken or to be moved; even if not less than half a mile distant. Illustrative of the fugacious character of points of supposed permanence,—one of the estates adjoining this town started its lines from the middle of the end of a bridge. With rejoicing at the supposed certainty of "I. p." the boundaries were run out, and several apparently glaring errors detected in neighboring points. Eventually however, it transpired that the old abutments of the bridge had been taken down, and in rebuilding, moved some sixteen feet, thus upsetting all theories of locality founded upon said abutments. Probable perma-

nence, therefore, becomes a very important element in selecting points of reference. Distance and bearing from a near point, with bearing to some very distant sharp point is the best combination. Waterfalls are especially marked and permanent objects.

The most available material for marking corners—a most important duty—is a sunken stone, easily seen, with a buried one beneath it. On both should be clear cut characters, cut with a cold chisel, and with some uniform method of location and marking peculiar to the surveyor himself, to prevent counterfeiting. Where there are no stones, carry bricks on a pack animal, and having marked the surface with a trench—a Maltese cross is the best shape, as giving a definite centre,—bury the well-marked brick in proper position below. Bottles are too common, and so are false marks.

The *whole line* should be described by bearings and distances, even when it is a gulch or line of coast, or a ridge. It is not sufficient to say, "Thence along the shore to point of beginning." For one reason, there should always be a check to the work which can only be furnished by a *complete chain of courses* around the whole piece. For another reason, it is often desired to plot the land from the notes in connected district maps. It is not, however, proper to closely follow the crooks and turns, in said notes. The best way is to connect prominent points in ridges, coasts and gulches, and give the *direct* course and distance from one to another, adding the formula, "the middle of the gulch," (or top of ridge, or high water mark, as the case may be) "being the boundary." In fact, no survey ought to be accepted, either by land owners, or by the Government, that does not thus locate every salient point of the boundary, and at the same time prove itself.

"THE HAWAIIAN GUIDE BOOK."

Our contemporaries have given this new publication by the editor of the *Gazette*, high praise, which it certainly deserves. The Guide Book offers in about 140 pages "*a brief description of the Hawaiian Islands, their harbors, agricultural resources, plantations, scenery, volcanoes, climate, population and commerce*" and for the small space at its disposal, succeeds very well in the attempt. From a hasty perusal which we have made of its contents, we find the book to be interesting, and as a guide-book, we should judge it to be generally reliable. Of the general information which it gives, less praise can be awarded, there being a somewhat systematic effort continually perceptible, to describe the islands and all that pertains to them, in *coulour de rose*. Perhaps this may be regarded by some as excusable and even desirable, but we think that no circumstances justify a perversion of the truth; the most that can be claimed for unwelcome facts, is silence. The paragraph on the Leper Settlement on the 60th page, is an instance in point; two others need only to be read to be appreciated by our unhappy community, i. e., on the 12th page, "no purer water can be found than that which flows through the government pipes, from the clear mountain streams and reservoirs of Nuuanu valley;" a happy thought to put reservoir in the plural, let us trust the writer was actuated by the prophetic frenzy; again on the 14th page, speaking of the attractive features of Honolulu, "the streets are of macadamized coral, black lava stone and sand." He probably meant to say that the streets were macadamized *with* coral, &c. We only wish that they were equal to their description.

It is perhaps, not to be expected that a guide book should be as carefully written and as perfectly published as a more pretentious work, neither does the reader gen-

erally look for what is called "fine writing" in its pages. Where such a publication does indulge in the latter accomplishment, it cannot complain if it is held to a stricter account than if it had been less ambitious. The Hawaiian Guide book is both carelessly written and is addicted to "fine writing," two faults that ought not to go together. Page 35 in describing scenery so grand that it needs no high sounding words to embellish it, makes us feel as if we should like to see a "foot print" really at work. "The background of the picture is grand in mountain majesty, rent into deep cliffs when the foot prints of Almighty power trod here in earthquake and volcanic eruption." Many of the unpretentious descriptions of scenery are graphic and enjoyable.

The editor calls lauhala or pandanus trees, screw palms, instead of screw pines; with little reverence he passes over the Oahu College as the "Punahou School;" he speaks carelessly of our adopted citizens from the flowery kingdom as "cat eyed Chinamen;" in describing volcanic phenomena he betrays no partiality between the words irruption and eruption, either appearing to be perfectly satisfactory; and on the 117th page he includes owls in a list of game and insectivorous birds.

In perusing the 15th page we are puzzled to know what is meant by the remark that "the native population is very movable." The 27th page throws us into irremediable confusion by saying that the "natives mounted on horses, mules or jackasses, saddled or bareback, bridled or tethered, gallop up one street and rush down another, whisking around corners," &c. We emphasize the word "tethered" to help our readers to a full appreciation if that is possible, of the difficult and delicate feats of horsemanship which the guide book tries to delineate. On the 54th page, where ohia trees are mentioned as bearing "at least fifty barrels apiece," we are reminded of the late *Gazette* item of the 200 feet jump of a sword-fish.

The writer ascribes the destruction of forests in some localities to former intentional conflagrations, "when the forests were set on fire to discover sandal wood by its burning fragrance." We never heard of this before, and as such a process for discovering and procuring sandal wood must have been the most impracticable possible, we think the editor has been misinformed on this subject. Among other mistakes as to matters of fact, is the statement that the last battle of the Kauai rebellion in 1824 was fought at the fort at Waimea, whereas the battle ground was seven miles distant on the plain between the Hanapepe and Wahiawa rivers.

The interest and value of the book is enhanced by liberal quotations from Bingham, La Paz and Miss Bird. The description of the volcano of Kilauea by the latter, as the editor justly says, is unequalled in truth and vividness.

The last thirty pages,—containing "information for Immigrants" in the form of answers to questions, a table giving the results of the last census, "hints to travelers," containing with other information, tables of land and sea distances, "information for tourists" which might as well have been classed under the last heading, and an irregular assortment of statistical tables, remarks on commercial regulations, the weather, postage, newspapers, Hawaiian consuls and diplomats, and length of ocean passages,—form a useful, condensed, but somewhat disorderly collection of facts and valuable information.

It would seem that the editor might have done better after all the progress made by our coast survey, than to

have reproduced an ancient and nearly obsolete map of the group now shown to be hopelessly incorrect.

As a whole, the work is a success as a guide-book and authority for general reference. A future edition doubtless will correct the errors and add to the attractive features.

STRAY THOUGHTS.—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end, Amen." These words are attached to a doxology, and I frequently hear them sung; and in some rituals they occur so often that they seem to belong to the *vain repetitions* forbidden by Christ; (Mat. 5:7), especially when those who utter, and those who hear, attach no meaning to them. The words imply unchangeableness and eternity. What is it that is unchangeable and eternal? The connection of the words with the doxology seems to refer to the glory of God; but as far as the earth and mortals are concerned, the glory of God is not unchangeable. A time is spoken of when "darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people." (Isa. 60:2.) Another time is spoken of when "all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord, and the Psalmist prayed that the whole earth might be filled with his glory," (Ps. 72:19.) He prayed for a state of the earth which did not then exist; and so should we understand the doxology, were it not for the words annexed to throw doubt upon its meaning.

If these words claim that the glory of God is unchangeable and eternal, they make the same claim for the Son. Christ speaks of "The glory which he had with the Father before the world was;" (Jn. 17:5) but He emptied Himself of that glory when he became flesh. The Father gave the Son a work to do on the earth, and in doing that work the Son glorified the Father. In imitating Him "who went about doing good," Christians glorify the Father. This glory certainly is different in different times and places.

I have tried to find out the meaning of those words, and I give it up.

THE CHINESE MEDICAL SYSTEM.

The medical treatment of a sick Chinaman in China town merits the attention of all "Melican" doctors, whether with or without a diploma. He had recently recovered from a severe fever, and while hardly convalescent had gorged himself liberally with the premature melons, abortive apples and mildewed grapes, which are so plentiful and "reasonable" in the Mongolian shops on Clay street. This diet did not seem to strengthen him, and in a few hours he was curled up in his bunk with a terrible attack of cholera morbus. A great Celestial physician and astrologer was called, and the usual amount of broth from the eighth rib of a black pig required to be applied to the patient's chest; but strange to say, this did not seem to straighten him out, as did not the customary draught of soup from the entrails of a dried serpent. With great pomp the second Galen was summoned; but a twig of *Acacia* plucked when the moon was full placed beneath the sickman's pillow failed to revive him, and broth from the fourth finger of a man who was decapitated, applied to the sole of his foot, had no tendency to ease his bowels. The doctors said that their skill was in vain, as a god whom the man had offended had sent devils to torment him. So, after securing the customary fees, they retired from the field. The evil spirits must be driven out, and to this end the pagan relatives seized every available weapon, from a tin pan to a blunder buss. They raised

the most frantic and discordant cries and the most terrible din with their weapons, as they beat the empty air in hope of winging a devil; all of which the suffering man muttered was without effect. The joss sticks were then lighted in all quarters of the house, and the household god offered a good square meal. The sick man did some tall chow-chowing, for his bowels yet yearned, but his moans grew feebler, and his friends began to calculate the weight and compass of his bones, when in came a German butcher, attracted no doubt by the pow-wow. He saw the situation at a glance, and scattering the joss sticks right and left grabbed the invalid by the collar and poured seven spoonfulls of whisky in his throat, rubbed him down with a brick, and in less than four minutes the dead man arose, cursing vociferously, and was able to take up his bed and walk.—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1875.

On the eve of our last issue began a season of "clearing sales" initiated by A. S. Cleghorn & Co., at their Fort Street Store, and which extended to all others in their neighborhood in the same line of business. It was inaugurated and continued up till Monday with much excitement, but is now quieting down again, and though much of accumulated unsaleable stock has been disposed of, still we deeply regret to see such demoralizing measures adopted. There are proper channels for all classes of goods, and from what we have seen and learn from importers and others, we are inclined to the general expressed opinion that it will take three months for trade in general to overcome the demoralizing effects of the past few days. Of course the natives flocked in from all directions, with such money as they had, or could get, consequently the people are drained for some time to come.

The trading schooner Giovanni Apiani returned on the 30th ult., from the Arctic, with a valuable cargo of trade, comprising 13,300 lbs ivory, 5,500 lbs bone, 364 fur skins, 5 bxs Japanese goods and 130 galls wh oil. Her next cruise will be to Tahiti.

Bark Clara Bell arrived on the 5th inst., from San Francisco, bringing an assorted cargo to A. J. Cartwright. She will return with dispatch, to sail next week.

The Ravensdale having completed repairs is ready for sea, and leaves for San Francisco on Saturday.

The C M Ward leaves for a tour among the Guano Islands next week.

The bark Mary Belle Roberts is our next vessel due from the coast, and is now about two weeks out.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Oct. 2—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
- 2—Schr Luka, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
- 2—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, from Molokai.
- 3—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
- 4—Schr Pauahi, Hopo, from Hilo, Hawaii.
- 5—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Kaunakakai.
- 5—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
- 5—Am bk Clara Bell, P P Shepherd, 20 days from San Francisco.
- 5—Schr Kamaile, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
- 5—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
- 6—Schr Kinau, Ahuihala, from Matiko, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

- Oct. 4—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
- 4—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
- 4—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
- 5—Schr Luka, Kaai, for Molokai, Kauai.
- 5—Schr Active, Puuahiwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
- 5—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawala, for Molokai, Kauai.
- 6—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
- 7—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
- 7—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

- French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
- Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, sailed June 25th.
- German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
- Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
- Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, sailed June 15th.
- Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
- Brit stmr Macgregor, fm Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 18.
- P M S Vasco de Gama, fm San Francisco, due Oct 16.
- Haw bk W C Parke, fm Puget Sound, to Hackfeld & Co, is about due.
- Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from S Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 19.
- Am bk Garibaldi, from Portland, en route to China, is about due.
- Am schr Fanny, from Ochotsk, is about due.

- Am bark Mary Belle Roberts, from San Francisco, to H. Hackfeld & Co., will be due about Oct. 12th.
- Am bktn J. A. Falkenburg, from Astoria, to Castle & Cooke, due about Oct. 15.
- Am bk D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, due Oct. 15.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 2d—Mrs Apai and 2 servants, Mrs Hall, Mrs Brewster, D Porter, Wm Gray, Master Parke and servant. Rev J F Pogue, S Nott, Miss B Martin, Miss S Martin and 2 servants, Miss H Pinao, Miss H Hoolewa, Miss M Kapunhi, Mr Aluna, R B Hinds, Mr Atong, G Bell, Rev Mr. Dawson, H Cornwell, Miss Owen, B W Kawaiui, wife and servant, Mr Hoopio and servant, and 90 deck.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 4th—F Macfarlane, Miss Annie Cleuston, Miss I Girvin, H Cornwell, H Cornwell, Rev J D Paris, H N Greenwell, G Bell, Bishop Willis.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Clara Bell, Oct. 5th—C J Holland.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 210.]

A SONG FOR KUALII.

170 The rain, whose is the rain?

For Ku.

Above is the rain of Puanalua,
Reaching the three stars of Orion, which pierce the
clouds as they drift along.

For whom is this rain?

175 For Ku.

Drifts along the rain of Kunaloa,
Drops of rain beating down on the skin,
Pelting comes the rain of Kananaola,
Mahiki is slippery and the traveler falls.

180 The rain sprinkled down to make him fall,

He falls heavily at Maheleana,
The mist of the rain is at Kahalahala
The children of the rain cling to the woods of lehua,
The sun, whose is the sun?

185 For Ku indeed.

The sun comes forth at Kauwiki,
Burning is the sun at Kaupilioloula;
The children are making challenge,
Holding their breath at the sunset;

190 The sun in the flower-nets of Hilo.

The back of the sun is turned above,
The face of the sun is turned below,
The shade from the sun is within,
The light from the sun is without,

195 The heat of the sun o'er-spreads

Over the land—and
Stretches forth to Lehua.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

170 O ka ua, iawai ka ua?

Ia Ku no.

Iluna ka ua o Puanalua

Ku i ke kao maiku, hoolewa

Ke ao o ke kaina, iawai ka ua?

175 Ia Ku no.

I moea ka ua i Kunaloa,

I pakakahi ka ua i ka ili,

Iliki ka ua i Kananaola.

Pahee Mahiki ke ka la

180 Ua lu ia ka ua e hina

Haalulu ai lalo o Maheleana

Ka punohu o ka ua kai Kahalahala,

O ka pokii o ka ua e ua la ka i ka lehua la,

O ka la, iawai ka la?

185 Ia Ku no,

I puka ka la ma Kauwiki,

Hawewe ka la i Kaupilioloula,

Ke kohokoho la kamalii

Ke na'una'u la ka la

190 Ka la kieke pua o Hilo

O ke kua o ka la kai hulihihi iluna

Ke aloalo o ka la kai lawea ilalo
 Ka malu o ka la kai kaa iloko
 Ke aka o ka la kai hele iwaho
 195 Ka mahana o ka la ke hele nei
 Maluna o ka aina—a
 Kau aku i Lehua.

N. B.—Line 121, on page 210, should read *Kahiki the east, &c.*

Line 172 Puanalua, on Hawaii.

173 The three stars in the belt of Orion were called *na kao*. *Kao* is a long sharp stick like a fid or marlinspike. Since, *kao*, a goat, from the sharp horns. These three stars were supposed to be sharp points in the heavens, which pierced the clouds and let forth the rain. *Maiku*, sharp.

174 *Ke ka'ina*—Marching.

176 *Moea*—Referring to the long drifts of rain-cloud. *Kunaloa*, on the road from Waimea to Waipio, on Hawaii.

177 *Pakakahi, paka*—a drop of rain.

178 *Kanapaola*—On this same road which was called *Mahiki*. *Iiki*—Pelting merciless.

179 *Ka*—Fall, or cause to fall; e. g.—*Ka Naelehele*—beat down bushes.

182 *Punohu*—The rain clouds gathering around a peak, *Kalahala*, on Kauai.

183 *Pokii o ka ua*—The light rain clinging to the woods.

186 *Kauwiki*—The bluff at Hana.

187 *Haweue*—Burning in Kailua, Oahu.

188 A play of children, daring each other at sunset to hold their breath till the sun went down; i. e., disappeared entirely.

190 Sunrise, seen through the bushes, compared to a net—*kieke*—full of lehua blossoms.

"THE NEW THEOLOGY."

"Arnold," in the Standard of the Cross.—Episcopalian.

A great historian says: "There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive to society, as the strain to keep things fixed, when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress." Perhaps there is no field of human speculation where this is so plainly seen as in Theology. The attempt to re-invest with life and vigor views that have served their day and lost their hold upon the mind seems to be the chief end of the body of our theologians. We hear the demand for a "new theology" continually. It is an indefinite term, and even in the minds of those who use it, it does not have any formal existence. It is, however, an indication of a strange feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest that is felt throughout our country and especially in our own church, with some of the aspects of the old historic schools. Natural dislike to anything like change in the church tries to evade this question and hide the fact which is every day becoming more apparent. The consequence is that many young men forsake the God of their fathers because of this opposition, and go off into extravagances of different kinds, and formulate for themselves a creed that is simply deism, materialism, or pantheism. The prevalence of these last two forms of unbelief is too apparent to admit of any contradiction. The question is, can the old theology, without any modifications or additions, supply the need which causes these aberrations? It is not among the thoughtless that these cases are found, but in the very flower of the intellectual culture of our best classes, both men and women. * * *

One of the chief elements of progress is an originality and independence of thought; cowardice and timidity will never stand the fire of criticism which will always assail the promulgators of advanced doctrines. Has not all true advance been made by the bold, fearless speculations of free minds, untrammelled by any of the conventionalities of a past age and undaunted by any of the cries that have been raised against them? Have not those men who held to their responsibility to God's laws and the freedom of their reason, who have endeavored to base their theology on the immutability of the moral universe, which exists, "not by the will of God nor by the will of man, but from the very nature of things," have not they been the men who have, under God's providence, done the most to purify our theology? Can it be expected that all things should remain as they were? Must we not hope that in our day some additions have been made to the slowly developing doctrine of Christianity? Do we not find that whatever shall be done must be of a higher type, and expressing more clearly the relations of man to his Maker? The last half century has been slowly developing a theology that has seriously affected the old views. It has taken root in some of the finest men that England and America have produced, and has entered largely into the most brilliant thinking period. There have been two men who have done much and who are in fact the representatives and promulgators of these views. Differing widely in their methods, Coleridge working through philosophy, and Wordsworth through poetry, they have had the same great end in view, the emancipation of man from this "theology of consciousness in distinction from that of the reason." It was a noble and lofty ambition, and grand fruits have been produced. Men have felt that in their relations towards God they could repose upon the dictates of that which brought them nearest to the Infinite Intelligence that created them—the purified Reason of the devout Christian, no longer groping in the dark and subject to the prejudices of Biblical critics, but fixed upon a rock which is Christ, and who dwelleth as the Eternal Reason and has implanted in us that by which we may ascertain what things are of God and what not.

The effect has been that in their views of God and the universe those who have been influenced by the poetry of Wordsworth and the philosophy of Coleridge are less subjective in their speculations. They have relied upon the healthier teachings of God's Spirit in nature, and less upon the results of the distorted, overwrought and diseased consciousness. The immutability of God's relations towards us is now regarded as fixed, and instead of the "consuming fire," so often spoken of, the living Fatherhood of God is the chief feature. * * * Because these influences and teachings cannot be formulated and discussed by the logician, they are sneered at and disdained as purely imaginative or else decried as tending towards Pantheism. It is thought by a great many now that the relations which the inexorable logic has determined are just as purely imaginative and unreal as any possible. It is a day of tendencies more than of decided formation, and what precise form speculation will take in the future about these points could hardly safely be asserted. It is surely in the right direction that this "theology of nature," as it is often called, points. It is almost axiomatic that whatever tends toward the determination of the relations which exist between the mind of man and his Maker must be in the lines of the historic development. He that has faith in the guiding and governing power of Him who holds the stars in their courses, and the waters in the

hollow of His hand, must believe that there is one aim.

"And one far off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

Instead of opposing we should welcome free thought,
believing it has its mission which will be accomplished
whether we oppose or assist it.

[From The Independent.]

THE SIMPLE KING.

BY H. H.

To reign is royal; but I count
The ebbless tides of blood which mount
To loyal cheeks from subject hearts
Far grander boundaries than arts
Of war and conquest wretch and claim
And sign and seal by kingdom's name.
It seems a paltry trick to bring,
As symbol that a man is king,
A toy which crumbles!

Once I read,
In annals of Etruria's dead,
How, in a tomb, men found a king
In golden armor glittering,
With golden crown and shields of gold,
With golden spear fast in his hold,
And golden chariot by his side,
In which none but the king might ride.
For centuries the crown and spear
And shields upon the stony bier
Had kept the king's state royally
In darkness, for the dead to see.
But, when the first flash of the light
Poured through the door its living might,
The glittering armor and the crown
And king together crumbled down
Into a pallid dust, which lay
One instant and then blew away.

The king, the royal, simple king,
Whom in bold lovingness I sing,
Will not be buried when he dies,
As kings are buried. Where he lies
No regal monument will show;
No worldly pilgrim feet will go;
No heraldry, with blazoned sign,
Will keep the record of his line.
No man will know his kingdom's bound;
No man his subject's grief will sound.
His crown will not lie low with him;
His crown will never melt nor dim.

This king, this royal, simple king,
Whose kingliness I kneel to sing,
Looks on all other men with eyes
Which are as calm as suns that rise
Alike, and bring an equal gain
To just and unjust. Like soft rain
His gentle kindness, but deep
As waters in which oceans keep
Their treasures. Silent, warm, and white
As mid-day is his love's great light;
But in its faithful Summer saves
For every smallest flower that waves
Such shelter that it cannot die
Nor droop, while love's fierce noons pass by.

This king, this royal, simple king,
Whose kingliness I cannot sing,
Speaks words which are decrees, because
They come as questions, not as laws.

Himself devoutest worshiper
At Truth's great shrine; his least acts stir
The people's hearts, as when of old,
The High Priest, lifting vail of gold,
Came from the ark's most sacred place,
And only by his shining face
Revealed to them without that he
Had seen the Godhead bodily.
Men serve him; but while they obey
Feel no oppression in the sway.
His royal hand is burdened too;
No load of theirs to him is new;
No sting or stigma in a bond
To him whose vision looks beyond
All names and shapes of numbered days,
All accidents of human ways,
And, superseding signs and shrifts
Of all allegiances, lifts
Service to Freedom's regal plane,
Beyond compulsion or disdain.

This king, this royal, simple king,
Whose kingliness I love and sing,
Has not much silver or much gold,
Told as king's treasures are told,
Beggars' estate he must confess.
But all the lavish wilderness
Sets state for him. Tall palm-trees bend;
Strange birds sing songs which never end;
The sunset and the sunrise sweep
Backward and forward swift, to keep
Fresh glory round his pathway. Then,
Of sudden, men discover, when
They journey thither by his side,
What pomp and splendor are supplied
By Nature's smallest, subtlest thing,
To hail and crown the simple king.
Yea! and the dull and stony street,
And walls within which rich men meet,
Cities, and all they compass, grow
Significant, when, to and fro,
The simple king, unrecognized,
Unenvied, and unsurprised,
Walks smilingly, and, as he treads,
Unconscious benediction spreads.

Ah! king, thou royal, simple king,
Not as by any grave I sing;
Neither by any present throne;
King crowned to-day—king who hast gone—
In kingliness one and the same!
The house runs not by race or name.
No day but sees, no land but knows,
The kingdom lasts, the kingdom grows;
God holds earth dearer and more dear;
God's sons come nearer and more near.

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The Islander.

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THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE *Gazette* of this week criticises at some length, and unfavorably, Arnold's paper on the "New Theology" published in our last number. We do not understand that article to be a statement of the new theology, or even an unqualified defence of it, but rather a recognition of a growing desire among the best minds and most honest hearts for something better than what he calls the "old theology." The review charges that the writer is opposed to the theology of the Bible, "of Moses and David and Isaiah and Christ and John and Paul;" whereas, no word in the article supports such a statement. On the contrary it uses such language as this: "Men have felt that in their relations towards God they could repose upon the dictates of that which brought them nearest the Intelligence that created them—the purified reason of the devout Christian, no longer groping in the dark and subject to the prejudices of Biblical critics, but fixed upon a rock which is Christ, and who dwelleth as the Eternal Reason and has implanted in us that by which we may ascertain what things are of God and what not." The theology that is opposed, is the hard theology of Augustine and Calvin, the Westminster Catechism and the Athanasian Creed, and not the old theology of the Bible,—it is the theology of men, "Biblical critics," not the theology of Christ,—the ever new. We are sorry to have to say it, that even at this day, and among those not in the Roman Church, there are many who hold the singularly inconsistent view, that the reason of each individual man is not a safe court of investigation of the claims of Christianity, but that some one else's reason, *namely*, the intelligence of a divine or a Biblical critic of the right school is a reliable guide. And so, honest and thorough investigation is discouraged, and a weak and second hand dependance on the human opinion of others approved of. Of course this style of proselytizing cannot produce converts of much religious intelligence or much value to the church and the world, except to swell statistics. This sentiment probably

accounts for the great number of nominal Christians whose Christianity cannot be discovered by any fruits, to be more than nominal. We agree most strongly with Arnold, that the prevailing theology needs improvement; call the better something, new or old, we care not, it is the lesson of Christ's words and life and death, and it is best exemplified at the present day not by creeds and dogmas, but by the lives of those who "visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and who keep themselves unspotted from the world."

Sometimes the clergymen of the day preach this gospel and sometimes they do not. We have heard from church pulpits, purely selfish motives appealed to in urging a religious life until, had we not been better instructed otherwise, we should have been ready to believe, as did a friend of ours, that the spirit of religion was well expressed in the adage—"look out for number one, and the devil take the hindmost."

We refer to this feature of what Arnold calls the old theology because it appears to be one of the most dangerous of its objectionable traits. The commonness with which clergymen fall into this inferior and unchristian style of personal appeal is probably significant rather of the character of the prevailing theology than of the prevailing religious sentiment, though it doubtless injuriously affects the latter.

THE *Advertiser* of last week with its customary effrontery, claims the credit of the newspaper agitation which led to late improvements at the reservoir. The moral laws which govern newspapers are doubtless the same, or ought to be, as those governing human intercourse. If that journal's assertion had been true, it would probably have been safe to leave the matter for others to recognize and praise. We are under the impression that a communication published in our pages on the 16th of July, and entitled "The Cow Pasture Nuisance," opened the discussion of the subject which led to the results mentioned. We are used to this kind of thing however in the said paper and are prepared to say with the immortal Toots "it's no consequence."

THE Board of Health have at last had a chance to really test their mettle, and to win back a proportion of that very valuable thing, public favor. Information was received in the form of a complaint, that a quantity of strong salmon lay stored in a cellar on Kaahumanu street. A good smeller having been sent to the front as a scout, the complaint was satisfactorily verified, and the Board proceeded to act. By a prompt and brilliant strategic move the cellar was outflanked,

whereupon the salmon notwithstanding its hitherto invincible odor, capitulated as prisoners or contraband of war, we have not been definitely informed which. After a council of war, the victors, as we are informed, released the captured salmon on their parole of honor, not to do so again, and the latter immediately took possession of another cellar which is situated somewhere under the *Gazette* sanctum, which they now hold. It is to be hoped that there will be no further difficulty with these somewhat unmanageable forces; but if the *Gazette* should hereafter happen to fall into bad odor, we shall know the reason. The conduct of the Board in this trying movement was all that could be asked of any Board, and if they are illegal they should be declared legal "by authority."

NEWS.

Local Jottings.—Oct. 8th.—The concert last evening brought a little rain, with a short visit of "trades," but they retired again to-day.—The *Ravenstonedale* took her departure to-day for San Francisco, as did one H. C. Roberts, to the regret of many creditors.

Oct. 9th.—The band gave its usual concert at Emma Square at half-past four, which was an excellent one. The Square is beginning to show vast improvements under its new management.

Oct. 10th.—Accident on the Palama road, wherein a carriage was run into and smashed by Chinese riders, its occupants—happily—but slightly hurt.

Oct. 11th.—The band attended the *Kilauea* this p. m., to serenade Gov. Dominis on his departure.—We stated last week that if we could not have wind, &c., that Berger would blow for us, and he has verified our assertion.

Oct. 13th.—The *Giovanni Apiani* left to-day for Tahiti, and the *C. M. Ward* for the Guano Islands; considering our having drifted to the line they have not now so far to go.—The leak of the *Marianne Nottebohm* is said to have been discovered to-day in the garboard streak.

Oct. 14th.—Several vessels reported in the passage trying to find us in these trying times, resulting in the arrival of the *Wm. C. Parke*, with a cargo of lumber.—Subscription list in circulation to get up a Celebration of His Majesty's birthday next month: a chance for everybody to join in, as the rates rule low.—The social subscription concert takes place this evening at the residence of His Ex. H. A. Pierce.

LAND MATTERS IN HAWAII.—No. 15.

BY C. J. LYONS.

It should be understood that there is no intention in the remarks made in the preceeding articles to disparage the procuring and use of the better class of instruments. The aim has solely been to suggest to those who are occasionally engaged in the work, better methods than are likely to be found in books, and to land-owners some hints as to whether work done for them is properly done or not. There have lately been in this town two expensive law-suits, originating in defective surveying,—a cause and an effect both desirable to avoid.

The most generally useful instrument for all kinds of work in this line is the *five-inch transit-theodolite*,—either the American form known as the "Surveyor's Transit," or the corresponding modern English one, made by the leading instrument makers of that country. My own experience favors the latter. The "solar compass" has some drawbacks connected with its use.

It could be wished that the "azimuth system" of re-

cording bearings were introduced in all descriptions by survey. By this system West is 90°; North=180°, East=270°; all intermediate bearings accordingly. Thus N. 80° W. is 100°; N. 80° E., 260°; S. 80° E., 280°, and so on. One speedily becomes accustomed to associating the direction with the figure. The advantages are numerous; in the first place, a great saving of brain labor. The labor of recording is far less, the corrections are uniform, the magnetic azimuth being *always less* (in this country) than the true. The liability to error by copyists is very much less, one of the most frequent errors occurring now-a-days being the substitution, for instance, of S. 89° W. for N. 89° W., and *id omne genus*. It would not be best to introduce it at present, except in giving sights to distant objects, which would accustom observant people to its use.

It is a commendable method to write out or "engross" the notes of survey on the sheet of drawing paper containing the map. Many notes have been lost in consequence of the common method of writing them on a separate sheet. It is somewhat laborious to engross them, but it pays in the end.

Notes of survey should be concise but full, without a single unnecessary word, such as the customary one, "Beginning at the south angle of this,"—of course the notes themselves show that it is the south angle. The introduction of the following specimen from an actual case, may be pardoned on account of the combining therein of the different needed elements of certainty:

"Beginning at a rock marked with an arrow, N. 17° E. true, 250 feet from the head of a waterfall on this land, 'Trig. Sta. No. 2,' of — bearing 259°46', true, distant 4205 feet, and the sharp point of — 211°00' (N. 31° E.) the local declination being 7°30' E., and running as follows:

1. S. 35°50' E. true, 360 feet along —" &c.

It will be seen that—first is located the particular spot on the ground; second its place on general maps; third, to a future surveyor coming on the ground on a cloudy day, an immediate means is afforded of fixing the meridian; fourth, the local declination gives a means of finding the peak referred to.

It is not a good way to give both the true and magnetic bearings of the same line. Either one or the other, giving preference of course to the former, always stating which it is that is used. The exact original wording of the surveyor should be always preserved in all documents which embody the same description within themselves.

There are many maps on file in the Interior Office that give neither the date nor the name of the author, oftentimes not the name of the district, even the name of the land itself being omitted in a few cases. Everything should be given in full, even the person for whom the survey is made, and the number of the Award or Patent covering it.

There is now remaining to be noticed the "Boundary Commission" business. As was stated before, a large number of Ahupuaas and Ilis were awarded by name only. The Land Commission having ceased to exist, it became necessary to provide some means of legalizing the lines of boundary between awarded lands, wherever they had not been awarded by survey. This and nothing else is the business of the Boundary Commission. It is not concerned with boundary disputes as such. It is only when the locality of an award, and, in a very few cases of a Royal Patent, has nothing but the ancient traditions and testimony founded thereon to determine it, that the Commissioner is called upon by the owner to issue a "Certificate" defining it "either by survey, by

natural topographical features, or by permanent boundary marks." It will be seen that a description by means of ancient names of localities,—"*wahi pana*,"—is not in the limits of the statute.

The Act for the appointment of Boundary Commissioners was passed in 1862. At first there were two for each gubernatorial district, the Police or District Justice in each place, acting as umpire in case they disagreed. This, as might be expected, was a failure, and subsequently the late G. M. Robertson of the Supreme Bench became sole Commissioner for the group. In 1868 the law was modified, since which time there have been four Commissioners, one in each main district. Their work has progressed very slowly owing to various causes.

It is a matter of regret that there has been so little uniformity in their methods of procedure. Of a large number of lands thus defined, no maps whatever have been filed in the Interior Department. Complaints often arise that sufficient notice is not given to parties concerned, residing as they oftentimes do at a distance. The best way of procedure would seem to be this: Maps of the lands in question, prepared from good surveys by persons approved at the Interior Office, and containing such full information as to be intelligible to all concerned, should be on file in some public office, say for ninety days previous to the decision, and due notice given thereof in order that all parties may consider the matter at their leisure.

A better organized Land Office is very much needed. The General Clerk of the Interior Office has too great a diversity of business to give due attention to it. The second clerk is mainly occupied in making out Royal Patents on awards—and furnishing copies of documents. The Surveyor General has the topographical survey on his hands, while his assistants are bandied about from one kind of job to another, the whole groaning under the weight of the tanglement of old and new that has been previously pointed out in these papers.

The object aimed at should be that the Government should know the location of its own Patents for Land, and be able to furnish information concerning the same. It should know, too, what is left unpatented, and it was more for this object than any other that the then Minister of Interior, F. W. Hutchison, instituted the Government Survey in 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—I do not take my pen to refute the rather positive assertions of the champion of the government steam monopoly, which have appeared from time to time in the *Advertiser*, though I desire here to record my appreciation of the happy instinct which led him to feel the necessity of labeling his effort "Common Sense."

But to come to the point at issue; I submit the simple proposition that governments have no right to compete with private enterprise, the only exception being those cases where private enterprise will not, from inability or any other cause, perform a needed service; and in such circumstances the charge of competition falls to the ground. It is on this principle that subsidies are sometimes given by governments to railroad, steamship and other important enterprises; and let it be remembered that the consideration of a mail contract is not necessarily a subsidy. Applying this test to ourselves, we find that the freighting business between the islands is, or can be satisfactorily performed,—excepting only, the carrying of live stock in some cases, and a few other items of minor importance—by sailing vessels. In this

field, therefore, a steamer is neither needed nor desired, and for the government to enter into competition with this branch of the trade is an injustice to individuals and unfavorable to public prosperity. On the other hand, the transportation of mails and passengers, and some fast freights, such as live stock, &c., is not satisfactorily performed by sailing vessels, and private enterprise is not ready to perform it at all in steamers; therefore the government may legitimately and consistently with the public good carry on such an enterprise.

I think that this is sound principle, and that the government must injure its own interests in ignoring it, as some clamorously insist that it shall. The whole or partial extinction of the coasting fleet means severe loss to those who have invested in it, and the taking away of the employment and wages of many worthy and skillful native schooner captains and of hundreds of hard working native seamen.

The remark of "Common Sense" to the effect that the *Kilauea* has more work than she can do, is significant of the desire and intention of those who are interested in government steam enterprise here, to push and enlarge the business to the utmost, to build a still larger steamer, and with the public revenues to interfere as far as possible with the natural course of trade.

Another objection to a large boat, is, that from its size it would be unfitted for entering and maneuvering in many of the small bays and harbors, where even the *Kilauea* often finds herself in straitened circumstances. It is probable that with a larger steamer, her little incidents of getting aground and trying to plough through reefs, with their resultant expenses for repairs, would far surpass the similar historic occasions of the *Kilauea*.

From the average demands of the trade for mail, passenger and fast freight traffic, it is not difficult to estimate the proper dimensions of a steamer, which it would be proper for the government to run or to subsidize. As the *Kilauea* carries a large quantity of heavy freights, it follows, other things being equal, that she is larger than is necessary; but if she can be properly repaired, it may be the best plan to run her till she becomes unseaworthy. If a new steamer must be procured, the requirements of the service would demand in assuring sufficient speed and appropriate carrying capacity for passengers and fast freights, a very different boat from the *Kilauea*; a model of less tonnage, greater proportionate width of beam and greater speed, would probably best satisfy these requirements.

As to the authority the government may have to invest in a new steamer there is not a point to hang an argument on except the Act of 1872, where provision is made for investing surplus moneys in the treasury "not otherwise appropriated" in a steamer, to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. But the proposition now is, to spend one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, I believe, and moreover, there are no moneys in the treasury "not otherwise appropriated."

I have reason to believe that the plan of building an expensive steamer by the government, is generally unpopular among tax-payers, while the more practical plan of subsidizing a steamer in private hands at the rate of, say, one thousand dollars a month, would meet with almost universal support. There is no doubt but that the offer of an appropriate subsidy would be taken up immediately by competent parties.

Mr. Editor, I do not own any schooners, neither am I a "ring" man; I only write in behalf of the greatest good of the greatest number.

Yours, &c.,

WATCHMAN.

THE SWEDISH COLONY IN MAINE.

BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

FOUNDING THE COLONY.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the colonization of these United States is the establishment of the Swedish colony in the wilderness of Aroostook County, Maine.

Mr. William W. Thomas, Jr., a graduate of Bowdoin College, three years after his graduation, was appointed United States Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden. He remained there three years; became familiar with the language, and with the manners and customs of the people. Sweden was crowded. The inhabitants were in a high degree, intelligent, industrious and Christian. They dwelt in a cold, invigorating, healthy climate, essentially like that of northern Maine. Mr. Thomas became deeply impressed with the desirableness of securing a colony of these hardy people to settle in the unimproved lands of his native State. With his friends in Sweden he conversed freely upon the subject.

Upon his return to Portland, where he opened an office as a lawyer, and was soon sent as a representative to the Legislature, he urged the subject upon the community in conversation and letters. Many intelligent men ardently embraced the idea. In the year 1869 the question was discussed by the Legislature. The result was that after several preliminary movements, Mr. Thomas sailed for Gothenburg, Sweden, in the steamship *City of Brooklyn*, and landed there on the 16th of May, 1870.

Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain was then in the gubernatorial chair. He consecrated his tireless energies to the enterprise, and through all its stages gave it his fostering care. Mr. Thomas was instructed to endeavor to form a colony of twenty-five families, with a Christian pastor. None were to be received but those who could bring testimonials from their village clergyman that they were temperate, industrious, and worthy of confidence. It was also essential that they should have sufficient means to pay the expenses of the transportation of themselves and their families to their new homes.

Mr. Thomas opened his office in Gothenburg, and spread broadcast over the land circulars inviting immigration, and truthfully describing the forest-covered country, where ample farms were offered them without price. He also traveled extensively, conversing with the people upon the subject by the roadside, in the public vehicles, and at their own homes. Particular stress was laid upon the fact that none would be accepted but those who could produce the most satisfactory testimonials of character.

Recruits soon began to appear. No doubtful case was accepted. In this way a colony of picked men, with their wives and families, was collected. The colony consisted of twenty-two men, eleven women, and eighteen children, with their pastor—fifty-two in all. On the 23rd of June this little band met in the Baptist hall in Gothenburg, to take leave of their friends. About two hundred were present on the occasion. It was an affecting scene, and was appropriately closed with prayer.

At noon of Saturday, June 25th, Mr. Thomas, with his adventurous and confiding band, sailed from Gothenburg, in the steamship *Orlando*. He had been in Sweden but forty days. There must have been something singularly potent in the influence of Mr. Thomas to enable him to induce these worthy and intelligent men to abandon home and country to cross an ocean of four thousand miles, and to hew out for themselves new homes in the wilderness of a strange land, with no con-

tract and nothing upon which they could rely but their faith in the honesty of the Commissioner. It is indeed refreshing to one who is weary of describing the wrong and outrage with which earth is filled to be able to record that Mr. Thomas was true to his trust.

The colonists were generally religious men. They carried with them their Christian principles, their sacred Sabbath, and their church observances. With great wisdom the colony had been formed that there might be artisans prepared for all emergencies far away in the wilderness. There was a civil engineer, a blacksmith, two carpenters, a basket-maker, a wheelwright, a baker, a tailor, and a shoemaker. The women were expert in the use of the spinning-wheel and the loom. Of the men it was written:

"They are all tall and stalwart; with blue eyes, light hair, and cheerful, honest faces. There is no physical defect or blemish among them."

The emigrants landed at Halifax on the 10th of July, traversed the peninsula of Nova Scotia, crossed the broad bay of Fundy, and ascended the river St. Johns. They arrived at Tobique, on the eastern side of the river, in New Brunswick, on Friday, the 22d of July, and drove

across the border into Maine. At Fort Fairfield the American flag was raised to welcome them; a salute was fired in honor of their arrival, and they were addressed in words of cordial greeting by Hon. P. P. Burleigh and Rev. Daniel Stickney. There was quite a festivity in the fort on this joyful occasion. Many settlers from the surrounding region had assembled to present the hand of fraternal welcome to the strangers.

The Swedes were invited to a sumptuous collation in the Town Hall. They then, with grateful hearts and strengthened resolutions, continued their journey still further north, in search of their new homes. As they approached Carabou, five hundred people met them, and escorted them into the village, with the salute of cannon and the music of a fine brass band. Here again their hearts were cheered by words of welcome from John S. Arnold, Esq., and their bodies were refreshed with an abundant feast. Mr. Thomas acted as interpreter on these occasions.

At noon of Saturday, July 23d, 1870, the emigrants reached the township which had been assigned to them, to which they gave the name of New Sweden. It is said that there is no better township in the State. The latitude is about the same with that of the flourishing city of Quebec. The land is undulating, and covered with a splendid growth of maple, birch, beech and ash. Brooks of cool and crystal water flow through all the little valleys, and the land is remarkably free from stones.

The State, previously to the arrival of the strangers, had cut a road, through the forest, to the township; had felled one hundred and twenty-five acres of trees, and had constructed for the emigrants, six comfortable log houses. The long line of heavily loaded wagons wound their way along the newly-constructed road, with the primeval forest, in its gigantic grandeur, rising on either side.

The Sabbath dawned happily upon this favored little band. Sweetly their Sabbath devotions blended with all the voices of nature around them. There was, of course, some choice in the farms. But the question was amicably adjusted by drawing lots. All were satisfied. Mr. Thomas reports:

"Every Swede was convinced that just the right lot had fallen to him; and was enabled to find something about his possessions which, in his eye, made it superior to all others. So surely does ownership beget contentment."

With hands made stronger by joyful hearts, the

Swedes went to work, clearing up their farms. One hundred acres of forest land were assigned to each. "And so the work," writes Mr. Thomas, "went briskly and happily on. The primeval American forest rang, from morn till eve, with the blows of the Swedish axe. The prattle of Swedish children and the song of Swedish mothers made unwonted music in the wilds of Maine. One cloudless day succeeded another. The heats of summer were tempered by the woodland shade in which we labored. New clearings opened out, and new log houses were rolled up on every hand. Odd bits of board and happily twisted branches of trees were quickly converted into needed articles of furniture. Rustic bedsteads, tables, chairs, and the omnipresent cradle, made their appearance in every house; and Swedish industry and ingenuity soon transformed every log cabin into a home."

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, October 14, 1875.

NOTWITHSTANDING the dullness of times and weather, we find the Clara Bell has met with dispatch in procuring return freight, having cleared to-day for San Francisco with a cargo valued at \$23,078 14, consisting of 218 bbls Molasses, 675 bags Rice, 2,896 pkgs Sugar, 2,350 Cocoanuts and 30 brchs Bananas.

The Giovanni Apiani sailed yesterday for Tahiti with a cargo valued at \$2,332 50, consisting of 18 pkgs Heia Ruu, 100 bbls Molasses, 30 bbls Beef, 63-kegs Sugar and foreign produce. The C M Ward also sailed yesterday with supplies for the Guano Islands.

The W. C. Parke is at hand with a cargo of assorted lumber much needed.

The pioneer steamer of the new line to Australia, Vasco de Gama, may be looked for Saturday afternoon.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
9—Schr Warwick, John Bull, from Lanai.
9—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, from Hanalei, Kauai.
10—Schr Jaunita, C Dudoit, from Molokai.
10—Schr Hattie, Kalauao, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
11—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, from Molokai.
14—Schr Mille Morris, Lima, fm Kaunakakai, Molokai.
14—Schr Jenny, Uilama, fm Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
Haw bk W C Parke, Adams, 40 days from Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8—Schr Kinau, Ahulihala, for Maliko, Maui.
8—Schr Ka Moi, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
8—Schr Kamalle, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
8—Brit ship Ravenstonedale, Wm Jack, for San Francisco.
9—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.
11—Stmr Kilauea, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
11—Mary Ellen, Mana, for Maunaloa, Maui.
11—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalauapapa, Molokai.
12—Schr Juanita, Dudoit, for Maui and Molokai.
12—Schr Hattie, Kalauao, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.
13—Haw schr Giovanni Apiani, Dority, for Tahiti.
13—Am schr C M Ward, Lambert, for Guano Islands.
13—Schr Manuokawai, Kalawaia, for Molokai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

French Corvette Infernet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, is about due.
Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
Brit stmr Macgregor, fm Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 18.
P M S Vasco de Gama, fm San Francisco, due Oct 16.
Brit stmr City of Melbourne, from S Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Oct 19.
Am bk Garibaldi, from Portland, en route to China, is about due.
Am schr Fanny, from Ochotsk, is about due.
Am bark Mary Belle Roberts, from San Francisco, to H. Hackfeld & Co., is due.
Am bktnie J. A. Falkenburg, from Astoria, to Castle & Cooke, is about due.
Am bk D. C. Murray, from San Francisco, to C Brewer & Co, is about due.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 8th—H R H Prince Leleiohoku, W J Noa, R P Parker, J H Sievers, Mrs H J Nolte, Mrs E Strehz, A Burgess and wife, Master A Carter, G Holmes, J Woods, S Staines, W Meyersburg, M S Grinbaum and wife, W B Akana, J W Widdesfield, W S Akona, Mrs Ai and 2 children, Mrs Afong and son, C H Akana, Judge Fornander, Mrs Kapena and child, and 35 deck pass.
FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 11th—His Ex J O Dominis, Mrs Kapena, Prof Richter, G Smith, Sit Moon, J W Widdesfield, Mr Stillman, S Nott, Miss E Lipoa, H R Hitchcock, Rev Theod Lauter, B W Kawaiwai and wife, Jas W Gay, Jas McDade, Dr Enders, Thos Hayseldon, and about 45 deck.
FOR GUANO IS—Per C M Ward, Oct 13th—Jas Green and 1 laborer.
FOR TAHITI—Per Giovanni Apiani, Oct 13th—W T Bradley
FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Clara Bell, Oct 15th—E V Thwing, J Holland.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 218.]

A SONG FOR KUALII.

The sea, whose is the sea?

For Ku.

- 200 The vastness of the sea is from Kahiki,
Calm is the sea by the land,
Taken up is the sea in the hand,
Dressed is the hair with the sea,
White is the hair with very salt sea,
205 Brown becomes the hair in the sea,
Red becomes the hair in the foaming sea.
Rich is the soup of the cooked hog,
Fat is the soup of the dog,
Dainty the soup of the fowl,
210 Savory the soup of the *anae*,
Strong the soup of the *palani*,
A sea for surf-riding is at Kahaloa,
A sea for casting the net at Kalia,
A sea for going naked is at Mamala,
215 A sea for swimming to the sand hills,
A sea for surf-riding sideways at Makaiwa,
A sea for scooping *anae* at Keehi,
A sea for crabs at Lelewi,
A labyrinth harbor the sea of Puuloa,
220 A calm sea for *nehu* and *lala*,
Is the sea at Ewa, so calm and bright,
The great lands of Ewa of Laakona,
Ku holding the heaven and its rain,
The mottled sea of Heeia,
225 A sea for spearing *hee* at Kapapa,
A head-lifting sea at Kualoa,
A sea with curved rollers at Kaaawa,
A sea for the *ahiu* at Kahana;
Pao let loose the flood,
230 Flood seen like the dashing waterfall,
The flood seen rushing down from above;
The depths are seen far below,
The hidden depths from below of Kona.
A handle, an axe, the cord, the cover,
235 Take it, bind it, wind it around,
Cut down the foundations of Kahiki,
While it still rains at Hilo.
The rain clouds over the sea part at Maheleana.
Let it rain on the people.
There is the rain till it ceases;
240 A long day with the wind,
Cramped is the traveler by the rain,
Mahiki opposes his free progress,
There is Mahiki making him fall.
Puukahonua,—
245 Mihiolani his wife,
Wakea lived and took Papa his wife,
Naupaka was born—the weed by the sea-shore.
Ohikimakaloe the wife,
Whom coveted Hulumanailani.
250 Struck with hot desire, overcome with love:
Mehepalaoa, child of Malena,
Like the broad sea calmed by Manua;
The day of sacred march—the holy place,
Where the breath is held, and the priests talk,—
255 The silence is broken—the scene breaks up.
The rolling of the thunder, of Lono,
Rumbling thro' heaven, the sea is disturbed, [river?
Who is this? Hikapalaoa, darkness brooding over the
(No;) Kane and Ahulukaaala,
260 Kaneimakaukau—Ahulu,
Twice ten days I am with you, O Ku—Kualii,
Here is the attractive hook of Kapaau,
The men of Wawa are at Kapua.

- White are the cane blossoms of Hawi,
 265 Here is the torch of Kukuipahu,
 The woman red-mouthed,
 By eating the sea-egg of Makakuku.
 Here is the climber of *palis*.
 Of the ladder of Nualolo,
 270 The child catching birds,
 Raising his bird-catching pole at Lehua.
 Kuku—Aa.
 Haulanuiakea, the sea,
 Of Hinaimanua,
 275 Paepaemanaku was the man,
 Makaaalii the woman;
 Born was Kanaenae that abides on the mountain,
 The one-songed *hinihini* that sings on the high
 mountain,
 Fed on the front seat of the canoe,
 280 Molokai is torn in sunder.
 The tearing in sunder by Kana,
 It is death traveling *mauka*; death *makai*.
 Luukia is suffering head-ache,
 Sick of the stomach,
 285 Conceiving the child,
 When the *ie* brings forth the forest is tangled,
 The *lupua* and *lalana* bring forth.
 The rising thought of Lono, Kapolei his wife.
 The anger comes, the action therefrom,
 And glows with rage,
 290 But Ku is the chief, Ku the calm sea,
 The rising tide of the nights of Ku.
 This is the sea that breaks on the *hala* trees
 Breaking on the *hala* of Keaau,
 The calabash of kneaded earth.
 295 The road is like a *hokeo*,
 This is the company of travelers.
 The traveled road,
 Where the earth of Mahiki is made soft,
 Trodden down by the foot.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

- O ke kai, ia wai ke kai?
 Ia Ku no.
 200 I nui mai kai i Kahiki,
 I miha kai i ka aina
 I lawea kai i ka lima
 I kiki ke oho i ke kai
 I ehū ke oho i ke kai liu
 205 I pala ke oho i ke kai loa
 I lele ke oho i kai kea
 He kai kuhinia ko ka puua
 He kai lihaliha ko ka ilio
 He kai okukuli ko ka moa
 210 He kai ala ko ka anae
 He kai hauna ko ka palani
 He kai heenalua ko Kahaloa
 He kai hului ko Kalia
 He kai hele kohana ko Mamala
 215 He kai au ko ka puu one
 He kai kaha nalu ko Makaiwa
 He kai ka anae ko Keehi
 He kai alamihī ko Leleiwi
 He kai awa lau kee Puuloa
 220 He kai puhī nehu, puhī lala,
 Ke kai o Ewa e noho i ka laī nei
 Na Ewa nui a Laakona
 Ku i ke alai—ka ua o ka lanī
 Kai apukapuka Heeia
 225 He kai o hee ko Kapapa
 He kai ohaika Kualoa
 He kai aei ko Kaawa

- He kai ahiu ko Kahana
 I wehe kai ia Paoa
 230 Ikeā Paoa i ka wai hi
 Ikeā ka hiwa mai lalo Kona,
 O kahiwa—i, mai lalo Kona,
 He au, he koi, he aha, he pale,
 E kii, e hoa, e hanahana,
 235 E kua i kumu o Kahiki—e—
 Aua mai Hilo,
 Ke kua nei na opua ua o Maheleana
 E ua mai kanaka
 Ilaila ka ua a malie
 240 He lala loa i ka makani
 Haiki ka make o ka ua
 Hakookoo ana Mahiki i ka puka lea
 Aia Mahiki, ke ka mai la.
 O Puukahonua,
 245 O Mihiolana ka wahine,
 Noho Wakea noho ia Papa,
 Hanau ka naupaka ku i ke kahakai
 Ohikimakaloa ka wahine,
 Hooipo o Hulumanailkni,
 250 Ku i ka ena anaia ilalo,
 O Mehepalaoa o Malena,
 Me he kai olohia o Manua,
 Ka la ka honua; O Ku, lanipipili,
 O Lanipipili, o Lanioaka,
 255 O Lanikahuli, o Omealani,
 O Lonohekili kaakaa,
 O Nakoloilani ka iloliloli moana
 O Waia o Hikapaloa o ka po i muliwai,
 O Kane, o Ahulukaaala,
 260 O Kaneikamakaukau, o Aahulu,
 Alua anahulu au ia oe e Ku—e—o Kualii.
 Eia ka paia ai o Kapaau,
 Kanaka o Wawa ka i Kapua,
 Kea pua hako o Hawi,
 265 Eia ke puhī kukui ai o Kukuipahu,
 Ka wahine waha ula,
 Ke ai i ka ina o Makakuku,
 Eia ke kanaka pii pali,
 Haka ulili o Nualolo,
 270 Ke keiki kiakia manu—e—
 Kau kiakia manu o Lehua,
 O Kuku, o Aa,
 O haula nui i akea ke kai,
 Hina i Manau,
 275 O Paepaemanaku ka a luna,
 Aia Makaaalii kana wahine,
 Hanau Kanaenae noho kuamapua,
 Ka hinihini pololei kani kuaola
 Haina iho i ka wae mua o ku waa,
 280 O Molokai la ua naha,
 Ke naha a lele apana a Kana la.
 Make, holo uka, holo kai,
 Heonalulu ana Luukia,
 Hoopailua i ka iloli,
 285 Ke kaulua o ke kamaiki,
 Aia hanau ka ieie hihi ka nahele,
 Hanau ka lupua me ka lulana,
 Ku i ke opu o Lono, Kapolei ka wahine,
 Ku ka inaina i hope ka lanalana, [malimali,
 290 Kukona i hoa—o Ku no ke alii—o Ku no ke kai
 Me ke kai ea, a na Ku a na Ku,
 Eia ke kai kukui hala,
 Kuikui hala o Keaau,
 Ka umeke hoowalina lepo,
 295 Me he hokeo la ke ala,
 Eia ka huakai hele,
 Alanui kanaka,

Wali ai ka lepo o Mahiki,
Ka paala e ka waewae.

Line 201 *Miha* the calm in the lee of the land.

202 *Lawea*—*lawe ia*.

203 *Kiki* the stiff way of dressing the hair called *keohopukai*—the recent elevated style of waterfall, *oho-lauoho*.

204 *Kai liu*, the sea in hollows on the rocks.

205 *Kai loa*, salt water of the open sea.

206 *Lelo*, bleached from the blackness into a reddish brown. *Kai kea*, foaming sea, beheld the breakers.

207 *Kuhinia*, rich.

211 *Palani*, a kind of strong tasting fish.

212 *Kahaloa* at Waikiki; the localities mentioned here follow one another along the coast from Waikiki to Ewa.

207 A play on words; the double use of *kai* for salt water and for gravy suggesting these five lines—207–211.

213 *Kohana*, naked. *Mamala* the entrance to Honolulu harbor. The natives often traveled along the reef, especially in time of war, to avoid their enemies on the land coming; to the break in the reef at Mamala were obliged to swim across.

216 *Kaha*, to move sideways as when a horse shies off.

217 *Ka anae*, the *ka* a scoopnet.

218 A small crab, *alamihii*.

219 *Awalau*, many bays. *Kee*, crooked. All travelers have noticed the harbor of Ewa.

220 *Puhi*, calm from blowing the chewed kukui over its surface,—spreading the oil over the sea.

222 *Laakona*, chief of Ewa. Several lands called Ewa.

223 A title of Kualii.

224 *Apukapuka*, many colored. These localities on north-east coast of Oahu.

226 *Ohaika*, applied to the fisherman lifting his head up often looking down as he fished.

227 *Aei*, curving.

228 *Ahiu*, a fish.

229 *Kai o Paao*, another name for Kaiakahinoli, the flood—also called *kai a ka hulu manu*—birds lost all their feathers in the flood.

231 *Hiwa*, applied to what is sacred and hidden, *hiwa-hiwa*. *Ihea*—*Iheia*.

232 *Kona*, a term for the lower regions of the earth.

233 The different parts of an old Hawaiian stone adze.

234 *Hoa*, to wind around in order to fasten. *Lana-lana*, to bind—compare the same term for a spider.

237 *Kuee*—*ku kaawale*. *Opuu*, lines of cloud over the sea. *Maheleana*, the place off the east point of Hawaii where the trade wind divides and becomes an east wind down the coast of Hamakua, and N. N. E. down that of Puna.

230 At Hilo.

240 The long days of summer marked by steady trades.

241 *Ka make a ka ua*, the suffering occasioned by the rain.

243 *Hokookoo*, strive, struggle.

244 *Puukahonua*, an ancient character.

247 This and the succeeding lines are a succession of names with a double meaning—a sort of personification exceedingly difficult to understand. *Naupaka*, a thick leaved shrub growing where the salt spray falls—also a proper name.

249 *Hooipo*, to make love to.

250 *Ena*, is the glow on the sky over a fire, or preceding sunrise—applied here to the previously mentioned love. *Anaia*, knocked down, crushed down.

251 *Mehepalaoa*, double allusion compares the love to the close hanging of the ornament *palaoa* around the neck. This was a royal ornament made of ivory.

252 *Olohia*, calm and broad. *Manua*, a priest who had power to do this.

253 The progress of love is compared to the progress of a *kapu*, sacred day, when the people in perfect silence marched through the *heiau*, and prostrated themselves not daring to stir for fear of death. *Kai-honua*, great march or procession. *Kulanipipili*, sacred part of *heiau*.

254 *Lanipipili*, refers to holding of breath. *Lunioaka*, the talking of the priests alone.

255 *Lanikahuli*, the sacredness began to break up—and *Omealani*, the storm clears up; i. e., the sacred scene closes.

256 *Lono-hekili*, the god Lono is thundering.

257 *Nakolo*, means to rumble along. *Itoli*, a word referring to the loathing of food by pregnant women. applied here to the disturbed state of the sea in a storm.

258 *Owaia*, a play on a proper name of a king. *Hikapoloa*, a wicked king who killed his nephews—his evil deeds compared to the darkness suggested by the word *po* in his name.

259 *Kane*, on the contrary, beneficent and good.

260 *Kaneimakaukau*, a god skillful in all kinds of work—and so a title to any one who was ready at anything. *Ahulu*, a god, name introduced here from its resemblance in sound to the succeeding *anahulu*.

261 *Anahulu*, used for ten, as we say "a dozen" for twelve. The writer of the song with Kualii for this length of time.

262 *Paia*, the pearl fish-hook used for *bonita*, or *aku*. *Kapaau*, a land in Kohala, name used here with allusion to its meaning as denoting a strong ready man, viz. Kualii.

263 The men of Wawa, i. e., awkward men. *Hawawa*.—*Kapua*, is at the north point of Kohala. An unskillful fisherman in trying to weather the point and keep along with the fleet of canoes would often be obliged to put in there and give up—hence the old saying, "Kau i Kapua ka auwaa panana," *panana*—*hawawa*. A saying frequently quoted now a days. There is also a similar *Kapua* at Waikiki.

265 A double allusion to the proper name Kukuipahu, a place at Kohala; a great torch, also called *lamaku*.

267 *Ina*, a sea-urchin used for food—found at Puako, Hawaii.

269 *Haka ulili*, the rude ladders fixed on the precipitous coast for the use of fishermen and bird catchers. *Nuoloto*, a pali at Kauai, on the north-west coast. These comparisons all refer to Kualii.

271 *Kiakia*, catching birds with a pole, at the end of which was either bird-line or a noose. At the islet of Lehua, near Niihau, was a great variety of birds—the *o'u* being especially sought after there.

272 Ridiculing unskillful bird catchers, who *ku hoaa*, stand still and gaze —, through the double meaning of these proper names.

273 A voyager.

275 A *luna*, upper jaw, wahine is a *lalo*. *Paepaemaku* was also the name of a place for all refuse matter.

277 *Naenae*, also the name of the plant called "pewter sword," and resembling the silver sword of the mountain.

278 *Hinihini* and *pololei*, insects that sing in the mountain woods.

279 *Wae mua*, the front seat of honor on a canoe.

280 The deep gorge on north side of Molokai, near Pelekunu, said to be made by Kana, the god.

284–290 The allusions in these lines to something stormy, pregnancy and rage—in contrast to the succeeding comparison of Ku to the calm sea.

290 *Ihoa*—*iho la*—*malomalo*—*malino*.

291 *Kai ea*, rising sea. *Na ku*, the nights of the first quarter of the moon called *ku*, when the tides are highest.

293 Keaau in Puna, and the road through the woods of that region being very muddy, the poet is led off into reflections thereupon.

295 *Hokeo*, a deep straight-sided calabash, to which the chief cut, and muddy path is compared.

298 *Mahiki*, the road through the woods from Waimea to Waipio—very muddy.

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

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No. 34

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

☐ Communications to be addressed to THOS. G. THURM, Business Agent, Honolulu.

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THE ISLANDER.

A WANT of sufficient pecuniary support has made it necessary to discontinue the publication of the ISLANDER after this month, according to advertisement in another column. It is with a good deal of regret that we resign the pleasant task of conducting the paper before the end of the year, and break up the associations which have grown up between fellow scribblers, both at home and abroad.

Though it is not for us to speak of the literary success of the ISLANDER, we may refer to the growing literary support that it has received as evidence of the place there is here for a Hawaiian literary journal, though it is probable that it would be more successful as a monthly than as a weekly.

Our last number will contain a full table of contents of all the numbers from the first. Also the balance of the Hawaiian poem of Kualii.

THE Pacific Mail Company are making energetic arrangements for the early inauguration of the new American and Australian steam line, among which is a demand of a subsidy of some \$2,000 a month from the Hawaiian Government; and it is reported that the company make the payment of this subsidy a condition for touching at Honolulu as a way-port. The *Gazette* of this week strongly urges the government to pay this subsidy, and thus for \$24,000 per annum to secure the advantages of steam communication with the States and the Colonies, and thereby save ourselves from the rapid decline which that paper believes would be the result of a want of such communication. We certainly hope that the steamers will continue to touch here; but, in the first place, we feel very sure that our prosperity does not depend on their visits; in the second place, the government cannot afford to assist ocean steamers touching here, any further than they are doing now, nor have they the power, if they could afford it, to give or guarantee such assistance before the next session of the Legislature; and in the third place, there is no probability

that the Pacific Mail Line will give us the go-by if their demand is refused. For, to recapitulate, the advantages that have accrued to us from the steam communication of the past, may be identified under the heads of, money scattered in Honolulu by through passengers, an increased number of visitors to the islands, accommodation to those of our citizens inclined to travel, and increase of work for Honolulu mechanics from collisions by the steamers in our harbor. Then the assistance which the government grants to such steam lines as fixed by the Act of 1874, in the way of waiving all "port charges for light-houses, buoys, wharfage and water," and all duties on machinery and supplies for the use of such steam line, and all taxes on their property, with a grant of land for a coal depot and the privilege of storing machinery and supplies without charge, the whole being equal to a subsidy of from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars, is all that can be reasonably asked for; and, considering the revenue of the Kingdom and other circumstances, all that it is worth while for us to pay for the not very important advantages of steam communication. As to the third point mentioned, the company, with a praiseworthy care for their own interests, are striving to obtain all the assistance they can possibly get, at the same time they will send their ships here under any circumstances, simply because they cannot afford to lose the advantages that will accrue to them in so doing, the most important of which is the trade of the port which will be worth to them one hundred thousand dollars and upwards per annum. The fact that they have included Honolulu in their published charts of the route shows pretty conclusively that they have made up their minds in the matter.

THE papers on the Swedish Colony in Maine, the second number of which we have published to-day, are of special interest and importance to us, just now so much in need of immigration. The success of the Swedish Colony is wonderful, and the gain to the State from the enterprise is an almost fabulous profit on its moderate investment. When we consider that the revenue of a country is proportional to the number of its working people, and that the Hawaiian statistics show the largest export-list per head of our population, of any country in the world, it would seem that no further argument was needed to stimulate our Government to the most energetic efforts to promote immigration.

The energies of the Government at present, seem to

be devoted to the project of competing with its enterprising subjects in the coasting trade. The hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which the Government are to borrow and sink in a new coasting steamer, would at the cost of thirty dollars per head, land four thousand stalwart Chinese or Japanese laborers on our shores, who would pay to the Government at least twenty thousand dollars a year in taxes, and at the low estimate of four tons of sugar annually per head, would add one million four hundred and forty thousand dollars to our export list; they would buy and pay for clothing and other supplies worth at least two hundred thousand dollars per annum, and in a hundred other ways would their presence in the country stimulate trade and aid in the general prosperity.

THE *Gazette* sensational story of the boy who studied old cheese with a microscope that his father gave him is probably apropos of the arrival of the instrument of the Microscopical Society. We enjoyed a brief peep through the new microscope, the other day at a small piece of a butterfly's wing, and were satisfied that the insect to which it belonged was "fearfully and wonderfully made."

NEWS.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.—Oct. 16th.—Honolulu rejoices today in the birth of a princess to Princess Mrs. Likelike Cleghorn, in honor of which the bells of the city rang out peals of joy.—Match game of base ball between the Pacifics and Royal Nines to have taken place this p. m. is deferred till some more convenient time when everybody is not expecting the steamer.—Test of the new bell of the Fire Department cast at the foundry, giving satisfaction at its first effort in that line of work.—Usual weekly concert at Emma Square.

Oct. 17th.—Arrival of the *Macgregor* from the Colonies, her best trip yet made.—7½ p. m. Steamer from San Francisco reported by lantern signals at the outer station, causing great expectation and proving a big hoax.

Oct. 18th.—Departure of the *Macgregor* at noon for San Francisco, taking a number of passengers, and freight valued at \$58,585 00.

Oct. 19th.—Arrival at 4 a. m. of the P. M. S. S. *Vasco de Gama*, the pioneer vessel of the new Australian line, 9½ days from San Francisco with a number of passengers and small amount of freight and mail for this place; reports the *Murray* 18 days out with two weeks' mail on board; no special news.—Arrival at 1 p. m. of the *City of Melbourne*, 8½ days from San Francisco.—Both vessels sailed this day for Auckland and Sydney, the former at 4 p. m., the latter at 11 p. m.

Oct. 20th.—Arrival this a. m. of the *J. A. Falkenburg* from Portland, and at 5 p. m. of the *D. C. Murray*, from San Francisco, with a small mail for post office and large one for our news dealers.—Runaway of a couple of horses with a fence rail in tow down Fort street, no report of damage done.

Oct. 21st.—Grand haul of gamblers last night, consisting of over a dozen persons of all nationalities.—The seventeenth subscription concert takes place this evening at the Hotel, per order of J. S. Smithies, Esq.

Oct. 22d.—An adjourned meeting will be held this evening at the room of Honolulu Engine Co. No. 1, for the purpose of forming a programme to celebrate His Majesty's Birth-day. The public are invited to attend.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 225.]

A SONG FOR KUALII.

- 300 Papaiakea the wave of wrath,
Kaihihi his wife.
The canoe koa is brought forth in rich soil.
A vessel carved out for the sea with its waves,
Carved out the paddle,
- 305 Then was seen the bending of the back,
The sitting still in the stern, the rushing up of the
waves like the game cock of Lono.
The wave that topples, the waves that break, the
god that looks around,
The floating of the breasts (turned up),
The dark sea the broad sea,
- 310 The broad ocean, the cold-stiffened
Mariners, shivering, quivering with cold
Then the sea grows still,
The sea where you put on the malo of Ku,
Ku puts on his malo for war, and you tremble,
- 315 Scattered on the ground, like an oven, like the rush-
ing of a water-course.
This is the plucker of feathers. [flowers.
The bird-catcher of Haili, the child watching the
The people beneath like flowers.
This is the woman gathering flowers,
- 320 Wreathing flowers, wearing garlands of Paiahaa,
The ghosts came chasing after,
It is past—all is deserted like Apua, [sleep.
The wind of the sleep of death has passed over—they
The wind of sleep, sleeps on them,
- 325 On the dead expanse of Kukalaula,
Uliuli, Maihea, Kahakapolani the wife,
The sacred place, the lonely place,
Dark is the heaven with storm,
Stormy the heaven, and troubled the earth,
- 330 The heavens coming to child-birth,
Travailing, fainting, struggling, [of friends;)
Suffering pangs, feeling the pressure (from the hand
Bringing forth in the month of Hanaieleele,
The *mana* is brought forth that stands in the forest.
- 335 The *auau* is brought forth singing in the mountain
ridge. [travailing mother,
The child is brought forth, it is before the face of the
A warrior chief for the king—a battle,
A battle of hosts—Ku is the king
A battle of Ku, fought on the heights of Kawaluna,
- 340 Where—where is the field
Where the battle is fought?
On the field of Kalena, [current.
Filled up, flowed over, poured out is the ghostly
At Kahana—at Malamaniui,
- 345 Above Kakapa, at Paupauwela,
At Hilinai, at Kalele,
The *hala* tree of Halahalanuimauea,
At the ohia grove of Pule-e,
Behind the back of Lono of Makalii,
- 350 The fragrant branch of the obedient to Ku,
Perhaps Lihue is in Kona.
The day of Maunauna,
The stream of Paupauwela. [bility.
That Haalilo may be honored in this flower of no-
- 355 At the scourging of Aui,
The priests join in to help the fight
Ku is arrayed in his royal feather robe,
The sun-lighted rain in the heavens,
The day at the royal palace.
- 360 Red is the leaf of the *mamane*,
The *koale* of Kauai,
The spear is parried by Ku—
The supple dart of *maile*,

- The towering surf of Maihiwa,
 365 Dammed up are the waters of Halapo.
 The breaking forth is at Eleu
 The rain is drawn away,—carried back to the sky,
 The avalanche of the mountain,
 The rush (of rain) on Hilo from Puna,
 370 Here at Hilo (we) beckon.
 Red is the water of Paupauwela,
 The *kilau* of Malamanui,
 The *kilau* ridge at Kakapa,
 The tidings come to Haalilo,
 375 You are chastising your younger brother,
 Haalilo is troubled at heart,
 The priests are disheartened at Ku,
 There is darkness within its (fear of) Kane
 For fear of the child of Haalilo.
 380 This is the soul-stirring wind of the sea,
 The child of mischief-making Niheu.
 The dam of the stream of Kuuna.
 This man is a wonder amongst men,
 He knots up his robe,
 385 He is whirling his weapon in air,
 It is caught and bound up in the robe.
 Here is Haalilo—power gone—Ku is the king. [Paoa,
 Dear are the kukui trees beckoning the message of
 The numberless multitude of flowers of *ilima*,
 390 Withering under the sun of *makalii*,
 In *Makalii* blossoms the *koolau*,
 Wet with the dew of Maemae.
 Fading on the ear is the voice of the sea of below,
 Malamanui only can hear it (not see it).
 395 Where Ku ate the potato.
 Covered in cooking with sweet wild fennel of Lihue.
 The fierce thought breeds in the soul of Ku,
 It is born and towers to heaven;
 Ku is the king.
 400 The *hala* blossom Ku in the battle array,
 There leaps Ku down the *pali*,
 Well nigh perished in the flame (of the battle).
 What indeed is the failing of Ku?
 Cutting down the great trees?
 405 Is it his binding his robe?
 Is the thrusting his spear?—
 The spear, the companion of Ku,
 Through the rain and the sunshine.
 Ku is eating off the scales of the rock,
 410 Ku dreams life from the sacred vessel of Lono,
 The vessel of Kupaka,
 Ku is the king.
 Kailua with its unnerving wind, soul-dulling wind.
 The wind of Hema,
 415 The calling voice is lost in the wind,
 Call thou and the people (will hear).
 Stand forth at the call and the cry,
 Turn not a deaf ear,
 The children born of the voice have gone forth.
 420 We thought the battle was removed,
 Pushed aside elsewhere.
 Return to the house, and there show forth anger,
 Let the *aho* of the house hear your words,
 Take the mat in your rough embrace,
 425 The kapa and the robes.
 He calls vainly to the pillow,
 That is not a man,
 We (the two kahu) are the men.
 HE MELE NO KUALII.
 300 O ka Papaiakea, o ka nalu o ka inaina
 O Kaihihi kana wahine,
 Hanau Koawaa, ku i ka mulehu,
 Kalaia ka ipu i ke kai aleale
 Kalaia o Hinakapeau,
 305 Loaa mai o ukinohunohu la
 Ukinaopiopio, o Moakuuahono,
 O Kaale'i, o Keelekoha, o ke 'kua makahalo,
 O kekau iluna ka hualewa
 A ka lipoa, o ka namuakea, o kekaiakea,
 310 O ka moana akea, o Hulukeeaea,
 O Hauii, o Hauēe, o Hauii nui na holoholo,
 O Hauii kai apo kahi,
 Kai humea mai ko malo e Ku,
 No Ku ka malo i ke kua haa oe,
 315 Oia e luia—ka umu me he auwai la.
 Eia ka uhuki hulu manu,
 Kau pua o Haili, na keiki kiai pua,
 Ka lahui pua olalo.
 Eia ka wahine ako pua,
 320 Kui pua, lei pua, kahiko pua o Paiahaa.
 Ke uhai mai nei ke akua,
 A pau mehameha Apua,
 Kau ia ka makani hiamoe la—e—moe,
 Moe ua makani hiamoe la la,
 325 I ka papa o Kukalaula.
 O Uliuli, o Maihea, a Kahakapolani ka wahine,
 Kaukeano, o Mehameha ka wahine,
 O po ka lani i ka ino
 He ino ka lani ke wawa nei ka honua
 330 I ka inaina o ka lani
 Hoonaku, hookaahea, hoowiliwili
 Hoonahu, hoomamae
 Hookokohi ana iloko o Hanaialeele.
 Hanau ka maua ku i ka nahele,
 335 Hanau ka auau kani kuaola,
 Puka ke kamahale, ku i ke alo o ka hakoko,
 He pukaua na ke alii, he kua
 He wai ka ua, o Ku no ke alii
 He kua na Ku e uhau ana iluna i Kawaluna,
 340 Ihea, ihea la ke kahua,
 Paio ai o ke kua
 I kahua i Kalena,
 I manini i hanini, i ninia i ka wai akua,
 I Kahana, i Malamanui,
 345 Ka luna o Kakapa i Paupauwela,
 I Kahilina i ke Kalele,
 Ka hala o Halahalanuimauea,
 I ke kula o ohia ke Pule-e,
 Ke kua o Lono o Makalii.
 350 Ka lala ala o ukulono o Ku,
 No Kona paha no Lihue,
 No ka la i Maunauna,
 No ka wai i Paupauwela,
 I ulu Haalilo i nei pua,
 355 I ka hau'na iho ia Aui,
 Kikomo kahuna i kakua laau.
 Komo Ku i kona ahuula,
 Ka wela o ka ua i ka lani,
 Ka la i Kauakahi Hale,
 360 Ula ka lau o ka mamane,
 Ke koaie o Kauai.
 He pili ka ihe ia Ku,
 Ke aloalo o ka maille,
 Ka nalu kakala o Maihiwa,
 365 Pania ka wai i Halapo,
 Ka naha ilalo o Eleu,
 Hukia ka ua amoa i ka lani,
 Me he hee nui no kuahiwi,
 Ka heena o Hilo ia Puna,
 370 Aia ma Hilo peahi.
 Ula ka wai i Paupauwela,
 Ke kilau o Malamanui,

- Ka moo kilau i Kakapa,
Kui ka lono ia Haalilo,
375 Haua aku la ko kaina,
Hahaki Haalilo i ka manawa,
I ka'amuku kahuna ia Ku,
I la ka manawa ia Kane
I keiki a Haalilo,
380 Eia malana haehae,
Kama a Niheu kolohe,
Ke pani wai o Kekuuna,
He mee nei no ke kanaka.
Ke pu nei i ka aahu,
385 Ke olapa nei i ka laau,
Ka laulau o kapa,
Eia Haalilo—lilo—e—o Ku no ke alii.
Aloha kukui peahi i ka leo Paoa,
Ua oa ka maka o ka ilima,
390 Make Nonu i ka la o Makalii,
Ia Makalii la pua ke koolau,
Pa'u i ke hau o Maemae,
He mae wale ka leo o ke kai olalo,
Hoolono wale o Malamanui.
395 Ia ai Ku i ka uala,
Kauwewe kupukupu ala o Lihue,
Kupu mai nei ka manawa ino e Ku—e,
Hanau'mai a me ka lani wale la,
O Ku no ke alii.
400 He pu hinalo no Ku i ka makoa,
Oi lele Ku i ka pali,
Mai pau Ku i ke ahi,
O keaha la kau hala e Ku?
O ke kua aku i ka laau,
405 O ka luukia ana o ka pa'u,
O ka hi'a ana o ke oa,
O ko Ku ia kona hoa haalele,
I ka ua i ka la.
Aai Ku i ka unahi pohaku,
410 Ola Ku i ka ipu o Lono,
I ka ipu a Kupaka,
O Ku no ke alii.
O Kailua makani anea, oneanea,
Makani aku a Hema,
415 He mama wale ka leo ke ualo mai—e—,
E o ia nei o ka lahuimakani,
E ku mai oe i ka hea i ka ualo,
Mai hookuli mai oe,
O ke kama hanau o ka leo ka i lele aku la iwaho,
420 Kai no iwaho ka paio,
Pale aku la ilaila.
Hoia mai i ka hale, liliia,
Me he leo la ko ka aho,
Ke kaunu'i ala ka moena,
425 Ke kapa me ka aahu,
Ke hea wale la i ka uluna—e—
Aole ia he kanaka,
O maua no na kanaka.

N. B.—Line 295, on page 227, should read *deep cut road, &c.*

Line 302 Another proper name with a meaning, one of these provoking double *entendres* so common in this string of allusions with which one's patience is about exhausted.

304 Another of the same, name of a woman alluding, however, to a paddle—*kapeau* to turn the paddle from one side of the canoe to the other.

305 *Ukinohunohu* refers to the simultaneous bending of the rowers to their tasks.

306 *Ukinaopiopio*, the steerers in the stern of the canoe. *Moakuuolono*, the rushing up of the wave is compared to the rushing up of a game-cock to fight.

307 *Ka ale'i*, a wave running up to a point as in a chop sea. *Ale-koha*, that breaks on its crest and subsides. *Halo*, to look in a peculiar manner.

310 *Huluheecaca*, &c., all terms applied to shivering with cold. *Naholoholo*, the crawling on the skin of shivering.

312 *Kai-apokahi*, the sea nearer the shore where the waves grow less.

313 Coming to shore, a dry malo is put on.

315 Compares the effect of Ku's appearance in war upon his enemies to the crushing down of the stone arch of an *umu*, or oven.

316, 318 Ku compared to a bird catcher watching the flowers where he has prepared his snare for the birds—*lahui pua o lato*, the crowd—common herd. *Haili* at Hilo.

319, 320 Another comparison, *Paiahaa*, in Kau, flowers, as symbols of love, thrown into the sea in Puna were carried by the current to Paiahaa, where the loved one awaited their coming to the shore.

321 The effect of the slaughter by Kualii—the people are killed and ghosts come in their places. *Apua*, an uninhabited land on the Kau boundary of Puna.

323 The effect of the slaughter.

325 *Papa o kukaula*, a vast expanse of sun-scorched lava-pahoehoe in Apua.—“*Make ka iole i Apua*,” even the mice killed by the heat.

326 *Uliuli*, the name of a kapu of Kualii, otherwise called *kaihehe*. The victims of this kapu, i. e., those who broke it, were held in the surf till drowned, and then burnt with fire. *Maihea*, the name of a mysterious visitor of ancient time from the heavens—also his wife, *Kahakapolani*. This name has a double meaning, *haka*, the frame upon which the kapa, wearing apparel, was thrown; and *polani*, a sacred shrine or retreat in the inner recesses of royal habitations.

327 *Kaukeano*, ano, the terror or fear inspired by great sanctity or sacredness.

329 *Wawa*, walaau.

330 *Inaina*, preceding travail, the succeeding terms all apply to the throes of childbirth, to which the storm in *Hanaikelele* (Nov.) is compared.

334 The *maua* is a very wet, soggy wood, that will not burn.

335 *Auau*, an insect that sings at night in deep dark woods. *Kuaola*, applied to inaccessible remote regions of mountains.

337 The above comparisons all refer to this battle, which was fought by Ku, near Lihue, to the left as one rides over the plains to Waialua.

347 The word *maauca* in the composition of this long name *molowa*.

348 The original meaning of *Pule-e* to talk at random as if uttering a prayer.

349 Carrying out the double meaning of *pule-e* and referring to the vain prayer, “behind the back of the god,” i. e., unheard—the whole reference to those who were vanquished.

350 *Lala ala* refers to all good gifts, rewards, *uku*, of those who are *lono*, who hear. *Lono*, to hear uncertainly, as a report.

351 *Kona* once included Ewa and Lihue, as facing to the south.

352 *Maunauna* is the name of a locality where the following incident took place:

Kuiaia, the chief of Waianae, came with his forces to meet Kualii on the battle ground above mentioned. His *kahu*, previously forewarned, told him when in coming to battle he should find a knotted *ti* leaf in the road he would know he was in danger, and surrounded by an

ambush which would cut off his whole force. On finding this knotted *ti* leaf, he began and chanted this *mele* from beginning to end, to the honor of Ku. All on both sides lay down in reverence. Ku gave the signal of reconciliation, and the slaughter was prevented.

354 *Haalilo*, the father of Kualii; *pua*, a term used for one of noble birth; *Ulu*, his name, "grow."

355 *Hau'na, hahau ana*. *Aui*, the epithet applied to Kualii's military scourgings of his enemies.

356 *Kikomo, komo pu, kokua, kakua, kokua, laau*, refers to the weapons.

357 *Ahuula*, all the feather robes, capes and cloaks come under this title. *Halakea*, the adjective applied to the yellow ones. Sometimes two or three yards in length. The *mamo* said to be almost all yellow—not like the *o-o*, having but three bunches of feathers.

358 *Ka wela o ka ua* may refer either to the rainbow, or to showers lit up by the evening sunlight, or any spectral illumination of vapor in the heavens, to which the warriors in their bright cloaks are compared.

359 *Kauakahi Hale*, the name of the royal residence of Kualii. *Ka la*, the day set apart for display.

360 *The mamane*, a mountain acacia is said to turn like the autumn woods of America. The blossom is abundant of a rich yellow.

361 *Koaie*, a hard scrubby species of *koa*, used for weapons of war.

362 *Pili ka ihe* denotes the art of dodging the spear, and at the same time catching it in the hand or under the arm, for which the ancient warriors were renowned.

363 The flexible stem of the *maile* was used for spears.

364 *Kakala*, threatening, towering, Mailiwa, off Waikiki.

365 *Pania, paniia*, the waters stopped; i. e., the forces of the enemy are checked.

366 There they burst forth and were slain.

367 The thirst of the vanquished.

368 The discomfiture, like a land-slide.

370 The vanquished ask for quarter—like a man in Hilo, overwhelmed with rain from the direction of Puna, begs for a cessation. So the Waianae chief mentioned above begs Kualii for quarter.

372 *Kui ka lono*, oft repeated tidings; striking one like waves. *Haalilo*, Kualii's father.

375 The vanquished chief, a branch of the same race.

377 Of the other side.

378 *Ila*, originally a mole or dark spot on the skin—these spots among the Hawaiians were regarded as signs as among fortune-tellers of other countries. *Manawa*, here, the pit of the stomach as a seat of emotion, Kane; i. e., Kualii.

380 *Malana'i*, a wind from the sea at Kailua, Oahu; also applied to other fair NE winds.

381 Niheu, a chief and ancestor of Kualii, remarkable for his small size and yet great strength. It is said that with his brother, Kana, they fought a battle at Molokai and treading violently a hill on the sea-coast, the fragments flew off in the shape of small islets which now stand in the sea near Pelekunu.

383 *Mee* has a peculiar use; anything remarkable is *mee*, but the phrase is as follows: "He *mee* keia no ka i-a nui." A wonderful example of a great fish. "He *mee* keia no ke alii akamai," &c.

384 *Pu*, hipu.

385 *Olapa*, to throw about—the brandishing before fighting Oniu.

386 That is, his enemies spear is caught in the folds of his (Ku's) kapa. *Laulau*, to bind up.

387 Lilo is a play on the word *Haalilo*—the transfer of power to his son Ku,

388 The waving of the leaves in the wind compared to beckoning.

389 *Oa*, so many as to be confused.

390 *Make nonu*, partly dead. *Makalii*, the name of a month.

393 *O lato*, the surf of Waialua below, heard from upon the highlands above.

396 *Kupukupu*, a fragrant fine leaved plant. *Kauwewe*, the covering of a Hawaiian oven.

405 *Laukia*, binding; also sealing.

406 The spear called by the same name as the rafter of a house.

409 That is, destroying piece-meal his enemies.

413 *Anea*, making lazy.

415 *Ualo*, to call to one in the distance.

416, 420 The kahuna of the opposing side is calling to Ku to be merciful. See story above.

419 Words.

422 Ku is urged to spare his wrath at home.

423 *Aho*, the small sticks of the house.

424 *Ka'unu*, to embrace.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, October 14, 1875.

WITH the return of trade winds this week we have to report considerable activity in all branches of business connected with shipping through the frequency of arrivals, we having been favored with three foreign steamers in two days, while two of our sailing packets have also put in an appearance, viz: A S N Co's *Macgregor* on the 17th, from the Colonies; P M *as Vasco de Gama* and A S N Co's *City of Melbourne* on the 19th, from San Francisco, and the *Jane A Falkenburg*, from Portland, and D U *Murray*, from San Francisco yesterday. These arrivals have placed us in good supply of many needed goods, but beyond the filling of special orders we do not see that general trade shows any improvement.

Our departures have been the *Macgregor* on the 18th, for San Francisco, taking 2,426 bags sugar, 783 bchs bananas, 410 hides, 14 bales goat skins, 300 bags rice, 200 bags paddy, 31 bags Coffee, 46 bndls whale bone, 34 cks ivory, etc., valued at \$58,535 01 domestic produce; the *Vasco de Gama* and *City of Melbourne*, for the Colonies, on the 19th, the former with 445 bales pulu, valued at \$2,962.75, the latter with 1 case Japanese curiosities, valued at \$50.

In the market reports brought by the above mentioned vessels we do not note any material change in island produce.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct	15—Schr Active, Puaahwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
	15—Schr Ka Mo'i, Reyuc'da, from Kahului, Maui.
	15—Schr Nettie Merrill, Crane, from Kaunakakai.
	16—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
	16—Schr Kinah, Ahulihala, from Maliko, Maui.
	16—Schr Kamale, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
	16—Stmr Kilauca, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
	16—H B M S Petrel, Cookson, from a cruise.
	16—Schr Pueokahi, Clarke, from Hana, Maui.
	17—Mary Ellen, Mana, from Maialaea, Maui.
	17—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, 21 days fm Sydney.
	18—Schr Prince, Beck, from Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
	18—Schr Warwick, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
	19—P M S Vasco de Gama, Rice, 9 days and 16 hrs fm San Francisco.
	19—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, 8 days and 4 hrs fm S F.
	20—Am bk J A Falkenburg, Herbert, 27 days from Portland, O.
	20—Am bk D C Murray, Fuller, 20 days from San Francisco.
	20—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, from Molokai.
	20—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, from Hilo, Hawaii.
	20—Schr Jaunita, C Dudoit, from Molokai.

DEPARTURES.

Oct	15—Am bk Clara Bell, Shepherd, for San Francisco.
	15—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
	16—Schr Jenny, Uilama, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
	18—Brit stmr Macgregor, Grainger, for San Francisco.
	18—Stmr Kilauca, Marchant, for Maui and Hawaii.
	18—Schr Active, Puaahwa, for Kohala, Hawaii.
	18—Schr Fairy Queen, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
	18—Schr Kamale, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
	18—Schr Kinah, Ahulihala, for Maliko, Maui.
	19—Schr Ka Mo'i, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
	19—Schr Pueokahi, Clark, for Hana, Maui.
	19—P M S Vasco de Gama, Rice, for Sydney.
	19—Brit stmr City of Melbourne, Brown, for Sydney.
	20—Schr Warwick, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
	20—Schr Prince, Beck, for Kona and Kau, Hawaii.
	21—Schr Mile Morris, Lima, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.
	21—Schr Mary Ellen, Mana, for Kohala, Hawaii.
	21—Schr Pauahi, Hopu, for Hilo, Hawaii.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

French Corvette Internet left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
 Haw bark R C Wylie, from London, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
 German bark Ceder, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
 Am ship Syren, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
 Brit bk Aglaia, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, is about due.
 Am ship Gatherer, from Philadelphia, with coals to U S Government, sailed June 28.
 Am bk Garibaldi, from Portland, en route to China, is about due.
 Am schr Fanny, from Ochotsk, is about due.
 Am bark Mary Belle Roberts, from San Francisco, to H. Hackfeld & Co., is due.
 Brit stmr Mikado, from Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Nov 12th.
 P M S Colina, from San Francisco, to H Hackfeld & Co, due Nov 16th.
 Brit stmr Macgregor, from San Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Nov 17th.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 17th—Messrs Angee, Aho, Ayong and Asang, H M Stillman and son, E G Hitchcock and 2 boys, Mrs R K Akana and 2 children, Miss Kienakalani, J Reinhardt, G Castle and boy, E C Damon, Wm Laughland, E Probart, Mr Koki, J Davis, Dr Wight, J G Tucker, Miss Wood and nurse, J Robinson, His Ex J O Dominis and servant, C Alexander, Miss P Widemann, J W Widdifield, W H Cornwell, C Dickey, A P Jones, G Armstrong, wife and 3 children, F Macfarlane, Miss H S Judd, J Hoopli, Miss Mitchell, Judge Kamaopili, W R Brown, F Welsh, H Turton, wife and 3 children, J W Girvin and wife, Kia Nahaolelua, Mrs F Young and 77 deck.

FROM AUCKLAND—Per Macgregor, Oct 17th—John S Webster.

FOR WINDWARD PORTS—Per Kilauea, Oct 18th—J W Widdifield, Miss Lack, Theo Tool, E Probart, Judge Kamaopili, Kia Nahaolelua, R Hind, J Crowder, S Staines, E G Hitchcock and wife, Jas Woods, Judge Fornander, J Tucker, Lieut Christopher, W H Cornwell, wife and child, G Armstrong, wife and 3 children, F Welsh, E Morris, W Meyersburg, F Wundenburg and about 45 deck.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—Per Macgregor, Oct 18th—Mrs Clapp and daughter, W H Van Hise, Miss Slocum, Miss Sarah E Peirce, Mr Grinbaum and wife, James Barton, Mr Dawson, Mrs Dexter, T R Lucas, W Laughland, J W Girvin, C Lopes, Lum E, A F Howe, Jas Martin.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per Vasco de Gama, Oct 19th—J C Pfleger, H M Witney, A P Everett, Mrs C T Mills, Miss Hattie Raymond, W C Parke, E P Adams, wife and 2 children, T Henderson, Miss A Johnson, W H Bailey and wife, Mrs Jas M Alexander and 2 children, Capt O Spencer, Capt Provost, wife and child, and 12 in steerage.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per City of Melbourne, Oct 19th—T A Dudoit, and 2 in steerage.

FOR AUCKLAND & SYDNEY—Per Vasco de Gama, Oct 19th—F Henderson.

FOR SYDNEY—Per City of Melbourne, Oct 19th—Max Arnstein.

FROM PORTLAND—Per Jane A Falkenburg, Oct 20th—John Kearney, Michael Lewis, J C McKay, Christian Reuz.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Per D C Murray, Oct 20th—Mrs Louissou, 2 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs H J Abbott, Mrs Parks, Col Sam'l Norris, Mr P Kelly, A C Skeritt, Wm Shepherd and 6 Hawaiian seamen of schooner Flying Mist.

OCEANIC HOTEL, STAR ISLAND, } ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H., Aug. 20, 1875. }

Islander to Islander—To those who over-dread seasickness, that penalty which presides over, and sometimes piquantly mingles with the health and the glorious recreation of a sea voyage,—the life on these barren islands is a comfortable resource,—a sort of compromise with billows, whereby salt air and much of the wonder and beauty of the deep are enjoyed without nausea,—one must come here by the steamer, but a calm day may be chosen for the short voyage.

Here, on each of the two principal rocks, Star Island and Appledore are large and well kept Hotels, thronged all summer long by invalids and pleasure seekers. The latter enjoy a nightly ball in the roomy hall of the "Oceanic," where are fine music and charms ever changing with the charmers, where regret for those who have gone becomes half a pleasure, as new faces are seen and associations formed. As for the sensible people, invalids and others, to what can I better liken them than to those who go to the uplands of Maui and Hawaii? For this barrenness is New England's best approach to your perfect luxury of change, when you have to ascend but a few hundred feet to *know how you stand*, and to keep as long as you will, whatever climate you have chosen. The temperature here remains nearly equal throughout the summer season—at about 60° by night and 70° by day—and the air is often clear and cloudless while it rains ashore; you have but to smack your lips (in satisfaction) to *taste* the salt, which, floating in bright crystals in the air, is giving tone to the human organisms, some of whom cough less, and others are less hypochondriacal than at home.

This morning all the sojourners here seem wonderfully happy at their various diversions, everybody is gaining amusement from unwonted and undignified efforts. Not a natural green thing on the islands, but a little poison ivy and a few green snakes (no centipedes, scorpions nor mosquitoes as on Hawaii nei!) there is therefore nothing to prevent these people from clambering awkwardly over the rocks and catching themselves with fish-hooks as has just happened to a luckless fisherman, who is having the hook drawn backward from his thumb by a philanthropist. A very cool mother has this morning simply *complained* of her careless Johnny, who has fallen overboard for the third time, and, unable to swim, has been rescued with difficulty.

Thus, very listlessly, the whole island life goes; we have the nicest of fare, and, as on all islands, the liveliest of gossip. Finally, in History, (it is our duty to become somewhat instructive if possible)—the Isles of Shoals have been inhabited nearly as long as the mainland. At the beginning of this century their population numbered about fifty families. A little church stands picturesquely on the highest point of Star Island. Earth was brought by ship loads to fill in the depressions among the rocks for the burial of the dead; and a large proportion of the inhabitants seem to have been placed most uncomfortably among these rocks, for one stumbles over many named and unnamed head-stones but a few steps from the hotel.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter, whose father, John Leighton, cynic, bought Appledore Island for \$500, and there established a boarding house, which was succeeded by a hotel, lives beside the hotel, where her cottage is somewhat the resort of *litterati*. Mrs. Thaxter gives, in the Atlantic Magazine, a remarkable account of Wagner's murder of the poor Norwegian women, Anethe and Karen Christensen, which was perpetrated in the little red house, on an islet a short distance over the water from the "Oceanic." When the winds blow hardest through the long winter, the man who looks out for incendiaries, etc., vs. the hotel, is lonelier than we are.

Truly yours, C. F. N.

THE SWEDISH COLONY IN MAINE—No. 2.

LIFE IN THE COLONY.

One hundred acres of forest land had been granted by the State to each settler. The State also cleared, on each lot, five acres. This was generally done on the contiguous corners of four lots, that an opening of twenty acres might more effectually let in the sunlight, and that the emigrants might find, in the lonely wilderness, the companionship of neighbors.

The houses erected by the State in New Sweden were of uniform size and pattern, presenting the aspect not only of comfortable but of cheerful houses. They were built of peeled logs one and a half stories high, with seven feet between the floors. There were two logs above the second floor beams, which, with a square pitch roof, gave ample room for chambers. Each house was eighteen feet by twenty-six, and was divided into three partitions. There was one front room, sixteen feet by eighteen; one bed-room, ten feet square, and a pantry eight feet by ten. On this floor there were four windows, and one window on the front gable end above.

In the general room of each house there was a Hampden cooking-stove, with a funnel running out through an iron plate in the roof. These cottages, full of interior comfort, were architecturally picturesque; and the inmates, happy and grateful, entered upon their labors with enthusiasm. Within a week after their arrival

these, our valuable adopted fellow-citizens, wrote a joint letter to their friends in Sweden, in which they said that Maine had kept its faith with them in every particular; that the land was fertile, the climate healthy, invigorating and pleasant, and the inhabitants friendly. They strongly advised their countrymen who thought of emigrating to America to come to Maine.

This letter was widely circulated by the journals in Sweden. When the autumnal leaves began to fall, the Swedes had made such progress in their clearings that every farmer had sown an acre, or half an acre, with winter wheat or rye. The colony rapidly increased. On the 14th of September twelve new settlers arrived from Sweden, and on the 31st of October twenty more followed. There had been, in the meantime, three births and two marriages. The Sabbath shed its benignant influence upon the happy, religious colony. A Sabbath-school was opened for the children, and divine service was regularly conducted by their excellent pastor.

Through the wise foresight of the surveyor of the township, Hon. Noah Barker, fifty acres were reserved in the middle of the settlement for public uses. This land belonged to the State. Here the State erected a public building, thirty feet by thirty-five, two stories high, with a very capacious frost-proof cellar. A neat tower, surmounted by a vane, rose from the front gable end. A store-room and offices were on the lower floor. The second story contained a large hall, thirty feet by forty-five, which was used for a church, a school-room and public meetings in general.

The main body of the emigrants had arrived in the midst of the heats of summer. The houses were not prepared to bid defiance to the blasts of Maine winter, but *cold weather*. As the autumnal nights grew long, and severe frosts began to set in, they all turned their attention to promoting the comfort of their own firesides. With split planks they made their floors double, leaving a space of six or eight inches between. This space they filled with dry earth, making a floor so tight that the fiercest wintry blast could not force through it a single breath of air. The upper ceiling was also made perfectly tight with matched boards. They hewed the round logs which composed the walls within and without, so as to present nearly a square surface. The interstices between the logs were filled very compactly with dried moss. Over this they nailed, both on the outside and the inside, strips of cedar.

Thus the walls of the houses, out of doors and within the rooms, presented a finished aspect, smooth and perpendicular. The rooms were attractive. Neither clapboards, stone or brick could present a more perfect defense against the fiercest storms. Fuel was abundant. When the little households were gathered around these bright, warm firesides, it mattered little to them how low the mercury might sink in their thermometers. The climate was so healthy that in the beginning of winter it was said that there had not been a day's sickness of man, woman or child in New Sweden.

The houses, with all the improvements, remained the property of the State for five years from the arrival of the colonists. If, in the meantime, any one abandoned the place, he left his cottage and his lands in the hands of the State. If he, or his heirs, retained the cottage as their homes for that length of time, it became his or theirs in fee simple. The expense of transporting the colony from Sweden to Maine was four thousand dollars. The immigrants paid every dollar of this. They also took with them, into New Sweden, three thousand dollars in cash, and six tons of luggage. This was adding just so much to the riches of the State.

Every Swede who set out with the original company from Scandinavia, with the commissioner, adhered to his pledge and settled in New Sweden. Every one who promised soon to follow did so. Not one of them sought a home elsewhere. And we do not learn that any one abandoned the enterprise.

In December, 1870, but five months after the arrival of the colony, the following results were announced, in an official report: "A colony of one hundred and fourteen Swedes, fifty-eight men, twenty women, and thirty-six children, have paid their own passage from Sweden, and settled on the wild lands of Maine. Seven miles of road have been cut through the forest. One hundred and eighty acres of wood have been felled. One hundred acres have been hand piled, burnt off and cleared, ready for a crop; and twenty acres have been sown with winter wheat and rye. Twenty-six dwelling-houses and one public building have been reared.

"A knowledge of Maine, its resources and advantages, has been scattered broadcast over Sweden. A portion of the tide of Swedish immigration has been turned upon our State; and a practical beginning has been made towards settling our wild lands, and peopling our domain with the most hardy, honest, and industrious of immigrants."

Governor Chamberlain took a deep interest in this enterprise, and fostered it with a truly parental care. The colony has advanced, year after year, with ever increasing prosperity. By the last report, made in 1875, it appears that the Swedes have erected one hundred and four houses, in addition to the twenty-six built for them by the State. Thus the thriving settlement numbered one hundred and four houses; there was also the same number of barns.

Two steam mills and a water-power saw-mill have been put in operation. There is a prosperous store in the center of the village. They had 26 horses, 5 colts, 41 oxen, 121 cows, 9 heifers, 51 calves, 68 sheep, and 125 swine. Their roads were excellent; and a post-office was established in their village. On 14th of last October the men, to the number of one hundred and thirty-three, took the preliminary towards becoming citizens of the land of their adoption.

The Swedes are Protestants. They have a school of eighty scholars. The English language is their chief study. Most of the children over ten years of age can read, write, and spell English respectably well. There are now more than a hundred American children born of these Swedish parents.

There are not less than fifteen hundred Swedes now in the State of Maine. They have brought with them one hundred thousand dollars in money. It is estimated that their value to the State, as a producing force, is worth one million five hundred thousand dollars. This emigration continues to flow. The Swedes have won the respect and affection of all their neighbors. It is believed that this successful enterprise will lead to a large immigration of the population of Scandinavia to our vast northern domain. The Northmen, justly called the "sea-kings" of northern Europe, were the first discoverers of the shores of New England, centuries before the eyes of Columbus caught a glimpse of the tropical islands of this new world. The inhabitants of Maine will ever greet with a cordial welcome all the descendants of those bold adventurers.—*Christian Union*.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE ISLANDER.

The ISLANDER will be discontinued after the issue of the next number. Cash that has been paid in advance by subscribers and advertisers, will be refunded at the office, for the unexpired terms, on application.

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The Islander.

VOL. I.

HONOLULU, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

NO. 35

THE ISLANDER.

A Weekly Journal devoted to Hawaiian interests. Particular attention is given to Scientific Researches, especially among the Pacific Islands. Home and Foreign News form a prominent feature of the paper. It aims at discussing everything of interest and importance and making itself as necessary to the Home as to the man of business or the general student. The list of contributors embraces the best literary talent of the islands.

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THE ISLANDER.

THE Hawaiian Museum makes slow progress toward a satisfactory representation of the different departments of science. We cannot expect that with the means appropriated, a very comprehensive collection of specimens in natural history from all parts of the world can be rapidly made; but the natural history of our group should be fully exhibited by specimens from every department. It is to be hoped that the Microscopical Society, with their new instrument, will materially aid in this enterprise. It is too much to expect that a single curator can do justice to the difficult work of making collections and properly arranging them in the room devoted to the purposes of the museum. A more practical plan would be to have a curator for each branch of natural science,—men or women, specially interested in certain investigations, who would gladly be responsible for the care and proper exhibition of specimens in their particular line. This plan would divide the work and make it comparatively easy for all, while each curator would have the credit or blame belonging to his or her collection. We believe there are many in the community who would work faithfully under such an arrangement, but few or none who could do justice to the whole museum. Such a system would not only develop the Museum but would stimulate scientific inquiry. Collections would have a recognized public position, and would be cared for; new discoveries would be noted and recorded, producing valuable material for the meetings of the Natural History Society. Some departments like Botany might be properly subdivided, and curators be appointed for ferns, mosses, grasses, &c., respectively: the representation of shells might be best carried out by a curator each for land and sea shells. There is much work to be done among both birds and fishes, both of which are better represented in foreign collections than at home. Cases and exhibiting shelves should be arranged in conformity to a division of work and generic separation of specimens. There seems to be danger that all general interest in the

museum and its objects will die out unless a better showing can be made of the investment therein.

Apropos of this subject, we anxiously wait for the announcement of the first quarterly meeting of the Natural History Society.

WE are glad that the critique communicated by X to last Saturday's *Advertiser* upon a recent number of this paper has appeared in time for us to publish an acknowledgment of the polite suggestions contained in its closing sentences, namely that we should "sink the ISLANDER" and that "the literary talent of the islands send their effusions to the *Advertiser*, *Gazette* and *Friend*," for careful examination by a judicious censor. This is really too hard upon those papers, which, in spite of the absence in our community of many of the stock subjects for journalistic handling, have certainly led us to believe that they already possessed at least some of the literary talent referred to. We cannot for a moment entertain the fearful idea that we are the victims of a long-sustained imposture, and that X the sagacious, X the critical, X the versatile, has been in mournful solitude dictating the utterances of all the journals referred to, smudging his manuscript with briny tears over the cruel fate which had sent all other literary talent over to the ISLANDER columns. Such a thought, could we give it a moment's lodgment, would be too much; the whole of our staff would at once throw themselves upon the neck of X and in a burst of emotion exclaim "Be our censor! distribute us among the papers, *Advertiser*, *Gazette*, *Friend* and *Punahou Mirror*!"

But we decline to believe it; and, as the ISLANDER has some time since decided upon "sinking," we take this last opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the creditable work of our contemporaries, who are in possession of quite enough literary talent to make them highly useful to the country, if they keep that object before them with steady purpose.

THE correspondent above alluded to finds fault with the selection of matter in our thirty-second number. But it is more fair to judge of a paper from an average than from any single issue. We are taken to task for the absence of "Home and Foreign news;" but as our practice has been to allow "big gooseberries" of home or foreign production to blush unseen as far as we are concerned, and as no mails from abroad had arrived during the week previous to the 8th inst. we are compelled to rest satisfied in the belief that whenever there has been news of public interest we have en-

deavored to summarize and record it with due regard to its authenticity and importance.

In our prospectus we reserved to ourselves the right to discuss matters of general interest, whether Hawaiian or foreign.

Our system of compiling news into as little space as possible, and treating in a more extended manner only of special subjects, we think has proved satisfactory to the public, as allowing us greater space for selections and other material; and we may disinterestedly commend this system to our contemporaries.

Our criticism upon the "Hawaiian Guide Book" may speak for itself; and we do not exactly know how to interpret without invidiousness the remark that a portion of our articles are "only fit for the *Friend*;" this appears to be hard on somebody, but we do not know exactly upon whom it is intended to drop. As for the absence of remarks upon the phases of the moon, we can but say that the moon has "phased" long enough for the performance to be regarded as occurring exactly when the regularly published astronomical tables of the other journals promise it; and we can assure our readers that any backwardness or other bad behavior on the part of the moon would have received prompt and strict notice in our columns.

"X" speaks justly upon the valuable contributions with which we have been favored upon "land matters." We also received useful papers upon legal subjects; and we think that the translation and publication of some of the old Hawaiian lore, most of which is otherwise rapidly disappearing, has been worth the trouble. It is principally with a view to the completion of some of these papers that we have prepared our last numbers.

THE American centennial exposition opens in about eight months, and articles for exhibition will have to be ready for shipment much sooner. The opportunity offered us by this occasion for advertising our products and resources to all the world is too favorable for us to afford to pass it by. We do not know what our committee is doing in the matter, but from their silence, we are afraid that they are doing little or nothing. It will be necessarily a difficult matter to create enough enthusiasm in this enterprise among our people to produce satisfactory results, without some provision for the proper care and display of articles. Few exhibitors from these Islands can be present and attend to the exhibition of their own specimens, and they are not likely to go into much trouble and expense unless a fair treatment of their wares is guaranteed. The best way of reaching this end would doubtless be by the appointment of a faithful and intelligent man to attend to the exhibition of the whole of the Hawaiian department.

Beside the standard products of these Islands, particular attention should be taken to exhibit and bring into general notice products which represent undeveloped resources, such as furniture and ornamental woods; braid of sugar-cane, maiden's hair and other material for hats; matting of different kinds for bags etc.; fibres, including olona, banana, ramie, cocoanut

and hau; and materials for making paper, headed by the tapa bark; also the more prominent Hawaiian curiosities, and specimens in natural history such as mounted bird skins, ferns and mosses.

WE are glad to see that preparations are being made for a grand competitive contest of strength and skill at our coming holiday. Nothing is equal to the strong, self-controlled excitement that thrills a man who goes into such a struggle after a conscientious course of training; and few things are better than the physical abandon of the discipline which comes from such training. We recommend such a course to pedagogues, theologues, doctors, lawyers, merchants, book-keepers, &c., who may be suffering with dyspepsia, biliousness, low spirits, fault-finding, indolence, excessive use of drugs, or other chronic complaints.

WE have already noticed the new condition of Liliha street in favorable terms. It is now the best road in Honolulu except Kaahumanu street. There is one objection however in using white sandstone to macadamise roads, and that is the painful glare which is reflected from them in the sunlight. A better material for roads is the common black lava-rock, which is near at hand, agreeable in color and more appropriate for macadamised roads than either sandstone or coral. We know no reason why the business and thickly populated parts of Honolulu are not entitled to decent roads as well as so unfrequented a neighborhood as that of Liliha street.

"I AM DYING, Egypt, dying." These words are put into our mouth by the *Advertiser*, and we appropriate the compliment. We had long been casting about for a good comparison, Cincinnatus returning to his plow, Cæsar falling at the foot of Pompey's statue, and less classical incidents, but this will just do. As for being missed by those who have so ardently endeavored to keep the *ISLANDER* alive, we will "try to bear up"; we shall have even more time to spare in future in which to seek edification from the surviving journals, and trust they are awake to a sense of their responsibilities.

The *Gazette* views rightly the value of "channels of thought" for the public, and speaks with heroic feeling of the necessity for plenty of targets against which critics and grumblers may aim their shafts. The defunct *Punchbowl*, with which we are to our disadvantage compared, has at last earned its posthumous reward, and is now viewed as having been "one of the best edited publications we have ever had here." Have we not heard that during its lifetime *Punchbowl* was denied the usual civilities in the way of exchange by another journal of the period? Nine great towns of Greece, 'tis said, claimed Homer's birth, when he was dead, through which alive he begged his bread.

However, we must acknowledge the *Gazette's* courteous leave taking, and bid good-bye to our other contemporaries and the public, with a hearty "farewell."

NEWS.

LOCAL JOTTINGS.—Oct. 22d.—H. B. M. S. *Peterel* sailed to-day on a visit to Kauai and Niihau, with Major Wodehouse, H. B. M.'s Commissioner, and lady as passengers.—Arrival of bark *Mary Belle Roberts*, 20 days from San Francisco.—The meeting called for this evening to form a programme for the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, elected the following Committee of Arrangements: H. R. H. Prince Leleiohoku, Chairman; Messrs. D. K. Fyfe, S. B. Dole, J. S. Smithies and J. K. Unauna, and adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

Oct. 23d.—Sudden death of a native policeman while on duty corner of King and Bethel streets.—Fatal accident yesterday at Messrs. Halstead & Co.'s Plantation, Waialua, whereby the centrifugal tender, a Spaniard, slipped and fell with his head and one arm into the machine, on stopping which, he was found lifeless.—Weekly Concert this afternoon at Emma Square, as usual.

Oct. 24th.—Arrival this morning of the *R. C. Wylie*, reporting a fine passage of 118 days from London.

Oct. 26th.—Arrival this morning of the whaling bark *Europa* from the Arctic, with 1600 bbls. of oil, reporting the fleet doing well, and with catches so far that gives an average of 1080 bbls. each.

Oct. 27th.—Steamer *Kilauea* left to-day for the Circuit of Kauai.—Acceptable showers during the evening.

Oct. 28th.—Sudden death this morning of Mr. E. G. Adderly.—The eighteenth social concert takes place this evening at the residence of His Ex. Gov. Jno. O. Dominis.

Oct. 29th.—Henry Prendergast, Superintendent of the Water Works died last night.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 225.]

A SONG FOR KUALII.

Thou art not like the twisted *hala*,

430 Not like the crooked tree *naio*,
Nor the heavy thick garland of motherless *ahii*,
Nor the deep pool trod by the leap of the bather,
Nor the *hinahina* in the wind,
Bending to lean and to fall,

435 Not like these, art thou Ku.
Perhaps like the *ohia*,
The *lehua* in the very ninth recess of forest.
A tree standing grandly alone in the jungle.
Not like these, art thou Ku.

440 Not like the fern *ekaha*,
Not the *ekaha* that grows in the ocean, [olapa?
Like the *kiele* in fragrance? like the waving leafed
Like the flower of fragrant grass?
Falling now hither now thither so easy?

445 Not like these, art thou Ku.
Not like the heavy rain shower,
The shower that brings after it *kehau*,
Like a vessel of cool water poured out,
The mountain breeze of *Kumomoku*,
450 Bending around to Leleiwī,
Do you indeed not know it?
The land-breeze that curls you all up with the cold,
The locust blossom opening at *Kanehiliikaupea*,
Not like these, art thou Ku.

455 Not like the sea-weed *lipoa*,
The *nanue*, food of the fishes,
The *lipahapaha* of Waimea,
The moss that hangs to the wood,
The red crab on the top of Kaala,
460 Not like these, art thou Ku.
Not like the *kukui*, the knotty barked *kukui* tree,
Bark cracked all up with the sun,
Like to a man who always drinks *awa*,

So the roughness of that *kukui* of Lihue,
465 Not like to Ku.
Not like to the tree *aalii*,
The sweet smelling tree *poholua*,
The *maile* on the hard breathing steep of Maoi,
Gently drooping *maile* of Kawiwi,

470 Not like to Ku.
Not like the flower of *kokio*,
The open branched blossom of *ma'o*,
Waving in the wind at Kupaka,
Not like to these, art thou Ku.

475 Not like the one that bails the canoe,
The bailing cup with its one-sided mouth,
As from the woman comes forth the man,
Not like all these, art thou Ku.

480 Not is he like to the porpoise,
With his snout that sneezes the sea,
His body in the sea of the shark,
Not like Ku.

Not like one with the asthma,
485 The wheezy bird that eats the *lehua*,
The *o-o*, bird of Kaiona,
Not like to these is Ku.
Not like the stony flats,
With their ghastly glimmering of mirage,

490 The breadfruit planted by Kahai,
Do you not know it? [okapolei,
The woman with *ma'o*-dyed *pa'u* on the top of Puu-
Not like these, art thou Ku.

Not like the tree *wiliwili*,
495 Whose seeds are made into bracelets,
Whose trunk is rode thro' the surf,
Whose body is down, mid the rollers to ride,
Not like to these, art thou Ku.
Not like the striking of the wind,

500 Sougning over the mountains,
Tying down the houses of Koolau,
Fastened lest they fall by the wind,
The fishing-pole and hook of the fisherman,
The pearl fish-hook, Maniakalani,—
505 Not like these, art thou Ku.

Not like the *mamaki*,
The long barked shrub of the forest,
The trimming of bark and of branches,
For the elegant tortoise shell fish-hook so fine,
510 Light colored placed before Kuehu,
Gradually going from the shore,
Out to the depths of the ocean,—
Not like to these, art thou Ku.

Not like the *ti*-leaf,
515 The ripe yellow *ti* of Nuuanu,
Softened by wind and rain till it falls,
The yellow *ti*-leaf high up on Waahila,—
Not like to these, art thou Ku.

Not like the rain of Waahila,
520 The cold blast of Kahaloa,
Scattering the blossoms of *kou*,
Strung firmly in garlands,
Worn in (bright) wreaths at the sea of Kapua,
Not like to these, art thou Ku.

525 Not like the red royal standard,
The bird bright red on the pole,
Like the bundle of garlands of *hala*,
The wreaths on the throne of Ku.—

Ku is King,
Not like to these,
530 Not like the sore-eyed,
That tree dripping with moisture,
Tangled up on the eye-lashes,
Not this like to Ku.

- 535 Here is thy peer, thine equal,
Keaweikekahialii o ka moku,
Keawe, lord of Hawaii,
There is bitterness to the sea water,
Fresh and sweet is water,
- 540 Heat is of the sun,
Warmth is of my skin,
My companion (kane) Nininikewai of Pule-e,
Ku is not like this,
Not this lofty chief.
- 545 In comparing as you please,
This was a man, but Ku, a god,
He is a messenger sent from heaven,
Ku is a *haole* from Kahiki,
- 550 There are four of them,
Yes, eight of these men,
Ku and Lono, Kane and Kanaloa,
Kanemakaioa, child of Ahuwahine,
Haihāipua and Kuawalu,
- 555 *These are the peers of Ku.*
There is Kona, whose stone floor burns,
The shimmering heat from the sun arises,
The site of Unulau is heated,
The rainy heavens of the winter,
- 560 The sun yonder rises,
Rises by the power of great voiced Ku,
By it the sunshine is given,
Thus are warmed the selfish chiefs of Kona.

HE MELE NO KUALII.

- Aole i like i ka halawili,
430 Ka naio, laau kekee,
Ka auka ahili ku makua ole,
Ke kawa i keekehia,
Ka hinahina i ka makani,
Kele ana e hio—e hina la,
Aohe i like—Ku—
- 436 Ua like ka paha ka ohia,
Ka lehua i ka wao eiwa,
He laau hao wale, Ku i ka nāhelehele,
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ka ekaha,
- 441 I ka ekaha ku i ka moena,
Me he kiele la ke ala me ka olapa lau kahuli,
Me ka pua mauu kuku,
Hina wale, hina wale la,
Aohe i like, Ku.
- 446 Aohe i like i ka nāulu,
Ia ua hooali kehau,
Me he ipu wai i ninia la,
Na hau o Kumomoku,
- 450 Kekee na hau o Lelēiwi,
Oi ole ka oe i iki
I na hau kuapuu kekee noho kee,
Ohai mohala o Kanēhiliikaupēa la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
- 455 Aohe i like i ka lipoa,
Ka nanue ai a ka ia,
Ka lipahapaha o Waimea,
Ka limu kau i ka laau,
Ka elemihi ula i ka luna Kaala la,
- 460 Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i kukui, i kukui ili puupuu,
Ili nakaka i ka la,
Me he kanaka inu i ka awa la,
Ka mahuna o kukui o Lihue la,
- 465 Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ke aalii,
Ka poholua laau ala,
Ka maile hoe hoi i Maoi,

- Ke kaluhea o Kawiwi la,
470 Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ke kokio,
I ka habaka pua mao ia,
Ke kahuli pua i Kupaka la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
- 475 Aohe i like i ke ka waa,
I ke ka liu ku ma ka waha,
Ai mai ka mahele he kanaka,
He moku, he au, he aina la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
- 480 Aohe i like i ka naia,
I kona ihu i kihe i ke kai,
Kona kino i kai o ka mano la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ke kokii,
- 485 Ka hapane ai pua lehua,
Ka oo manu i Kaiona la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i ka paa,
I ka weke la'o a ke akua,
- 490 Ka ulu kanu a Kahai,
Oi ole ka oe i ike,
Ka wahine pau mao i ka luna i Puuakopolei,
Aohe i like i ka wiliwili,
- 495 Kona hua i kupee ia,
Ka oiwi ona i hee a,
Kona kino i kai o ka nalu la, heenalu,
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i na pa a ka makani,
- 500 E nu ana i ke kuahiwi,
Kakoo ana ka hale o Koolau,
Lawalawa ana o hina i ka makani,
Ka mokoi hoolou a ka lawaia,
Ka pa o Manaiakalani la,
- 505 Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ka makimaki,
I ka hia loa maka o ka nahele,
Ka makohikohi laalau,
Ke ea makaulii makaehu,
- 510 I ehu i ke alo o Kuehu,
I ke ala iki, i ke ala loa,
I ke ala loa e hele ia la—la—
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ka lau ki,
- 515 I ka lau ki pala o Nuuanu,
I hehe ia e ka ua e ka makani a helelei,
Ka laki pala i ka luna i Waahila la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ka ua o Waahila,
- 520 Ia makani anu o Kahaloa,
E lu ana i ka pua kou,
E kui ana a paa ia,
E leia ana i ke kai o Kapua la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
- 525 Aohe i like i ka manoni ula,
Ma ke kia ula o ka manu la,
Me ka pa lei o ka hala la,
Me ka pua o ke kaa laukani o Ku la,
O Ku no ke alii,
- 530 Aohe i like, Ku,
Aohe i like i ka makole,
Ia laau kawai nui,
E hibia ana e ka lilihi la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
- 535 Aia ha kou hoa e like ai,
O Keawe, haku o Hawaii la,
He awaawa hoi ko ke kai,
He mananalo hoi ka wai,
540 He welawela hoi ko ka la,

- He mahana hoi ko kuu ili,
Ko kuu kane o Nininini ke wai,
O Pulewa la,
Aohe i like, Ku,
545 Aole i like nei lani,
I ka hoolikelike wale mai,
He kanaka ia, he akua Ku,
He ulele Ku, mai ka lani,
He haole Ku, mai ka lani,
550 He mau kanaka ia eha,
Ewalu hoi nei kanaka,
O Ku, o Lono, o Kane, o Kanaloa,
O Kanemaihaioa Ahuwahine,
O Haihaipua, o ke Kuawalu la,
555 Ua like.
O Kona la ua wela ka papa,
Ua ku ke ehu o ka la,
Ua wela ka hua o Unulau,
O ka lanipili o hooilo,
560 E ae e puka ae ka la,
Ka mana o Ku leo nui,
Haawia mai ai e ka la,
Mahana ai na Alii aua o Kona.
- N. B.—Line 410, page 231, should read—drained the cup for dreamed, &c.
Line 428 A change in the style here and subject. A series of comparisons here follows.
430 *Nao*, "bastard sandal wood" of Hawaii.
431 A white fringed flower in Nuuanu.
432 *Keekeehia*, *keehi ia*.
433 *Hmahina*, a plant with fine gray foliage.
437 *Wao*, a remote place.
438 *Hao wale* is applied to great trees standing alone in the ferns.
440 *Ekaha*, a peculiar fern with an entire leaf.
441 A sea fern; it resembles it.
447 *Kehau*, the mountain breeze coming down at night in clear calm weather.
449, 450 These localities near Pauloa, Ewa, a place where the land breezes are said to be peculiarly cold.
455 *Lipoa*, a fragrant kind of seaweed and favorite article of food.
459 There is said to be a pond on the summit of Kaala, in which is found a fresh-water crab.
463 The effect of drinking awa is to crack the skin.
468 *Hoe*, the peculiar whistle uttered by Hawaiians when climbing a pali.
469 *Kaluhea*, lazily drooping. *Maoi* in Waianae.
476 The gourd used for bailing was cut out on the side.
477 Some philosophy here.

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.—The above translation was undertaken at the instance of the late Hon. Lorrin Andrews in the early part of the year 1868. The manuscript of the Hawaiian was in his possession at the time, written by the dictation of S. M. Kamakau, a Hawaiian antiquarian of some note. We were in the habit of repairing together daily to the house of Mr. Kamakau, who would explain each line in his vigorous style, the translation being then made out as I deemed to most exactly express the force of the original—and written down. Upon reaching what we supposed the termination of the *mele* as above, Mr. K. informed us that about 200 lines still remained unwritten. It was impossible to go on with these at the time. They will be found in the bound volume of the *Kuokoa* for 1866, in the numbers for May.

C. J. LYONS.

THE Title page and Index to THE ISLANDER will be issued to-morrow, and will be served to our patrons on application.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, October 28, 1875.

THE arrivals since our last of the *Mary Belle Roberts* on the 22d from San Francisco and the *R C Wylie* on the 24th from London places many desirable goods on our market, and we note importers busy placing orders.

The arrival of the whaleship *Europa* on the 26th from the Arctic with 1600 bbls oil brings a very favorable report from the fleet, showing an average of 1080 bbls each, though much of the catch is walrus oil. We give herewith the vessels' reports, in the lists of those to touch here, and those going to San Francisco, for which we are indebted to A. J. Cartwright, Esq.:

Honolulu Fleet.		San Francisco Fleet.	
<i>Europa</i>	1600	<i>Onward</i>	1600
<i>Triton</i>	1200	<i>Illinois</i>	2000
<i>Arctic</i>	850	<i>Camilla</i>	2200
<i>Cor Howland</i>	1100	<i>Rainbow</i>	700
<i>Java, Fisher</i>	800	<i>Florence</i>	1200
<i>Jas Allen</i>	800	<i>Northern Light</i>	550
<i>Faraway</i>	190	<i>Helen Mar</i>	1550
<i>Brig Onward</i>	40	<i>Mt Wollaston</i>	clean
<i>Desmond</i>	640	<i>St George</i>	1500
		<i>Java, Colson</i>	400

The D C Murray and J A Falkenburg are both loading with dispatch to return to their respective ports. The Falkenburg will get off Friday, and the Murray on Tuesday next.

There are several vessels now fully due, viz.: Cedar from Bremen, 163 days out; Aglaia from Liverpool, 135 days out; Syren from Boston, 128 days out; Garibaldi from Portland, 31 days out. The Gatherer is at hand, 122 days from Philadelphia, with coals to the U S Government.

HONOLULU SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Oct 22—Am bk *Mary Belle Roberts*, Gray, 194 days from San Francisco.
22—Schr *Manuokawai*, Kalawala, from Molokai.
22—Schr *Kilauea*, Marchant, from Hawaii and Maui.
23—Schr *Hattie*, Kalauao, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
23—Schr *Warwick*, John Bull, fm Kalaupapa, Molokai.
23—Schr *Kinau*, Ahulhala, from Maliko, Maui.
24—Haw bk *R C Wylie*, H Walters, 118 days from London.
24—Schr *Ka Mot*, Reynolds, from Kahului, Maui.
25—Schr *Kamalle*, Bolles, fm Waimea & Koloa, Kauai.
25—Schr *Fairy Queen*, Kaaina, from Hanalei, Kauai.
26—Schr *Luka*, Kaai, from Molokai, Kauai.
26—Am wh bk *Europa*, McKenzie, from Arctic, with 1600 bbls oil, 17,000 lbs bone, 3,000 lbs ivory.
27—Schr *Active*, Pusa-hiwa, from Kohala, Hawaii.
28—Am ship *Gatherer*, 122 days from Philadelphia.
29—Schr *Nettie Merrill*, Crane, from Lahaina, Maui.

DEPARTURES.

- Oct 22—H B M S *Peterel*, Cookson, for Kauai.
23—Schr *Hattie*, Kalauao, for Koloa & Waimea, Kauai.
24—Haw bk *W C Parke*, Thos B Adams, for Puget Sound.
25—Schr *Nettie Merrill*, Crane, for Lahaina, Maui.
25—Schr *Manuokawai*, Kalawala, for Nawiliwili, Kauai.
25—Schr *Warwick*, John Bull, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.
26—Schr *Ka Mot*, Reynolds, for Kahului, Maui.
26—Schr *Fairy Queen*, Kaaina, for Hanalei, Kauai.
26—Schr *Kamalle*, Bolles, for Koloa and Waimea.
27—Schr *Kilauea*, Marchant, for Kauai.
27—Schr *Juanita*, Dudoit, for Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

French Corvette *Infenret* left Auckland May 10th, to cruise en route.
German bark *Ceder*, from Bremen, to H Hackfeld & Co, is due.
Am ship *Syren*, from Boston, to C Brewer & Co, sailed June 22.
Brit bk *Aglaia*, from Liverpool, to Theo H Davies, is about due.
Am bk *Garibaldi*, from Portland, en route to China, is about due.
Am schr *Sanuy*, from Ochotsk, is about due.
Brit stmr *Mikado*, from Sydney, to Brewer & Co, due Nov 12th.
P M S *Colima*, from San Francisco, to H Hackfeld & Co, due Nov 16th.
Brit stmr *Macgregor*, from San Francisco, to Brewer & Co, due Nov 17th.
Haw bk *Mattie Macleay*, to H Hackfeld & Co, is nearly due from Portland.

PASSENGERS.

FROM WINDWARD PORTS.—Per *Kilauea*, Oct 22d.—F S Lyman, S L Austin, wife and son, Bishop Willis, W E Kahananui, T C Forsyth, and 35 deck.
FOR KAUAI.—Per *Kilauea*, Oct 27th.—J H Black, S L Austin, W C Wilder, W Martens, Miss Smith, J R Mitchell, Rev D Dole.

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE FROM EUROPE.

[From a regular correspondent of the Islander.]

WIESBADEN, August 12th, 1875.

At the Paris Geographical Congress, Hawaii's name was several times mentioned. August 7th, the third group subdivided into sections, one of which, occupying itself with geology, discussed "the recent volcanic formations of the Hawaiian Islands." On August 11th, at the distribution of the "lettres de distinction," Mr. William Martin received one in the seventh group (voyages and explorations, scientific, commercial and picturesque) for "an exposition of the Hawaiian Islands." In a recent number of the London *Daily News*,

I find the following of interest to Polynesians: "There are but few aborigines now left in Victoria. None I believe survive in Tasmania, at least no males. (There were about half a dozen native women alive near Hobart Town a few years ago.) In Queensland there are a considerable number, but they are annually lessening. European journals in commenting on Col. Steinberger's exploits in the Samoan group generally refer to them, as 'a smart Yankee stroke of business.' In a large coin collection at Frankfort I found as a peculiar curiosity an old Hawaiian copper cent—'Kamehameha III., ka Moi, 1847; Aupuni Hawaii; Hapa Haneri.' It would be of great interest to know whether the present enormous volcanic eruptions of the Iceland craters, find a corresponding activity in any of the Pacific volcanoes."

FRANCIS BIRGHAM.

LONDON, Sept. 15th, 1875.

The recent murder of Commodore Goodenough, R. N., in the South Pacific, affords London papers an opportunity to compare his fate with that of Capt. Cook, at the Kaawaloa boat-landing. Says the *Daily News*: "His death reads like a piece of tragic story from the records of our early enterprises in maritime discovery; to die by the wounds of poisoned arrows discharged by treacherous savages is a fate which would have seemed suitable for one of the sea-rovers of the days of Capt. Cook."—And the *Times*: "The circumstances of this melancholy event closely resemble those attending the fate of Cook, on Hawaii. The South Sea Islander is not to be dealt with successfully by mere force, nor are his repugnance and fear to be overcome by the ordinary form of finesse; intercourse with these people demand a special talent and very considerable observation. At many stations European ideas have of late years been largely introduced, though hardly to an extent approaching the semi-civilization of the Hawaiian Islanders." Let us hope that before many years an occurrence of this kind will be as impossible on any of the Pacific Islands as it would be to-day on the shores of Hawaii.

This year's meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bristol, in August last, brought forth many subjects relating to Oceanica, which may be of interest to the readers of the *ISLANDER*: Prof. Sclater, in his address on our present knowledge of Geographical Zoology, spoke of Australia in the following subdivisions: 1—Australia and Tasmania. 2—Papua and the Papuan Islands. 3—Solomon Islands; and referred particularly to Gould's standard works on the "Mammals and Birds of Australia," which affords us a fuller knowledge on these subjects of that region than of most other British Colonies. Of the Pacific regions, where mammals, except a few bats, are altogether absent; and birds are the predominant form of vertebrate life, he treated under three heads: 1—New Zealand. 2—Polynesia. 3—The Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Perry described from his own experience the English Expedition to Kerkuelen Island to observe the transit of Venus; very good photographs of the degrees of the planet were obtained. Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S., read a paper on the condition of the sea-bottom of the North Pacific, as shown by the soundings of the U. S. S. *Tuscarora*. He said, "it was found that every one at the submerged elevations were of recent coral, so that according to the views of Dr. Darwin, confirmed by Prof. Dana, even the lowest of the peaks must once have been at the surface, because corals could not grow except within twenty fathoms of the surface. There must, therefore, have been a recent rapid subsidence." Is this also to be the ultimate fate of Hawaii nei? Mr. Hector,

F. R. S., who was recently engaged in making official geological surveys of New Zealand, gave an account of the discovery of bones of the New Zealand moa, traces of which he found extensively in different parts of the islands. The Rev. Mr. Gill read a paper on the traditions of the Hervey Islanders. Prof. Green reported on the geology of New Zealand and stated, that the coal seams were twenty-three feet thick in some places, and contained only one per cent. of water. Some of the fauna that he found were closely allied to the fauna of the British Islands. The remains of reptiles found by him showed them to have been of gigantic form. Papers by Mr. Vaux, F. R. S., and the Rev. Mr. Gill, on the Maoris and the South Sea Islanders, suggested that both races have an Asiatic origin.

A meeting was recently held here by persons connected with the Australian Colonies for the purpose of considering the best means for colonizing New Guinea with a view to its ultimate annexation by Great Britain. Information as to the native capabilities, products, inhabitants, &c., was given by Lieut. Armit, R. N., who, as Assistant Admiralty Surveyor, has visited New Guinea on hydrographic surveys. It was decided to appoint a deputation to seek the co-operation of the government. As the Royal Colonial Institute has also discussed this subject at a recent meeting, we may look forward to early steps towards a British annexation of Papua.

FRANCIS BIRGHAM.

DECORATION IN LITERATURE.

The law of beauty in every branch of art is one and the same—expression springing from use. Decoration to be such, must be based on utility—it might be said, must be utility. All attempt at ornament outside of this law is productive only of shams and gewgaws.

In literature this principle is peculiarly liable to be transgressed, probably from the fact that though comprehensive and universal, yet literature is not an exact art like architecture or sculpture; it is not a profession, though the word is sometimes used with it, but it is a vast sea of expression flowing around many lives and bearing to them comfort and nourishment, or temptation and ruin, and into which a hundred thousand anglers, earnest and trifling, actuated by high and low motives are casting their lines.

The law of survival of the fittest preserves literature from deterioration and promotes its development, no other safeguard is needed, yet in the attainment of the fittest, the everlasting principles of art cannot be ignored.

The temptation is common with writers to ornament their pages with the decorative class of words, adjectives and adverbs, and too often do they fall before it. The results are melancholy enough in all cases, but when we consider how often it happens that ideas really valuable are smothered in the empty pomp of words chosen for their high-sounding qualities rather than for any need of them or appropriateness in them, it seems reasonable to conclude that the art of composition is neglected in the educational curriculums of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Probably it is not understood in any philosophic sense by the average educator. If the masters in authorship and oratory could be persuaded to become professors of composition in universities, how greatly the literature of the future might be influenced, and what is now exceptional talent become the common ability of literary men.

The study of the immortal writings of any language reveals the fact that simplicity in composition and oratory, as in other fine arts, is greatness. No need is there in honest and worthy appeal to the human soul through

language, whether it be word painting or the direct presentation of logical premises and sequence for the extra embellishment of ornamental words. No need is there of the tricks and trappings of fashion for those simple and beautiful statues which have won the admiration of the ages. The works that live must be true; varnish and plaster, and padding and trinkets cannot stand the ordeal of time, neither can the ingenious outside embellishment of words though plastered on with a cunning hand.

Utility is beauty, simplicity is greatness; these are the passwords of admission to all that is real and enduring in art.

(From *Scribner's Monthly*.)

The sunshine of thine eyes,
(Oh still, celestial beam!)
Whatever it touches it fills
With the life of its lambent gleam.

The sunshine of thine eyes,
Oh let it fall on me!
Though I be but a mote of the air,
I could turn to gold for thee.

G. P. LATHROP.

LINES ON HEARING THE ORGAN.

Grinder, who serenely grindest
At my door the Hundredth Psalm,
Till thou ultimately findest
Pence in thine unwashed palm:

Grinder, jocund-hearted Grinder,
Near whom Barbary's nimble son,
Poised with skill upon his hinder
Paws, accepts the proffered bun:

Dearly do I love thy grinding;
Joy to meet thee on the road
Where thou prowlest through the blinding
Dust with that stupendous load.

'Neath the baleful star of Sirius,
When the postmen slower jog,
And the ox becomes delirious,
And the muzzle decks the dog.

Tell me by what art thou bindest
On thy feet those ancient shoon:
Tell me, Grinder, if thou grindest
Always, always out of tune.

Tell me if, as thou art buckling
On thy straps with eager claws,
Thou forecastest, inly chuckling,
All the rage that thou wilt cause.

Tell me if at all thou mindest
When folks flee, as if on wings,
From thee as at ease thou grindest:
Tell me fifty thousand things.

Grinder, gentle-hearted Grinder!
Ruffians who led evil lives,
Soothed by thy sweet strains are kinder
To their bullocks and their wives:

Children, when they see thy supple
Form approach, are out like shots;
Half-a-bar sets several couple
Waltzing in convenient spots;

Not with clumsy Jacks or Georges:
Unprofaned by grasp of man
Maidens speed those simple orgies,
Betsey Jane with Betsey Ann.

As they love thee in St. Giles's
Thou art loved in Grosvenor Square:
None of those engaging smiles is
Unreciprocated there.

Often, ere thou yet hast hammered
Through thy four delicious airs,

Coins are flung thee by enamoured
Housemaids upon area stairs:

E'en the ambrosial-whiskered flunkey
Eyes thy boots and thine unkempt
Beard and melancholy monkey
More in pity than contempt.

Far from England, in the sunny
South, where Anio leaps in foam,
Thou wast reared, till lack of money
Drew thee from thy vine-clad home:

And thy mate, the sinewy Jocko,
From Brazil or Africa came,
Land of simoon and sirocco—
And he seems extremely tame.

There he quaffed the undefiled
Spring, or hung with ape-like glee,
By his teeth or tail or eyelid,
To the slippery mango-tree:

There he wooed and won a dusky
Bride, of instincts like his own;
Talked of love till he was husky
In a tongue to us unknown:

Side by side 'twas theirs to ravage
The potato-ground, or cut
Down the unsuspecting savage
With the well-aimed cocoanut:—

Till the miscreant Stranger tore him
Screaming from his blue-faced fair;
And they flung strange raiment o'er him—
Raiment which he could not bear.

Severed from the pure embraces
Of his children and his spouse,
He must ride fantastic races
Mounted on reluctant sows:

But the heart of wistful Jocko
Still is with his ancient flame
In the nut-groves of Morocco;
Or if not it's all the same.

Grinder, winsome grinsome Grinder!
They who see thee and whose soul
Melts not at thy charms, are blinder
Than a trebly-bandaged mole:

They to whom thy curt (yet clever)
Talk, thy music and thine ape,
Seem not to be joys for ever,
Are but brutes in human shape.

'Tis not that thy mien is stately,
'Tis not that thy tones are soft;
'Tis not that I care so greatly
For the same thing played so oft:

But I've heard mankind abuse thee;
And perhaps it's rather strange,
But I thought that I would choose thee
For encomium, as a change.

—Fly Leaves.

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